

Product datasheet for TA389194

PRKCQ Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M217]

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Clone Name: M217
Applications: ICC, WB

Recommended Dilution: WB: 1:1000

ICC: 1:100

Reactivity: Human, Rat, Mouse

Host: Mouse Isotype: IgG2a

Immunogen: Clone (M217) was generated from a recombinant mouse PKCθ protein that included amino

acids residues in the N-terminal region. This sequence is conserved in human and rat PKCO,

and has low homology to other PKC family members.

Specificity: This antibody detects a 79 kDa* protein corresponding to the molecular mass of PKCθ on

SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human Jurkat cell lysates.

Formulation: PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN3 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: 79



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



PRKCQ Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M217] - TA389194

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 1, 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

Note:

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.