

Rabbit Anti-phospho-PKC eta (Thr656) antibody

SL7382R

Product Name:	phospho-PKC eta (Thr656)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化蛋白激酶Cη抗体
Alias:	PKC eta (phospho T656); p-PKC eta (phospho T656); KPCL_HUMAN; MGC 5363; MGC 5363; MGC26269; MGC5363; nPKC eta; nPKC-eta; PKC h; PKC L; PKC-L; PKCh; PKCL; PRKCH; PRKCL; Protein kinase C eta; Protein kinase C eta type.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-
	500IF=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:	80kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PKC eta around the phosphorylation site of Thr656:VL(p-T)PI
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 in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. It is a calcium-independent and phospholipids-dependent protein kinase. It is predominantly expressed in epithelial tissues and has been shown to reside specifically in the cell nucleus. This protein kinase can regulate keratinocyte differentiation by activating the MAP kinase MAPK13 (p38delta)-activated protein kinase cascade that targets CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (CEBPA). It is also found to mediate the transcription activation of the transglutaminase 1 (TGM1) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

This is calcium-independent, phospholipid-dependent, serine- and threonine-specific enzyme.

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: Most abundant in lung, less in heart and skin.

DISEASE:

Defects in PRKCH may be a cause of susceptibility to ischemic stroke (ISCHSTR) [MIM:601367]; also known as cerebrovascular accident or cerebral infarction. A stroke is an acute neurologic event leading to death of neural tissue of the brain and resulting in loss of motor, sensory and/or cognitive function. Ischemic strokes, resulting from vascular occlusion, is considered to be a highly complex disease consisting of a group of heterogeneous disorders with multiple genetic and environmental risk factors.

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: P24723

Gene ID: 5583

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 5583 Human

Entrez Gene: 18755 Mouse
Entrez Gene: 81749 Rat
<u>Omim: 605437</u> Human
SwissProt: P24723 Human
SwissProt: P23298 Mouse
SwissProt: Q64617 Rat
Unigene: 333907 Human
Unigene: 341677 Mouse
Unigene: 10398 Rat
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
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