

**PRKAR2B Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP14960c**

**Specification**

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**PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P31323</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P12369</a> , <a href="#">P31324</a> , <a href="#">P31322</a> , <a href="#">NP_002727.2</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	46302
Antigen Region	119-147

**PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5577

**Other Names**

cAMP-dependent protein kinase type II-beta regulatory subunit, PRKAR2B

**Target/Specificity**

This PRKAR2B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 119-147 amino acids from the Central region of human PRKAR2B.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** PRKAR2B

**Function** Regulatory subunit of the cAMP-dependent protein kinases involved in cAMP signaling in

cells. Type II regulatory chains mediate membrane association by binding to anchoring proteins, including the MAP2 kinase.

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane. Note=Colocalizes with PJA2 in the cytoplasm and at the cell membrane

#### Tissue Location

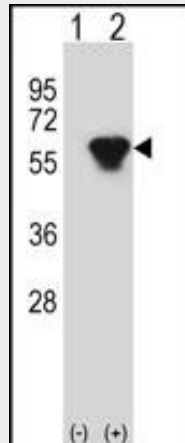
Four types of regulatory chains are found: I-alpha, I-beta, II-alpha, and II-beta. Their expression varies among tissues and is in some cases constitutive and in others inducible

### PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of PRKAR2B (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP14960c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the PRKAR2B gene.

### PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) - Background

cAMP is a signaling molecule important for a variety of cellular functions. cAMP exerts its effects by activating the cAMP-dependent protein kinase, which transduces the signal through phosphorylation of different target proteins. The inactive kinase holoenzyme is a tetramer composed of two regulatory and two catalytic subunits. cAMP causes the dissociation of the inactive holoenzyme into a dimer of regulatory subunits bound to four cAMP and two free monomeric catalytic subunits. Four different

regulatory subunits and three catalytic subunits have been identified in humans. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the regulatory subunits. This subunit can be phosphorylated by the activated catalytic subunit. This subunit has been shown to interact with and suppress the transcriptional activity of the cAMP responsive element binding protein 1 (CREB1) in activated T cells. Knockout studies in mice suggest that this subunit may play an important role in regulating energy balance and adiposity. The studies also suggest that this subunit may mediate the gene induction and cataleptic behavior induced by haloperidol. [provided by RefSeq].

#### **PRKAR2B Antibody (Center) - References**

Liu, Y.J., et al. Obesity (Silver Spring) (2010) In press :  
Adkins, D.E., et al. Mol. Psychiatry (2010) In press :  
Islam, A., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(37):25364-25371(2008)  
Ji, Z., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 283(32):21920-21925(2008)  
Vincent-Dejean, C., et al. Eur. J. Endocrinol. 158(6):829-839(2008)