

AKAP 13 rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb767492 (Manual)**

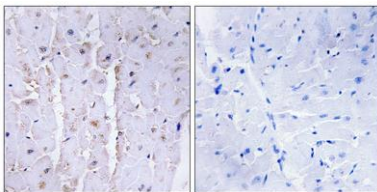
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Product Name	AKAP 13 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other 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.

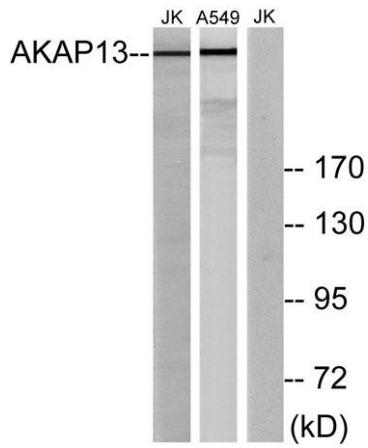
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	307kD
Human Gene ID	11214
Human Swiss-Prot Number	Q12802
Alternative Names	AKAP13; BRX; HT31; LBC; A-kinase anchor protein 13; AKAP-13; AKAP-Lbc; Breast cancer nuclear receptor-binding auxiliary protein; Guanine nucleotide exchange factor Lbc; Human thyroid-anchoring protein 31; Lymphoid blast crisis oncogene; LBC

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. 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.



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