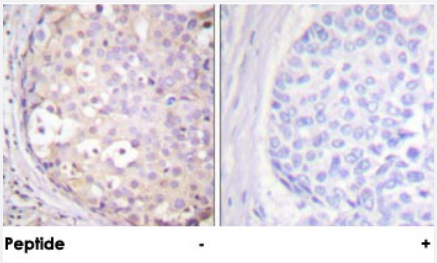
PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ polyclonal antibody

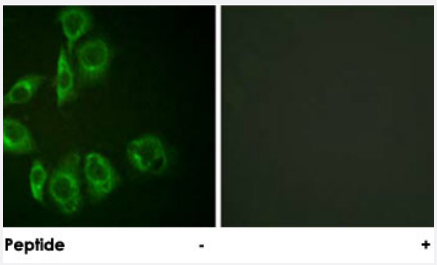
Catalog # PAB18281 Size 100 ug

Applications



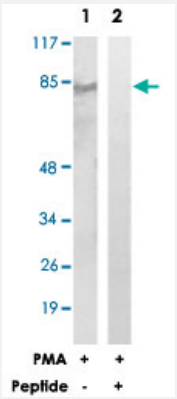
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18281).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18281).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from NIH/3T3 cells, treated with PMA (250 ng/mL, 15 mins), using PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18281).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

Specification

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Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding T497 of human PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This antibody is specific to PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) Immunofluorescence (1:500-1:1000) ELISA (1:5000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18281).
  Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells, using PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18281).
  Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

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- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of extracts from NIH/3T3 cells, treated with PMA (250 ng/mL, 15 mins), using PRKCA/PRKCB/PRKCD/PRKCE/PRKCG/PRKCH/PRKCQ/PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18281). Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

Gene Info — PRKCA

Entrez GeneID	5578
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

Entrez GeneID	5579
Gene Name	PRKCB
Gene Alias	MGC41878, PKC-beta, PKCB, PRKCB1, PRKCB2
Gene Description	protein kinase C, beta
Omim ID	176970
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 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

Entrez GeneID	5580
Gene Name	PRKCD
Gene Alias	MAY1, MGC49908, PKCD, nPKC-delta
Gene Description	protein kinase C, delta
Omim ID	176977
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 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

Entrez GeneID	5581
Gene Name	PRKCE
Gene Alias	MGC125656, MGC125657, PKCE, nPKC-epsilon

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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

Entrez GeneID	5582
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	-

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Gene Info — PRKCH

Entrez GeneID	5583
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
Gene Summary	Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be activated by calcium and the 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 promoters. 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 kinase can regulate keratinocyte differentiation by activating the MAP kinase MAPK13 (p38delta)-activated 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. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	protein kinase C eta type

Gene Info — PRKCQ

Entrez GeneID	5588
Gene Name	PRKCQ
Gene Alias	MGC126514, MGC141919, PRKCT, nPKC-theta
Gene Description	protein kinase C, theta
Omim ID	600448
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. 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

Gene Info — PRKCZ

Entrez GeneID	5590
Gene Name	PRKCZ
Gene Alias	PKC-ZETA, PKC2
Gene Description	protein kinase C, zeta
Omim ID	176982
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Protein kinase C (PKC) zeta is a member of the PKC family of serine/threonine kinases which ar e involved in a variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation and secretion. Unli ke the classical PKC isoenzymes which are calcium-dependent, PKC zeta exhibits a kinase activ ity which is independent of calcium and diacylglycerol but not of phosphatidylserine. Furthermore, it is insensitive to typical PKC inhibitors and cannot be activated by phorbol ester. Unlike the clas sical PKC isoenzymes, it has only a single zinc finger module. These structural and biochemical p roperties indicate that the zeta subspecies is related to, but distinct from other isoenzymes of PK C. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000001368|OTTHUMP00000044160

Publication Reference

- Proteomics analysis of protein kinases by target class-selective prefractionation and tandem mass spectrometry.

  Wissing J, Jänsch L, Nimtz M, Dieterich G, Hornberger R, Kéri G, Wehland J, Daub H.

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- Large-scale characterization of HeLa cell nuclear phosphoproteins.

  Beausoleil SA, Jedrychowski M, Schwartz D, Elias JE, Villen J, Li J, Cohn MA, Cantley LC, Gygi SP.

  PNAS 2004 Aug; 101(33):12130.

- Exploring proteomes and analyzing protein processing by mass spectrometric identification of sorted N-terminal peptides.

  Gevaert K, Goethals M, Martens L, Van Damme J, Staes A, Thomas GR, Vandekerckhove J.

  Nature Biotechnology 2003 Mar; 21(5):566.

Pathway

- Adipocytokine signaling pathway
- B cell receptor signaling pathway
- Calcium signaling pathway
- Calcium signaling pathway
- Calcium signaling pathway
- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Endocytosis
- 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

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- 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
- Glioma
- GnRH signaling pathway
- GnRH signaling pathway
- GnRH signaling pathway
- Insulin 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

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- 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
- 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

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- Tight junction
- Tight junction
- Type II diabetes mellitus
- 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
- 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

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- 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
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Celiac Disease
- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Conduct Disorder
- Depressive Disorder
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus

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- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Angiopathies
- Diabetic Nephropathies
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Disease Models
- Disease Progression
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Edema
- Edema
- Edema
- Edema
- Epilepsies
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- 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
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Helicobacter Infections
- Hypertension

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- 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
- Premature Birth
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Proteinuria
- Schizophrenia
- Spinocerebellar ataxia
- Spinocerebellar Ataxias
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Stroke
- Stroke

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- 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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