

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody
Catalog # AN1905**Specification****Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P05129
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	78448

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5582

Other Names

PKCalpha, PKCbeta, PKCgamma

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

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,β,γ) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

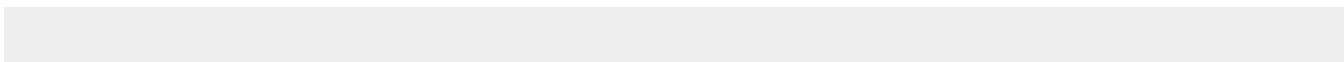
Shipping

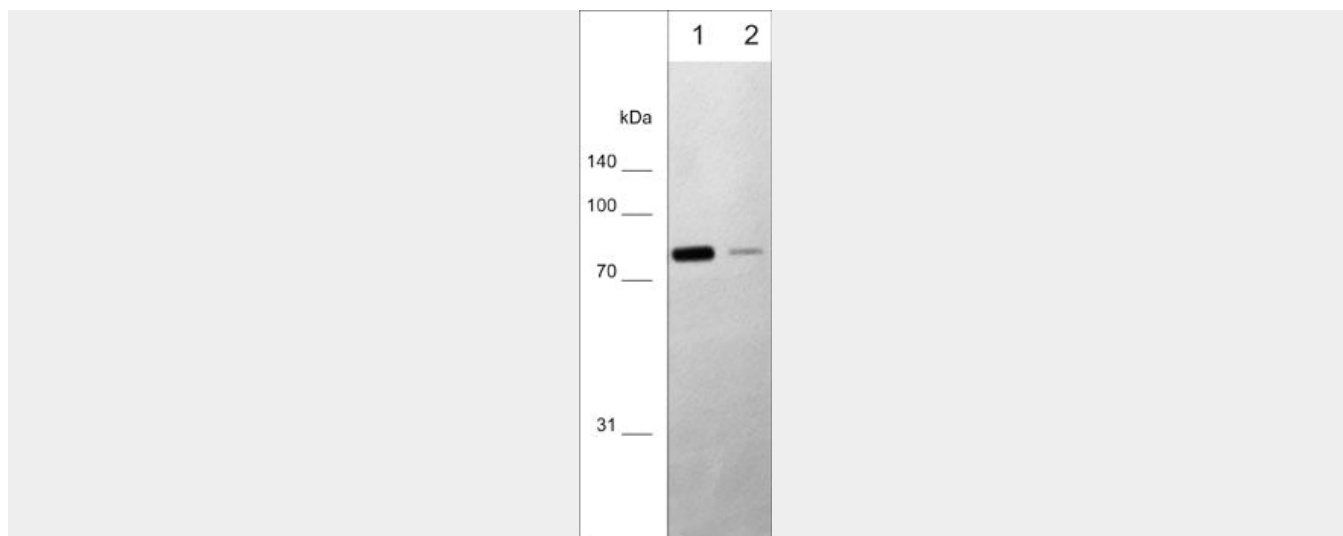
Blue Ice

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) 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](#)

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of PKC isoforms in adult mouse brain lysate. The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-PKC (α,β,γ) clone M499 at 1:250 (lane 1) and 1:1000 (lane 2).

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) 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 Ca^{2+} , phospholipid, diacylglycerol, or phorbol ester, while the C-terminal half contains the catalytic domain. The conventional PKC subfamily (α , $\beta 1$, $\beta 2$, and γ) is regulated by both Ca^{2+} 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, Fc ϵ RI stimulation leads to phosphorylation of tyrosine 658 and 662 of PKC α and PKC β respectively. This phosphorylation requires autophosphorylation of serine 657 and 661 in these respective kinases.