

Rabbit anti-Human AKAP14 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-AKAP14 antibody

AKAP14 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA321135	Rabbit	Human	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

AKAP14; Polyclonal Antibody; AKAP14 Antibody; A kinase (PRKA) anchor protein 14; A kinase anchor protein 14; A kinase anchor protein 28 kDa; A-kinase anchoring protein 28; AKAP28; PRKA14; Protein kinase A anchoring protein 14; anti-AKAP14 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	AKAP14 antibody detects endogenous levels of AKAP14
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	137
Applicable Applications for anti-AKAP14 antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human AKAP14
Tissue Specificity	Present in cilia (at protein level). Expressed in tissues containing axoneme-based organelles (cilia and/or flagella): trachea and testis. Highly expressed in airway cilia.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA321135 staining Hela by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis on Jurkat cell lysate using AKAP14 Antibody, The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-AKAP14 antibody	Description: 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 protein anchors PKA in ciliary axonemes and, in this way, may play a role in regulating ciliary beat frequency. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. Function: Binds to type II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A and anchors/targets them. Subunit Structure: Binds to type II regulatory subunits (RII).
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	56682938
NCBI GeneID	158798
NCBI Accession #	NP_001008534.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001008534.1
UniProt Accession #	Q86UN6; Q86UN4; Q86UN5; A6NNZ0
Molecular Weight	Observed: 23 kDa Predicted: 23 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	A-kinase anchor protein 14 isoform b
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	A-kinase anchoring protein 14
NCBI Official Symbol	AKAP14
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	AKAP28; PRKA14
NCBI Protein Information	A-kinase anchor protein 14
UniProt Protein Name	A-kinase anchor protein 14
UniProt Gene Name	AKAP14
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	AKAP28; AKAP-14; AKAP 28; PRKA14

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/akap14-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-western-blot-elisa/321135>