

PPP6C Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14562b

Specification

PPP6C Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O00743
Other Accession	O64620 , O9COR6 , NP_001116841.1 , NP_002712.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	35144
Antigen Region	264-293

PPP6C Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5537

Other Names

Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 6 catalytic subunit, PP6C, Serine/threonine-protein phosphatase 6 catalytic subunit, N-terminally processed, PPP6C, PPP6

Target/Specificity

This PPP6C antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 264-293 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PPP6C.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

PPP6C Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PPP6C Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PPP6C {ECO:0000303|PubMed:29053956, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:9323}

Function Catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase 6 (PP6) (PubMed:[17079228](#), PubMed:[29053956](#), PubMed:[32474700](#)). PP6 is a component of a signaling pathway regulating cell cycle progression in response to IL2 receptor stimulation (PubMed:[10227379](#)). N-terminal domain restricts G1 to S phase progression in cancer cells, in part through control of cyclin D1 (PubMed:[17568194](#)). During mitosis, regulates spindle positioning (PubMed:[27335426](#)). Down-regulates MAP3K7 kinase activation of the IL1 signaling pathway by dephosphorylation of MAP3K7 (PubMed:[17079228](#)). Also participates in the innate immune defense against viruses by desphosphorylating RIGI, an essential step that triggers RIGI-mediated signaling activation (PubMed:[29053956](#)). Also regulates innate immunity by acting as a negative regulator of the cGAS-STING pathway: mediates dephosphorylation and inactivation of CGAS and STING1 (PubMed:[32474700](#), PubMed:[32753499](#)). CGAS dephosphorylation at 'Ser-435' impairs its ability to bind GTP, thereby inactivating it (PubMed:[32474700](#)).

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion. Cytoplasm

Tissue Location

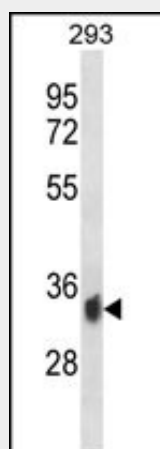
Ubiquitously expressed in all tissues tested with highest expression levels in testis, heart, kidney, brain, stomach, liver and skeletal muscle and lowest in placenta, lung colon and spleen.

PPP6C Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

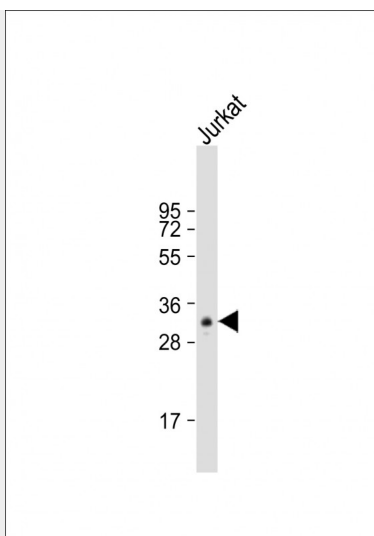
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

PPP6C Antibody (C-term) - Images



PPP6C Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP14562b) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the PPP6C antibody detected the PPP6C protein (arrow).



Anti-PPP6C Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 35 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

PPP6C Antibody (C-term) - Background

This gene encodes the catalytic subunit of protein phosphatase, a component of a signaling pathway regulating cell cycle progression. Splice variants encoding different protein isoforms exist. The pseudogene of this gene is located on chromosome X.

PPP6C Antibody (C-term) - References

Douglas, P., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 30(6):1368-1381(2010)
Dema, B., et al. Genes Immun. 10(7):659-661(2009)
Morales-Johansson, H., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (7), E6331 (2009) :
Mi, J., et al. PLoS ONE 4 (2), E4395 (2009) :
Stefansson, B., et al. Biochemistry 47(5):1442-1451(2008)