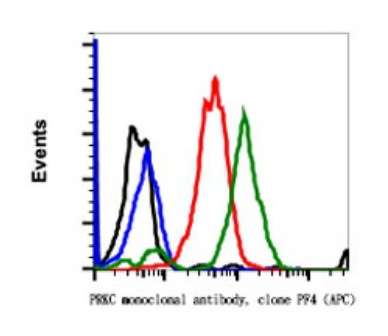
# PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCH/PRKCG/PRKCQ (phospho T514) monoclonal antibody, clone PF4 (APC)

Catalog # MAB23406 Size 100 Reactions

## Applications




### Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HT1080 cells with PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCH/PRKCG/PRKCQ (phospho Thr514) monoclonal antibody, clone PF4 (APC)(Cat # MAB23406).

## Specification

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Description** | Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of human PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCH/PRKCG/PRKCQ. |
| **Immunogen** | A synthetic phospho-peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr514 of human phospho PKC gamma |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Conjugation** | APC |
| **Isotype** | IgG1, kappa |
| **Recommend Usage** | Flow Cytometry (5 uL/million cells)<br>The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| **Storage Buffer** | In PBS (0.09% $NaN_3$, 0.2% BSA) |

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|---|---|
| **Storage Instruction** | Store at 4°C. Do not freeze. |
| **Note** | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only. |

## Applications

- Flow Cytometry

  Flow cytometric analysis of HT1080 cells with PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCH/PRKCG/PRKCQ (phospho Thr514) monoclonal antibody, clone PF4 (APC)(Cat # MAB23406).

## Gene Info — PRKCA

| | |
|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 5578 |
| **Protein Accession#** | P17252; P05771; P05771-2; Q05655; Q02156; P2472;3 P05129; Q04759 |
| **Gene Name** | PRKCA |
| **Gene Alias** | AAG6, MGC129900, MGC129901, PKC-alpha, PKCA, PRKACA |
| **Gene Description** | protein kinase C, alpha |
| **Omim ID** | 176960 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |
| **Gene Summary** | Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be a ctivated by calcium and the second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylat e a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathw ays. PKC family members also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor pro moters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play a distinct role in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. This k inase has been reported to play roles in many different cellular processes, such as cell adhesion, cell transformation, cell cycle checkpoint, and cell volume control. Knockout studies in mice sugge st that this kinase may be a fundamental regulator of cardiac contractility and Ca(2+) handling in myocytes. [provided by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | aging-associated gene 6\|protein kinase C alpha type |

## Gene Info — PRKCB

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| **Entrez GeneID** | 5579 |

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| **Protein Accession#** | P17252; P05771; P05771-2; Q05655; Q02156; P2472;3 P05129; Q04759 |
| **Gene Name** | PRKCB |
| **Gene Alias** | MGC41878, PKC-beta, PKCB, PRKCB1, PRKCB2 |
| **Gene Description** | protein kinase C, beta |
| **Omim ID** | 176970 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |
| **Gene Summary** | Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be a ctivated 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 family members also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoter s. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play a disti nct role in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. This protein kinase has been reported to be involved in many different cellular functions, such as B cell activati on, apoptosis induction, endothelial cell proliferation, and intestinal sugar absorption. Studies in m ice also suggest that this kinase may also regulate neuronal functions and correlate fear-induced conflict behavior after stress. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms ha ve been reported. [provided by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | protein kinase C, beta 1 polypeptide |

## Gene Info — PRKCD

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|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 5580 |
| **Protein Accession#** | P17252; P05771; P05771-2; Q05655; Q02156; P2472;3 P05129; Q04759 |
| **Gene Name** | PRKCD |
| **Gene Alias** | MAY1, MGC49908, PKCD, nPKC-delta |
| **Gene Description** | protein kinase C, delta |
| **Omim ID** | 176977 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |

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| **Gene Summary** | Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be a ctivated by calcium and the second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylat e a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathw ays. PKC family members also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor pro moters. 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. Studie s both in human and mice demonstrate that this kinase is involved in B cell signaling and in the re gulation of growth, apoptosis, and differentiation of a variety of cell types. Alternatively spliced tran script variants encoding the same protein have been observed. [provided by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | protein kinase C delta VIII |

## Gene Info — PRKCE

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|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 5581 |
| **Protein Accession#** | P17252; P05771; P05771-2; Q05655; Q02156; P2472;3 P05129; Q04759 |
| **Gene Name** | PRKCE |
| **Gene Alias** | MGC125656, MGC125657, PKCE, nPKC-epsilon |
| **Gene Description** | protein kinase C, epsilon |
| **Omim ID** | 176975 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |
| **Gene Summary** | Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be a ctivated by calcium and the second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylat e a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathw ays. PKC family members also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor pro moters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play a distinct role in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. This k inase has been shown to be involved in many different cellular functions, such as neuron channel a ctivation, apoptosis, cardioprotection from ischemia, heat shock response, as well as insulin exoc ytosis. Knockout studies in mice suggest that this kinase is important for lipopolysaccharide (LPS )-mediated signaling in activated macrophages and may also play a role in controlling anxiety-like behavior. [provided by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | - |

## Gene Info — PRKCG

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|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 5582 |
| **Protein Accession#** | P17252; P05771; P05771-2; Q05655; Q02156; P2472;3 P05129; Q04759 |

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|---|---|
| **Gene Name** | PRKCG |
| **Gene Alias** | MGC57564, PKC-gamma, PKCC, PKCG, SCA14 |
| **Gene Description** | protein kinase C, gamma |
| **Omim ID** | 176980 605361 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |
| **Gene Summary** | Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be a ctivated 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. T he protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. This protein kinase is expres sed solely in the brain and spinal cord and its localization is restricted to neurons. It has been dem onstrated that several neuronal functions, including long term potentiation (LTP) and long term dep ression (LTD), specifically require this kinase. Knockout studies in mice also suggest that this kin ase may be involved in neuropathic pain development. Defects in this protein have been associat ed with neurodegenerative disorder spinocerebellar ataxia-14 (SCA14). [provided by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | - |

## Gene Info — PRKCH

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|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 5583 |
| **Protein Accession#** | P17252; P05771; P05771-2; Q05655; Q02156; P2472;3 P05129; Q04759 |
| **Gene Name** | PRKCH |
| **Gene Alias** | MGC26269, MGC5363, PKC-L, PKCL, PRKCL, nPKC-eta |
| **Gene Description** | protein kinase C, eta |
| **Omim ID** | 601367 605437 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |

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|---|---|
| **Gene Summary** | Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be a ctivated by calcium and the second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylat e a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathw ays. PKC family members also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor pro moters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play a distinct role in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. It is a calcium-independent and phospholipids-dependent protein kinase. It is predominantly expressed in epithelial tissues and has been shown to reside specifically in the cell nucleus. This protein kina se can regulate keratinocyte differentiation by activating the MAP kinase MAPK13 (p38delta)-acti vated protein kinase cascade that targets CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (CEBPA). It is also found to mediate the transcription activation of the transglutaminase 1 (TGM1) gene. [provide d by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | protein kinase C eta type |

## Gene Info — PRKCQ

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|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 5588 |
| **Protein Accession#** | P17252; P05771; P05771-2; Q05655; Q02156; P2472;3 P05129; Q04759 |
| **Gene Name** | PRKCQ |
| **Gene Alias** | MGC126514, MGC141919, PRKCT, nPKC-theta |
| **Gene Description** | protein kinase C, theta |
| **Omim ID** | 600448 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |
| **Gene Summary** | Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be a ctivated by calcium and the second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylat e a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathw ays. PKC family members also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor pro moters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play a distinct role. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. It is a calciu m-independent and phospholipid-dependent protein kinase. This kinase is important for T-cell act ivation. It is required for the activation of the transcription factors NF-kappaB and AP-1, and may li nk the T cell receptor (TCR) signaling complex to the activation of the transcription factors. [provid ed by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | OTTHUMP00000019053\|OTTHUMP00000043364\|OTTHUMP00000043365 |

## Pathway

- Adipocytokine signaling pathway

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- B cell receptor signaling pathway
- Calcium signaling pathway
- Calcium signaling pathway
- Calcium signaling pathway
- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Chemokine signaling pathway
- ErbB signaling pathway
- ErbB signaling pathway
- ErbB signaling pathway
- Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway
- Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway
- Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway
- Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway
- Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis
- Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis
- Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis
- Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis
- Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis
- Focal adhesion
- Focal adhesion
- Focal adhesion
- Gap junction
- Gap junction
- Gap junction
- Glioma
- Glioma

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- Glioma
- GnRH signaling pathway
- GnRH signaling pathway
- GnRH signaling pathway
- Leukocyte transendothelial migration
- Leukocyte transendothelial migration
- Leukocyte transendothelial migration
- Long-term depression
- Long-term depression
- Long-term depression
- Long-term potentiation
- Long-term potentiation
- Long-term potentiation
- MAPK signaling pathway
- MAPK signaling pathway
- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanogenesis
- Melanogenesis
- Melanogenesis
- Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
- Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
- Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
- Neurotrophin signaling pathway
- Non-small cell lung cancer
- Non-small cell lung cancer

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- Non-small cell lung cancer
- Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection - EHEC
- Pathways in cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- Phosphatidylinositol signaling system
- Phosphatidylinositol signaling system
- Phosphatidylinositol signaling system
- T cell receptor signaling pathway
- Tight junction
- Tight junction
- Tight junction
- Tight junction
- Tight junction
- Tight junction
- Tight junction
- Type II diabetes mellitus
- Type II diabetes mellitus
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- VEGF signaling pathway

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- VEGF signaling pathway
- VEGF signaling pathway
- Vibrio cholerae infection
- Vibrio cholerae infection
- Vibrio cholerae infection
- Wnt signaling pathway
- Wnt signaling pathway
- Wnt signaling pathway

## Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Albuminuria
- Alzheimer Disease
- Antisocial Personality Disorder
- Arthritis
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Atherosclerosis
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Autistic Disorder
- Brain Infarction
- Brain Ischemia
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases

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- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Celiac Disease
- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Conduct Disorder
- Depressive Disorder
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Angiopathies
- Diabetic Nephropathies
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Disease Models
- Disease Progression
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Edema
- Edema
- Edema
- Epilepsies
- Esophageal Neoplasms

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- Gastritis
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Helicobacter Infections
- Hypertension
- Hypertension
- Inflammation
- Inflammation
- Inhibition (Psychology)
- Intracranial Hemorrhages
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Failure
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Mental Disorders
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Narcolepsy
- Narcolepsy
- Narcolepsy
- Obesity
- Pancreatic Neoplasms

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- Premature Birth
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Proteinuria
- Schizophrenia
- Spinocerebellar ataxia
- Spinocerebellar Ataxias
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Stroke
- Stroke
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- Substance-Related Disorders
- Syndrome
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Vaginosis
- Wegener Granulomatosis

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