

Product datasheet for AP09691PU-N

cAMP / cyclic AMP Sheep Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: ELISA

Recommended Dilution: ELISA: 6.05µg/ml.

Host: Sheep lsotype: lgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: Cyclic AMP-BSA

Specificity: This antibody reacts to Cyclic AMP.

Formulation: 20mM Phosphate, 150mM Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as

preservative State: Ig Fraction

State: Liquid Ig fraction prepared by Caprylic Acid and Ammonium Sulphate precipitation

procedures

Concentration: lot specific

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store the antibody at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com





Background:

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.