

AKAP9 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：AKAP9 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：AKAP9 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：LQT11; PRKA9; AKAP-9; CG-NAP; YOTIAO; AKAP350; AKAP450; PPP1R45; HYPERION; MU-RMS-40.16A

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Full length fusion protein

技术规格

Full name:	A kinase (PRKA) anchor protein (yotiao) 9
Synonyms:	LQT11; PRKA9; AKAP-9; CG-NAP; YOTIAO; AKAP350; AKAP450; PPP1R45; HYPERION; MU-RMS-40.16A
Swissprot:	Q99996
Gene Accession:	BC015533
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
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. Alternate splicing of this gene results in at least

two isoforms that localize to the centrosome and the Golgi apparatus , and interact with numerous signaling proteins from multiple signal transduction pathways. These signaling proteins include type II protein kinase A, serine/threonine kinase protein kinase N, protein phosphatase 1, protein phosphatase 2a, protein kinase C-epsilon and phosphodiesterase 4D3.