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Rabbit Anti-phospho-PRKCQ (Ser695) antibody

SL5584R

Product Name:	phospho-PRKCQ (Ser695)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化蛋白激酶C theta抗体
Alias:	PKC theta (phospho S695); p-PKC theta (phospho S695); PRKCQ(phospho S695); PKCθ(Phospho-Ser695); PKC theta(phospho S695); PKC 0; PRKCQ; PKC0; Prkcq; PRKCT; Protein kinase C theta; Protein kinase C theta type; Protein Kinase Ctheta; KPCT_HUMAN; nPKC theta; nPKC-theta; nPKCtheta.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	82kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PRKCQ around the phosphorylation site of Ser695:NF(p-S)FI
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. It is a calcium-independent and phospholipid-dependent protein kinase. This kinase is important for T-cell activation. It is required for the activation of the transcription factors NF-kappaB and AP-1, and may link the T cell receptor (TCR) signaling complex to the activation of the transcription factors. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:
This is a calcium-independent, phospholipid-dependent, serine- and threonine-specific enzyme. Essential for T-cell receptor (TCR)-mediated T-cell activation, but is dispensable during TCR-dependent thymocyte development. Links the TCR signaling complex to the activation of NF-kappa-B in mature T lymphocytes. Required for interleukin-2 (IL2) production.
PKC is activated by diacylglycerol which in turn phosphorylates a range of cellular proteins. PKC also serves as the receptor for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters.

Tissue Specificity:
Skeletal muscle, megakaryoblastic cells and platelets.

Post-translational modifications:
Autophosphorylation at Thr-219 is required for targeting to the TCR and cellular function of PKC upon antigen receptor ligation.

Similarity:
Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.
AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family.
PKC subfamily.
Contains 1 AGC-kinase C-terminal domain.
Contains 1 C2 domain.
Contains 2 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc fingers.
Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:
Q04759

Gene ID:
5588

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 5588 Human

Entrez Gene: 18761 Mouse

	Entrez Gene: 85420 Rat Omim: 600448 Human SwissProt: Q04759 Human SwissProt: Q02111 Mouse SwissProt: Q9WTQ0 Rat Unigene: 498570 Human Unigene: 329993 Mouse Unigene: 225125 Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.