**BACKGROUND**

The second messenger cyclic AMP (cAMP) mediates diverse cellular responses to external signals such as proliferation, ion transport, regulation of metabolism, and gene transcription by activation of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (CaPK or PKA). Activation of PKA occurs when cAMP binds to the two regulatory subunits of the tetrameric PKA holoenzyme, resulting in release of active catalytic subunits. Four different PKA regulatory subunits have been identified, designated α, β, γ, and δ. The PKA α reg protein is a tissue-specific extirpator that downregulates the expression of seven liver genes in heptoma fibroblast hybrids. Functional null mutations in the genes that codes for PKA α reg cause Carney complex (CNC). CNC is an autosomal dominant multiple neoplasia syndrome. CNC is associated with a variety of characterized symptoms such as cardiac and other myxomas, spotty skin pigmentation, endocrine tumors and pheomelanotic schwannomas.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: PRKAR1A (human) mapping to 17q24.2, PRKAR1B (human) mapping to 7p22.3; Pkra1a (mouse) mapping to 11 E1.

**SOURCE**

PKA α/β reg (G-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 246-335 mapping within an internal region of PKA α reg of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200 μg IgG1 kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with <0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.