

## Product datasheet for **TA389191**

### PRKCA Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M237]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M237
Applications:	ICC, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>WB:</b> 1:1000 <b>ICC:</b> 6:00
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Immunogen:	Clone (M237) was generated from a recombinant human PKC $\alpha$ that included amino acids residues in the central region. This region is highly conserved in rat and mouse PKC $\alpha$ , and has homology to conserved regions in PKC $\beta$ .
Specificity:	This antibody detects an 82kDa* protein corresponding to the molecular mass of PKC $\alpha$ on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of neonatal rat brain and adult mouse brain lysates.
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	82
Database Link:	<a href="#">P17252</a>



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

**Note:**

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.