

Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1907**Specification****Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q05655
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Calculated MW	77505

Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	5580
Other Names	
PKCdelta	

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-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

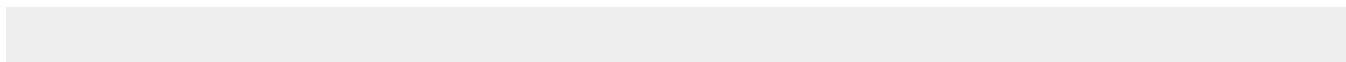
Shipping

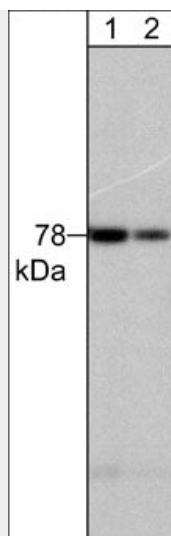
Blue Ice

Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

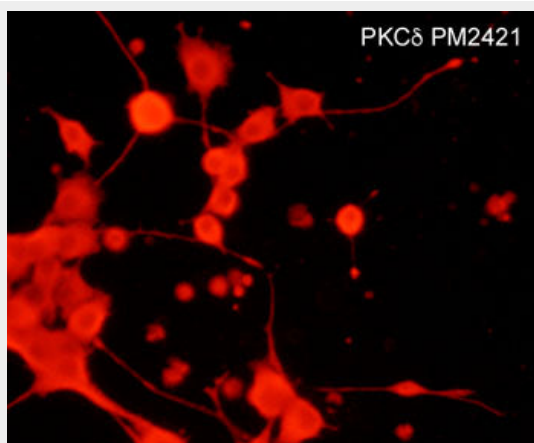
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of adult mouse brain tissue lysate. The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-PKC δ (N-terminal region) at 1:125 (lane 1) and 1:500 (lane 2).



Immunocytochemical labeling of PKC δ in rat PC12 cells differentiated with NGF. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal PKC δ (N-terminal region) antibody, then detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to Cy3.

Anti-PKC δ (N-terminal 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 PKCs regulates their activity.