



AKAP6 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-04984
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	IHC;IF
Gene Name	AKAP6 AKAP100 KIAA0311
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 30-110
Specificity	AKAP6 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-300. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	A kinase (PRKA) anchor protein 6;A kinase anchor protein 100;A kinase anchor protein 100 kDa;A kinase anchor protein 6;ADAP 100;ADAP 6;ADAP100;ADAP6;AKAP 100;AKAP 6;AKAP100;Human A kinase anchor protein AKAP100;KIAA0311;mAKAP;PRKA 6;PRKA6;Protein kinase A anchoring protein 6;AKAP6;AKAP6 AKAP100 KIAA0311;A-kinase anchor protein 6 (AKAP-6) (A-kinase anchor protein 100 kDa) (AKAP 100) (Protein kinase A-anchoring protein 6) (PRKA6) (mAKAP)
Observed Band	255kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	255kD
Cell Pathway	Sarcoplasmic reticulum. Nucleus membrane. In heart muscle. Participation of multiple targeting signals allow correct intracellular targeting. These may be repeated motifs rich in basic and hydrophobic amino acids, palmitoylated/ myristoylated motifs or alternatively splice targeting sequences.
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in cardiac and skeletal muscle, followed by brain.
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:Binds to type II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A and anchors/targets them to the nuclear membrane or sarcoplasmic reticulum.



May act as an adapter for assembling multiprotein complexes., similarity: Contains 2 spectrin repeats., subcellular location: In heart muscle. Participation of multiple targeting signals allow correct intracellular targeting. These may be repeated motifs rich in basic and hydrophobic amino acids, palmitoylated/myristoylated motifs or alternatively splice targeting sequences., subunit: Interacts with RII subunit of PKA, phosphatase 2B (calcineurin) and AKAP79., tissue specificity: Highly expressed in cardiac and skeletal muscle, followed by brain.,

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 is highly expressed in various brain regions and cardiac and skeletal muscle. It is specifically localized to the sarcoplasmic reticulum and nuclear membrane, and is involved in anchoring PKA to the nuclear membrane or sarcoplasmic reticulum. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

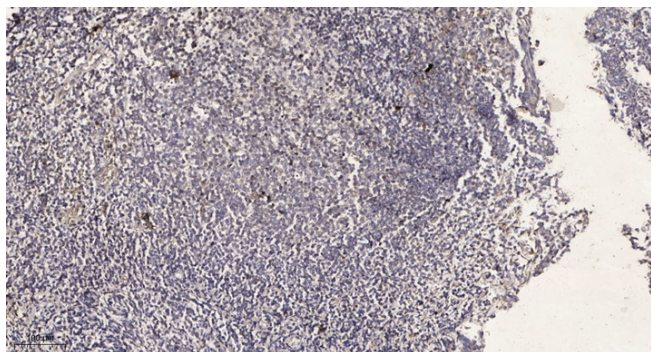
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 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, 30min).