Best Tools for immunology Research

AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT0159
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	AKAP 10
Gene Name :	AKAP10
Protein Name :	A-kinase anchor protein 10 mitochondrial
Human Gene Id :	11216
Human Swiss Prot No :	O43572
Mouse Gene Id :	56697
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O88845
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human AKAP10. AA range:10-59
Specificity :	AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AKAP 10 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 73kD

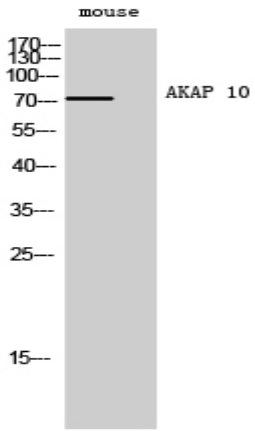
Background : This gene encodes a member of the A-kinase anchor protein family. A-kinase anchor proteins bind to the regulatory subunits of protein kinase A (PKA) and confine the holoenzyme to discrete locations within the cell. The encoded protein is localized to mitochondria and interacts with both the type I and type II regulatory subunits of PKA. Polymorphisms in this gene may be associated with increased risk of arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012],

Function : domain:RII-alpha binding site, predicted to form an amphipathic helix, could participate in protein-protein interactions with a complementary surface on the R-subunit dimer.,function:Differentially targeted protein that binds to type I and II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A and anchors them to the mitochondria or the plasma membrane. Although the physiological relevance between PKA and AKAPS with mitochondria is not fully understood, one idea is that BAD, a proapoptotic member, is phosphorylated and inactivated by mitochondria-anchored PKA. It cannot be excluded too that it may facilitate PKA as well as G protein signal transduction, by acting as an adapter for assembling multiprotein complexes. With its RGS domain, it could lead to the interaction to G-alpha proteins, providing a link between the signaling machinery and the downstream kinase.,similarity:Contains 2 RGS domains.,s

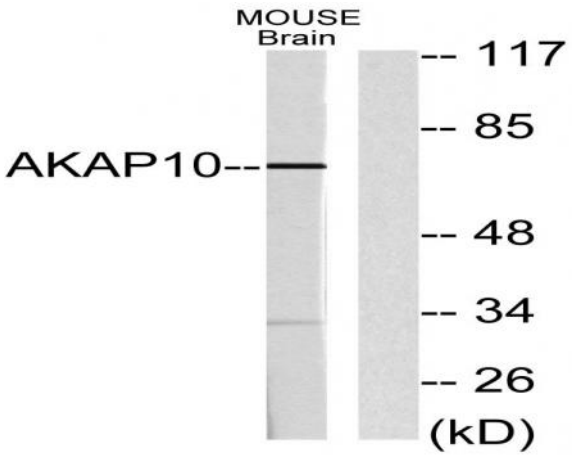
Subcellular Location : Mitochondrion . Membrane . Cytoplasm . Predominantly mitochondrial but also membrane associated and cytoplasmic.

Expression : Brain,Lung,

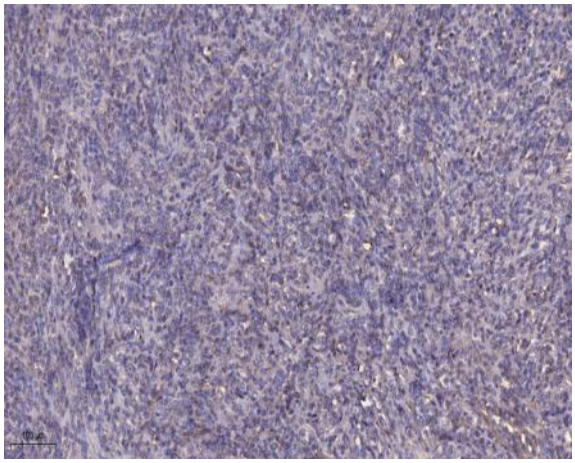
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of mouse cells using AKAP 10 Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using AKAP10 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Colon cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).