# AKAP9 Polyclonal Antibody

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| **Catalog No** | YP-Ab-05018 |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Reactivity** | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| **Applications** | IHC;IF |
| **Gene Name** | AKAP9 AKAP350 AKAP450 KIAA0803 |
| **Protein Name** | A-kinase anchor protein 9 (AKAP-9) (A-kinase anchor protein 350 kDa) (AKAP 350) (hgAKAP 350) (A-kinase anchor protein 450 kDa) (AKAP 450) (AKAP 120-like protein) (Centrosome- and Golgi-localized PKN-a |
| **Immunogen** | Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 2610-2690 |
| **Specificity** | AKAP9 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein. |
| **Formulation** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| **Source** | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| **Purification** | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| **Dilution** | IHC-p 1:50-300. IF 1:50-200 |
| **Concentration** | 1 mg/ml |
| **Purity** | ≥90% |
| **Storage Stability** | -20°C/1 year |
| **Synonyms** | |
| **Observed Band** | 430kD |
| **Cell Pathway** | Golgi apparatus . Cytoplasm . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Cytoplasmic in parietal cells (PubMed:9915845). Recruited to the Golgi apparatus by GM130/GOLGA2 (PubMed:25657325). Localization at the centrosome versus Golgi apparatus may be cell line-dependent. In SKBr3 and HEK293F cells, exclusively located at the centrosome (PubMed:29162697). In HeLa, MDA-MB231 and RPE-1 cells, detected at the Golgi apparatus (PubMed:25217626, PubMed:29162697). In SK-BR-3 cells, recruited to the centrosome in the presence of CDK5RAP2 (PubMed:29162697). . |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Widely expressed (PubMed:10202149). Isoform 4: Highly expressed in skeletal muscle and in pancreas (PubMed:9482789). |
| **Function** | disease:Defects in AKAP9 are the cause of long QT syndrome type 11 (LQT11) [MIM:611820]. Long QT syndromes are heart disorders characterized by a prolonged QT interval on the ECG and polymorphic ventricular arrhythmias. They cause syncope and sudden death in response to excercise or emotional stress. They can present with a sentinel event of sudden cardiac death in infancy.,domain:RII-binding site, predicted to form an amphipathic helix, could participate in protein-protein interactions with a complementary surface on the R-subunit dimer.,function:Binds to type II regulatory subunits of protein kinase A. |

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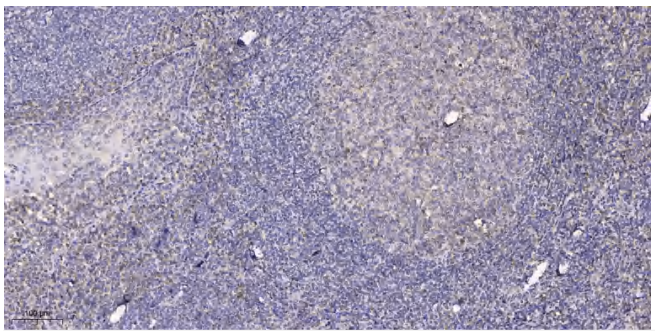
| | Scaffolding protein that assembles several protein kinases and phosphatases on the centrosome and Golgi apparatus. May be required to maintain the integrity of the Golgi apparatus. Isoform 4/Yotiao is associated with the N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor and is specifically found in the neur |
| **Background** | 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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008], |
| **matters needing attention** | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing! |
| **Usage suggestions** | This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel. |

## Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).