

## **AKAP 13 rabbit pAb**

Cat No.: ES4617

For research use only

## Overview

Product Name AKAP 13 rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA Species Cross-Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse;

**Recommended dilutions** Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000.

Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from human AKAP13. AA

range:721-770

**Specificity** AKAP 13 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous

levels of AKAP 13 protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Protein Name** A-kinase anchor protein 13

Gene Name AKAP13

**Cellular localization** Cytoplasm, cytosol . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cell

cortex . Nucleus . Membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein . Colocalizes with the actin cytoskeleton at

the cell cortex. .

**Purification** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 307kD
Human Gene ID 11214
Human Swiss-Prot Number Q12802

Alternative Names AKAP13; BRX; HT31; LBC; A-kinase anchor protein

13; AKAP-13; AKAP-Lbc; Breast cancer nuclear receptor-binding auxiliary protein; Guanine nucleotide exchange factor Lbc; Human



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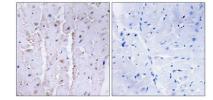


**Background** 

thyroid-anchoring protein 31; Lymphoid blast crisis oncogene; LBC

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. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms containing c-terminal dbl oncogene homology (DH) and pleckstrin homology (PH) domains. The DH domain is associated with guanine nucleotide exchange activation for the Rho/Rac family of small GTP binding proteins, resulting in the conversion of the inactive GTPase to the active form capable of transducing signals. The PH domain has multiple functions. Therefore, these isoforms function as scaffolding proteins to coordinate a Rho signaling pathway, function as protein kinase A-anchoring proteins and, in addi

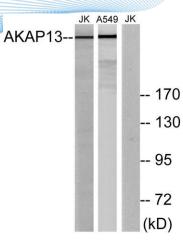
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human heart tissue, using AKAP13 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat and A549 cells, using AKAP13 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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