

## 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

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