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Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1904

Specification

Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF**
Primary Accession	P17252
Reactivity	**Bovine**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Mouse Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG2b**
Calculated MW	**76750**

Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**5578**

Other Names
PKC alpha

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500
IF~~1:50~200

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody - Images

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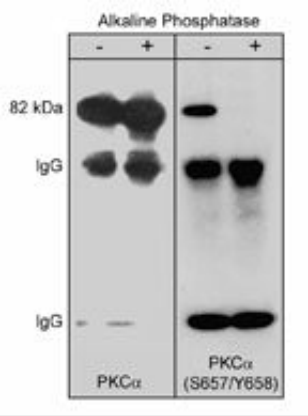
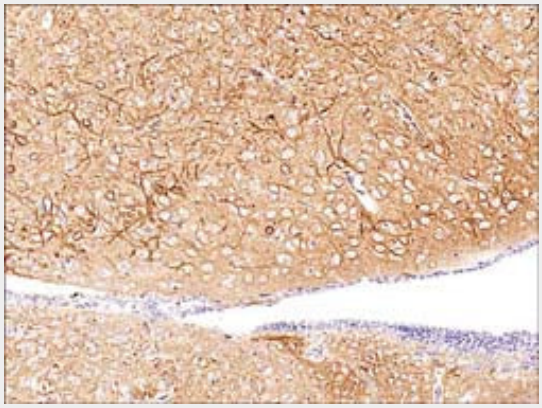


Western blot analysis of immunoprecipitates from neonatal rat brain lysate using anti-PKCα antibody. Control and alkaline phosphatase treated precipitates were probed with anti-PKCα (Central region) or anti-phospho-PKCα (Ser-657/Tyr-658). The latter shows no detection of PKCα after phosphatase treatment.



Formalin fixed, citric acid treated parafin sections of adult mouse brain. Sections were probed with anti-PKCα (PM2371) then anti-mouse:HRP before detection using DAB. (Image provided by Carl Hobbs and Dr. Pat Doherty at Wolfson Centre for Age-Related Diseases, King's College London).

Anti-PKCα (Central region) Antibody - 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, β1, βII, 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 conventional PKCs regulates their activity. In mast cells, FceRI stimulation leads to phosphorylation of tyrosine 658 and 662 of PKCα and PKCβI respectively. This phosphorylation requires autophosphorylation of serine 657 and 661 in these respective kinases.