10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody
Catalog # AN1905

Specification

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P05129
Reactivity	**Bovine, Chicken**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Mouse Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG2a**
Calculated MW	**78448**

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**5582**

Other Names
PKCalpha, PKCbeta, PKCgamma

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

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-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) 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-PKC (α,β,γ) Antibody - Images

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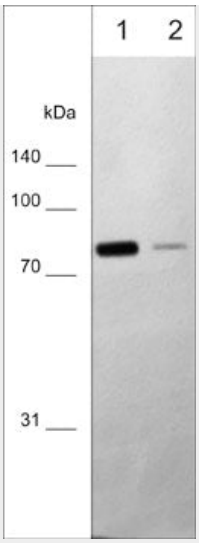

Western blot analysis of PKC isoforms in adult mouse brain lysate. The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-PKC (α,β,γ) clone M499 at 1:250 (lane 1) and 1:1000 (lane 2).

Anti-PKC (α,β,γ) 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.