

## AKAP5

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:100 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**47kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human AKAP5

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

H21; AKAP75; AKAP79;

**Catalog #:**A6520

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**9495

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P24588

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The A-kinase anchor proteins (AKAPs) are a group of structurally diverse proteins, which have the common function of binding to the regulatory subunit of protein kinase A (PKA) and confining the holoenzyme to discrete locations within the cell. This gene encodes a member of the AKAP family. The encoded protein binds to the RII-beta regulatory subunit of PKA, and also to protein kinase C and the phosphatase calcineurin. It is predominantly expressed in cerebral cortex and may anchor the PKA protein at postsynaptic densities (PSD) and be involved in the regulation of postsynaptic events. It is also expressed in T lymphocytes and may function to inhibit interleukin-2 transcription by disrupting calcineurin-dependent dephosphorylation of NFAT.

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