

## Product datasheet for **AP02085SU-S**

### **cAMP / cyclic AMP Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Primary Antibodies
<b>Applications:</b>	R
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	<b>RIA</b> (1/1000).
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Synthetic Human succinylated cAMP, BSA conjugated.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody detects Synthetic Succinylated cAMP.
<b>Formulation:</b>	State: Serum State: Lyophilized Serum
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	Restore in aqua bidest to initial volume.
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C and reconstituted at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
<b>Background:</b>	Cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) plays a key role as an intracellular second messenger for transduction events that follow a number of extracellular signals. The G-Protein Coupled Receptors (GPCR) is the largest family of cell surface receptors. They can be activated by different ligands, such as neurotransmitters, hormones, ions, small molecules, peptides, and other physiological signaling molecules. Typically, the binding of the ligands to its receptor resulting in the activation of G-proteins, in return, activates the effector adenylyl cyclase evoking the production of cAMP. The activation of a protein kinase by cAMP results in the phosphorylation of substrate proteins. Currently successful drugs in marketing have been developed to target these receptors. Among the GPCRs, ~367 receptors are potential drug development targets, but only about 20 have been used to generate therapeutically and commercially successful drugs so far. Because the involvement of cAMP can amplify the response of the ligand binding, the second messenger cAMP has been largely employed to monitor the activation of the GPCR to facilitate the therapeutic drug discovery.



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