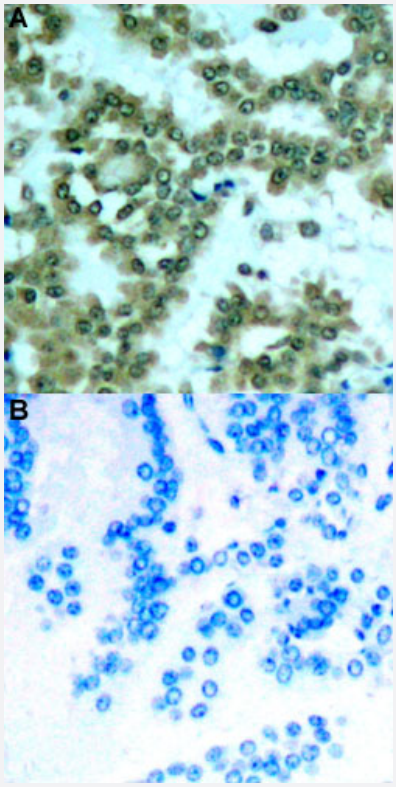
PRKCQ (phospho S676) polyclonal antibody

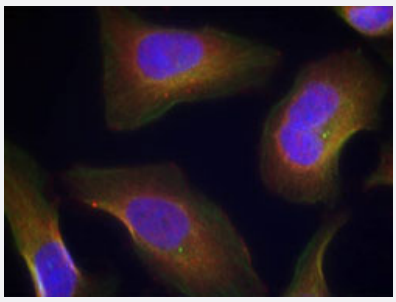
Catalog # PAB29619 Size 100 uL

Applications



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

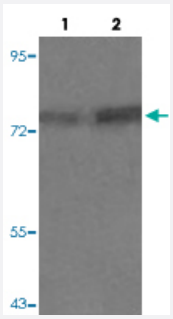
Immunohistochemical staining of human lung cancer tissue by PRKCQ (phospho S676) polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29619) without blocking peptide (A) or preincubated with blocking peptide (B) under 1:50-1:100 dilution.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of methanol-fixed Hela cells using PRKCQ (phospho S676) polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29619) at 1:100-1:200 dilution.

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Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: PC12 cells, Lane 2: PMA treated PC12 cells with PRKCQ (phospho S676) polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29619) at 1:500-1:1000 dilution.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of human PRKCQ.
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphopeptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to residues surrounding S676 of human PRKCQ.
Host	Rabbit
Theoretical MW (kDa)	80
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rabbit
Specificity	PRKCQ (phospho S676) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous level of PRKCQ only when phosphorylated at serine 676.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Recommend Usage	Immunofluorescence (1:100-1:200) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (without Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}), 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage 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

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

  Immunohistochemical staining of human lung cancer tissue by PRKCQ (phospho S676) polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29619) without blocking peptide (A) or preincubated with blocking peptide (B) under 1:50-1:100 dilution.

- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescent staining of methanol-fixed Hela cells using PRKCQ (phospho S676) polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29619) at 1:100-1:200 dilution.

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of Lane 1: PC12 cells, Lane 2: PMA treated PC12 cells with PRKCQ (phospho S676) polyclonal antibody (Cat# PAB29619) at 1:500-1:1000 dilution.

Gene Info — PRKCQ

Entrez GeneID	5588
Protein Accession#	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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- T cell receptor signaling pathway
- Tight junction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction

Disease

- Alzheimer Disease
- Arthritis
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Celiac Disease
- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypertension
- Inflammation
- Intracranial Hemorrhages
- Kidney Failure
- Narcolepsy
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Stroke
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Wegener Granulomatosis

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