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Phospho-PKC zeta/lambda (Thr410/Thr412) (7L6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

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Catalog # AP93809

Specification

Phospho-PKC zeta/lambda (Thr410/Thr412) (7L6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P05129, P41743, Q05513
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal

Phospho-PKC zeta/lambda (Thr410/Thr412) (7L6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

Storage Conditions
-20℃

Phospho-PKC zeta/lambda (Thr410/Thr412) (7L6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Phospho-PKC zeta/lambda (Thr410/Thr412) (7L6) 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Phospho-PKC zeta/lambda (Thr410/Thr412) (7L6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

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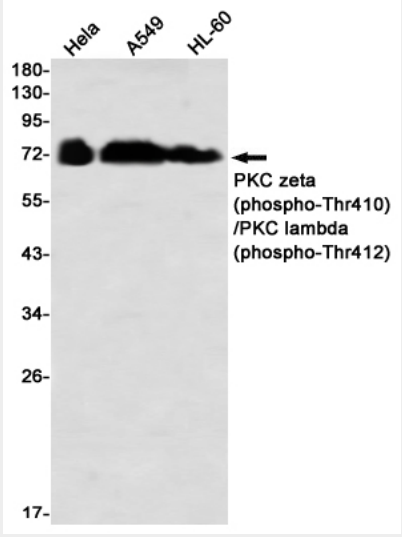

Western blot detection of PKC zeta (phospho-Thr410)/PKC lambda (phospho-Thr412) in Hela,A549,HL-60 using PKC zeta (phospho-Thr410)/PKC lambda (phospho-Thr412) antibody(1:1000 diluted)

Phospho-PKC zeta/lambda (Thr410/Thr412) (7L6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Background

Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be activated by calcium and second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylate a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathways. PKC also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play distinct roles in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. This protein kinase is expressed solely in the brain and spinal cord and its localization is restricted to neurons. It has been demonstrated that several neuronal functions, including long term potentiation (LTP) and long term depression (LTD), specifically require this kinase. Knockout studies in mice also suggest that this kinase may be involved in neuropathic pain development. Defects in this protein have been associated with neurodegenerative disorder spinocerebellar ataxia-14 (SCA14). Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]