OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for TA389192

PRKCA Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M499]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M499
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	**WB**: 1:1000 **ICC**: 1:100
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse, Chicken
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Immunogen:	Clone (M499) was generated from a recombinant human PKCγ that included amino acids residues 499-697.
Specificity:	This antibody detects 80-82kDa* proteins corresponding to the molecular mass of PKCα, PKCβ, and PKCγ on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of mouse brain lysates. Similar results were observed in human and mouse lysates. This antibody detects recombinant PKCα, PKCβ1, and PKCγ, and possibly detects other PKC isoforms as well.
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN3 and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G 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:	80-82
Database Link:	P17252

View online »

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, β1, βII, 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 conventional PKCs regulates their activity. In mast cells, FceRI stimulation leads to phosphorylation of tyrosine 658 and 662 of PKCα and PKCβI respectively. This phosphorylation requires autophosphorylation of serine 657 and 661 in these respective kinases.

Note: Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.