

KD-Validated Anti-Protein Kinase C Delta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI1823**Specification****KD-Validated Anti-Protein Kinase C Delta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	Q05655
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 78 kDa, observed, 73 kDa kDa
Gene Name	PRKCD
Aliases	PRKCD; Protein Kinase C Delta; Tyrosine-Protein Kinase PRKCD; Protein Kinase C Delta Type; EC 2.7.11.13; NPKC-Delta; PKCD; Protein Kinase C Delta VIII; Protein Kinase C, Delta; EC 2.7.10.2; EC 2.7.11; ALPS3; CVID9; MAY1
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of mouse PKC delta (UniProt Entry: P28867)

KD-Validated Anti-Protein Kinase C Delta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **5580****Other Names**

Protein kinase C delta type, 2.7.11.13, Tyrosine-protein kinase PRKCD, 2.7.10.2, nPKC-delta, Protein kinase C delta type regulatory subunit, Protein kinase C delta type catalytic subunit, Sphingosine-dependent protein kinase-1, SDK1, PRKCD (http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=9399)

KD-Validated Anti-Protein Kinase C Delta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PRKCD ([HGNC:9399](#))**Function**

Calcium-independent, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)- dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays contrasting roles in cell death and cell survival by functioning as a pro-apoptotic protein during DNA damage-induced apoptosis, but acting as an anti- apoptotic protein during cytokine receptor-initiated cell death, is involved in tumor suppression as well as survival of several cancers, is required for oxygen radical production by NADPH oxidase and acts as positive or negative regulator in platelet functional responses (PubMed:[21406692](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21406692), PubMed:[21810427](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21810427)). Negatively

regulates B cell proliferation and also has an important function in self-antigen induced B cell tolerance induction (By similarity). Upon DNA damage, activates the promoter of the death-promoting transcription factor BCLAF1/Btf to trigger BCLAF1-mediated p53/TP53 gene transcription and apoptosis (PubMed:21406692, PubMed:21810427). In response to oxidative stress, interact with and activate CHUK/IKKA in the nucleus, causing the phosphorylation of p53/TP53 (PubMed:21406692, PubMed:21810427). In the case of ER stress or DNA damage-induced apoptosis, can form a complex with the tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1 which trigger apoptosis independently of p53/TP53 (PubMed:21406692, PubMed:21810427). In cytosol can trigger apoptosis by activating MAPK11 or MAPK14, inhibiting AKT1 and decreasing the level of X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP), whereas in nucleus induces apoptosis via the activation of MAPK8 or MAPK9. Upon ionizing radiation treatment, is required for the activation of the apoptosis regulators BAX and BAK, which trigger the mitochondrial cell death pathway. Can phosphorylate MCL1 and target it for degradation which is sufficient to trigger for BAX activation and apoptosis. Is required for the control of cell cycle progression both at G1/S and G2/M phases. Mediates phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA)-induced inhibition of cell cycle progression at G1/S phase by up-regulating the CDK inhibitor CDKN1A/p21 and inhibiting the cyclin CCNA2 promoter activity. In response to UV irradiation can phosphorylate CDK1, which is important for the G2/M DNA damage checkpoint activation (By similarity). Can protect glioma cells from the apoptosis induced by TNFSF10/TRAIL, probably by inducing increased phosphorylation and subsequent activation of AKT1 (PubMed:15774464). Is highly expressed in a number of cancer cells and promotes cell survival and resistance against chemotherapeutic drugs by inducing cyclin D1 (CCND1) and hyperphosphorylation of RB1, and via several pro-survival pathways, including NF-kappa-B, AKT1 and MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2). Involved in antifungal immunity by mediating phosphorylation and activation of CARD9 downstream of C-type lectin receptors activation, promoting interaction between CARD9 and BCL10, followed by activation of NF- kappa-B and MAP kinase p38 pathways (By similarity). Can also act as tumor suppressor upon mitogenic stimulation with PMA or TPA. In N- formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-treated cells, is required for NCF1 (p47-phox) phosphorylation and activation of NADPH oxidase activity, and regulates TNF-elicited superoxide anion production in neutrophils, by direct phosphorylation and activation of NCF1 or indirectly through MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling pathways (PubMed:19801500). May also play a role in the regulation of NADPH oxidase activity in eosinophil after stimulation with IL5, leukotriene B4 or PMA (PubMed:11748588). In collagen-induced platelet aggregation, acts a negative regulator of filopodia formation and actin polymerization by interacting with and negatively regulating VASP phosphorylation (PubMed:16940418). Downstream of PAR1, PAR4 and CD36/GP4 receptors, regulates differentially platelet dense granule secretion; acts as a positive regulator in PAR-mediated granule secretion, whereas it negatively regulates CD36/GP4-mediated granule release (PubMed:19587372). Phosphorylates MUC1 in the C-terminal and regulates the interaction between MUC1 and beta-catenin (PubMed:11877440). The catalytic subunit phosphorylates 14-3-3 proteins (YWHAB, YWHAZ and YWHAH) in a sphingosine-dependent fashion (By similarity). Phosphorylates ELAVL1 in response to angiotensin-2 treatment (PubMed:18285462). Phosphorylates mitochondrial phospholipid scramblase 3 (PLSCR3), resulting in increased cardiolipin expression on the mitochondrial outer membrane which facilitates apoptosis (PubMed:12649167). Phosphorylates SMPD1 which induces SMPD1 secretion (PubMed:17303575).

Cellular Location

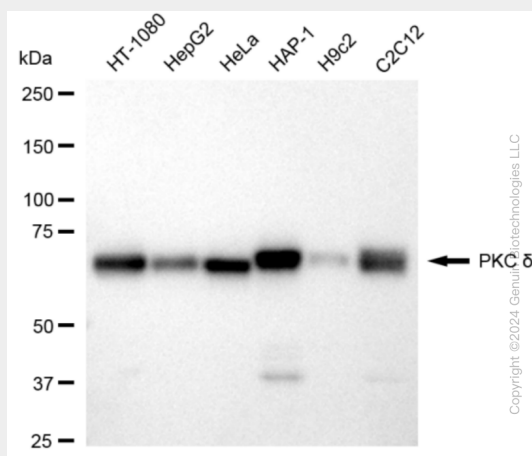
Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein Mitochondrion. Endomembrane system. Note=Translocates to the mitochondria upon apoptotic stimulation. Upon activation, translocates to the plasma membrane followed by partial location to the endolysosomes (PubMed:17303575).

KD-Validated Anti-Protein Kinase C Delta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

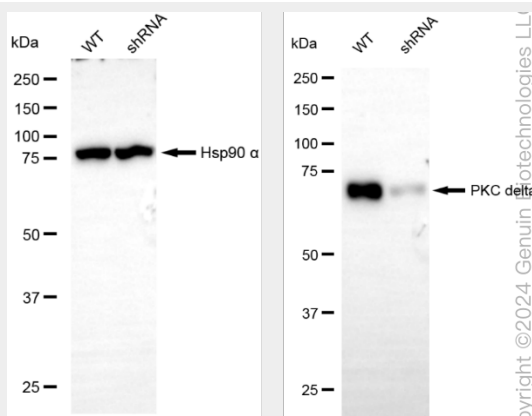
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

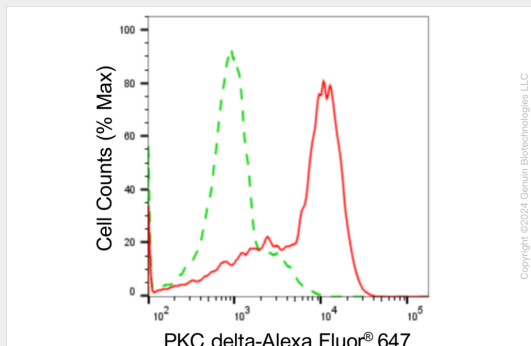
KD-Validated Anti-Protein Kinase C Delta Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blotting analysis using anti-PKC delta antibody (Cat#AGI1823). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-PKC delta antibody (Cat#AGI1823, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-PKC delta antibody (Cat#AGI1823). PKC delta expression in wild-type (WT) and protein kinase C delta (PRKCD) shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 μ g of total cell lysates. β -Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-PKC delta antibody (Cat#AGI1823, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of PKC delta expression in HAP-1 cells using anti-PKC delta antibody (Cat#AGI1823, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, PKC delta.