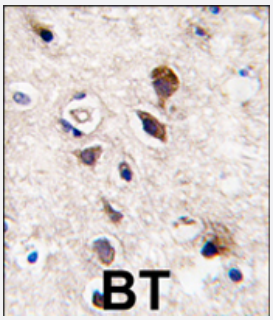
PRKCG polyclonal antibody

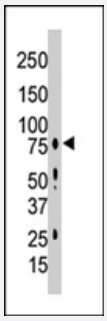
Catalog # PAB4539 Size 400 uL

Applications



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

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with PRKCG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4539) , which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining . This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated .



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of PRKCG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4539) in mouse brain lysate . PRKCG (arrow) was detected using purified PRKCG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4539) . Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence .

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of PRKCG.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to C-terminus of human PRKCG.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purification

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Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:1000) Western Blot (1:100-500) Immunohistochemistry (1:10-50) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% 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 shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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

  Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with PRKCG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4539) , which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining . This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated .

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

  Western blot analysis of PRKCG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4539) in mouse brain lysate . PRKCG (arrow) was detected using purified PRKCG polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4539) . Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence .

Gene Info — PRKCG

Entrez GeneID	5582
Protein Accession#	P05129
Gene Name	PRKCG
Gene Alias	MGC57564, PKC-gamma, PKCC, PKCG, SCA14
Gene Description	protein kinase C, gamma
Omim ID	176980 605361
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 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	-

Publication Reference

- Identification of a novel SCA14 mutation in a Dutch autosomal dominant cerebellar ataxia family.

  van de Warrenburg BP, Verbeek DS, Piersma SJ, Hennekam FA, Pearson PL, Knoers NV, Kremer HP, Sinke RJ.

  Neurology 2003 Dec; 61(12):1760.

- Spinocerebellar ataxia type 14 caused by a mutation in protein kinase C gamma.

  Yabe I, Sasaki H, Chen DH, Raskind WH, Bird TD, Yamashita I, Tsuji S, Kikuchi S, Tashiro K.

  Archives of Neurology 2003 Dec; 60(12):1749.

- Isoform-specific phosphorylation of metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 by protein kinase C (PKC) blocks Ca2+ oscillation and oscillatory translocation of Ca2+-dependent PKC.

  Uchino M, Sakai N, Kashiwagi K, Shirai Y, Shinohara Y, Hirose K, Iino M, Yamamura T, Saito N.

  The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2004 Jan; 279(3):2254.

Pathway

- Calcium signaling pathway
- ErbB signaling pathway
- Fc gamma R-mediated phagocytosis
- Focal adhesion
- Gap junction
- Glioma

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- Leukocyte transendothelial migration
- Long-term depression
- Long-term potentiation
- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanogenesis
- Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
- Non-small cell lung cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- Phosphatidylinositol signaling system
- Tight junction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- VEGF signaling pathway
- Vibrio cholerae infection
- Wnt signaling pathway

Disease

- Antisocial Personality Disorder
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Conduct Disorder
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Inhibition (Psychology)
- Liver Cirrhosis

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- Spinocerebellar ataxia
- Spinocerebellar Ataxias
- Substance-Related Disorders

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