

PRKAR1A

Description: cAMP-dependent PKA is an ubiquitous serine/threonine protein kinase present in a variety of tissues (e.g. brain, skeletal muscle, heart). The intracellular cAMP level regulates cellular responses by altering the interaction between the catalytic C and regulatory R subunits of PKA. The inactive tetrameric PKA holoenzyme R2C2 is activated when cAMP binds to R2, which dissociates the tetramer to R2 cAMP 4 and two active catalytic subunits. Free Catalytic subunits of PKA can phosphorylate a wide variety of intracellular target proteins. In response to hormone-induced high cAMP levels, PKA phosphorylates glycogen synthetase (inhibition of the enzyme activity) and phosphorylase kinase to block glycogen synthesis. Different isoforms of catalytic and regulatory subunits suggest specific functions. The recombinant PKA regulatory subunit I a is a dimeric 90kDa protein.

Catalog #:PKPS-208

For research use only.

Synonyms: cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I-alpha regulatory subunit, Tissue-specific extinguisher 1, TSE1, CAR, CNC, CNC1, PKR1, PPNAD1, PRKAR1, PRKAR1A, MGC17251, DKFZp779L0468.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

PKA regulatory subunit I a is supplied in 50% glycerol.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Storage:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

To place an order, please [Click HERE](#).