

Anti-PKCa (Central region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1904

Specification

Anti-PKCa (Central region) Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession P17252
Reactivity Bovine
Host Mouse

Clonality Mouse Monoclonal

Isotype IgG2b Calculated MW 76750

Anti-PKCa (Central region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **5578**

Other Names PKC alpha

Dilution

WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-PKC α (Central region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

Blue Ice

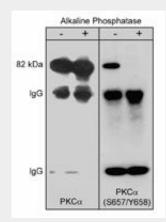
Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody - Protocols

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

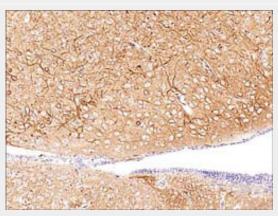
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of immunoprecipitates from neonatal rat brain lysate using anti-PKC α antibody. Control and alkaline phosphatase treated precipitates were probed with anti-PKC α (Central region) or anti-phospho-PKC α (Ser-657/Tyr-658). The latter shows no detection of PKC α after phosphatase treatment.



Formalin fixed, citric acid treated parafin sections of adult mouse brain. Sections were probed with anti-PKC α (PM2371) then anti-mouse:HRP before detection using DAB. (Image provided by Carl Hobbs and Dr. Pat Doherty at Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases, King's College London).

Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody - Background

The Protein Kinase C (PKC) family of homologous serine/threonine protein kinases is involved in a number of processes such as growth, differentiation, and cytokine secretion. At least eleven isozymes have been described. PKC consists of a single polypeptide chain containing four conserved regions (C) and five variable regions (V). The N-terminal half interacts with PKC activators Ca2+, phospholipid, diacylglycerol, or phorbol ester, while the C-terminal half contains the catalytic domain. The conventional PKC subfamily (α , β 1, β II, and γ) is regulated by both Ca2+ and diacylglycerol. The PKC pathway represents a major signal transduction system that is activated following ligand-stimulation of transmembrane receptors by hormones, neurotransmitters and growth factors. The phosphorylation of multiple sites in conventional PKCs regulates their activity. In mast cells, FceRI stimulation leads to phosphorylation of tyrosine 658 and 662 of PKC α and PKC β I respectively. This phosphorylation requires autophosphorylation of serine 657 and 661 in these respective kinases.