



Rabbit Anti-phospho-PKC Epsilon (Ser729) antibody

SL8608R

Product Name:	phospho-PKC Epsilon (Ser729)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化蛋白激酶C/p-PKC ε抗体
Alias:	PKC epsilon (phospho S729); PKC Epsilon (phospho Ser729); p-PKC Epsilon (Ser729); PKC-A; PKC alpha; AAG6; Aging associated gene 6; PICK 1; PKC A; PKCA; PKC A; PRKCA; Protein Kinase C alpha; Protein kinase C alpha type; KPCE_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
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:	84kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PKCE around the phosphorylation site of Ser729:FS(p-Y)FG
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. This kinase has been shown to be involved in many different cellular functions, such as neuron channel activation, apoptosis, cardioprotection from ischemia, heat shock response, as well as insulin exocytosis. Knockout studies in mice suggest that this kinase is important for lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-mediated signaling in activated macrophages and may also play a role in controlling anxiety-like behavior. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

Calcium-independent, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays essential roles in the regulation of multiple cellular processes linked to cytoskeletal proteins, such as cell adhesion, motility, migration and cell cycle, functions in neuron growth and ion channel regulation, and is involved in immune response, cancer cell invasion and regulation of apoptosis. Mediates cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix via integrin-dependent signaling, by mediating angiotensin-2-induced activation of integrin beta-1 (ITGB1) in cardiac fibroblasts. Phosphorylates MARCKS, which phosphorylates and activates PTK2/FAK, leading to the spread of cardiomyocytes. Involved in the control of the directional transport of ITGB1 in mesenchymal cells by phosphorylating vimentin (VIM), an intermediate filament (IF) protein. In epithelial cells, associates with and phosphorylates keratin-8 (KRT8), which induces targeting of desmoplakin at desmosomes and regulates cell-cell contact. Phosphorylates IQGAP1, which binds to CDC42, mediating epithelial cell-cell detachment prior to migration. In HeLa cells, contributes to hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)-induced cell migration, and in human corneal epithelial cells, plays a critical role in wound healing after activation by HGF. During cytokinesis, forms a complex with YWHAB, which is crucial for daughter cell separation, and facilitates abscission by a mechanism which may implicate the regulation of RHOA. In cardiac myocytes, regulates myofilament function and excitation coupling at the Z-lines, where it is indirectly associated with F-actin via interaction with COPB1. During endothelin-induced cardiomyocyte hypertrophy, mediates activation of PTK2/FAK, which is critical for cardiomyocyte survival and regulation of sarcomere length. Plays a role in the pathogenesis of dilated cardiomyopathy via persistent phosphorylation of troponin I (TNNI3). Involved in nerve growth factor (NGF)-induced neurite outgrowth and neuron morphological change independently of its kinase activity, by inhibition of RHOA pathway, activation of CDC42 and cytoskeletal rearrangement. May be involved in presynaptic facilitation by mediating phorbol ester-induced synaptic potentiation. Phosphorylates gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor subunit gamma-2 (GABRG2), which reduces the response of GABA receptors to ethanol and benzodiazepines and may mediate acute tolerance to the intoxicating effects of ethanol. Upon PMA treatment, phosphorylates the capsaicin- and heat-activated cation channel TRPV1, which is required for bradykinin-induced sensitization of the heat response in nociceptive neurons. Is able to form a complex with PDLIM5 and N-type calcium channel, and may

enhance channel activities and potentiates fast synaptic transmission by phosphorylating the pore-forming alpha subunit CACNA1B (CaV2.2). In prostate cancer cells, interacts with and phosphorylates STAT3, which increases DNA-binding and transcriptional activity of STAT3 and seems to be essential for prostate cancer cell invasion.

Downstream of TLR4, plays an important role in the lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced immune response by phosphorylating and activating TICAM2/TRAM, which in turn activates the transcription factor IRF3 and subsequent cytokines production. In differentiating erythroid progenitors, is regulated by EPO and controls the protection against the TNFSF10/TRAIL-mediated apoptosis, via BCL2. May be involved in the regulation of the insulin-induced phosphorylation and activation of AKT1.

Subunit:

Forms a ternary complex with TRIM63 and GN2BL1. Can form a complex with PDLIM5 and N-type calcium channel. Interacts with COPB1 and YWHAB (By similarity). Interacts with DGKQ and STAT3.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell membrane. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Nucleus. Note=Translocated to plasma membrane in epithelial cells stimulated by HGF. Associated with the Golgi at the perinuclear site in pre-passage fibroblasts. In passaging cells, translocated to the cell periphery. Translocated to the nucleus in PMA-treated cells.

Post-translational modifications:

phosphorylation on Thr-566 by PDPK1 triggers autophosphorylation on Ser-729. Phosphorylation in the hinge domain at Ser-350 by MAPK11 or MAPK14, Ser-346 by GSK3B and Ser-368 by autophosphorylation is required for interaction with YWHAB.

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:

Q02156

Gene ID:

5581

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5581](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 18754](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 29340](#)Rat

[Omim: 176975](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q02156](#)Human

[SwissProt: P16054](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P09216](#)Rat

[Unigene: 580351](#)Human

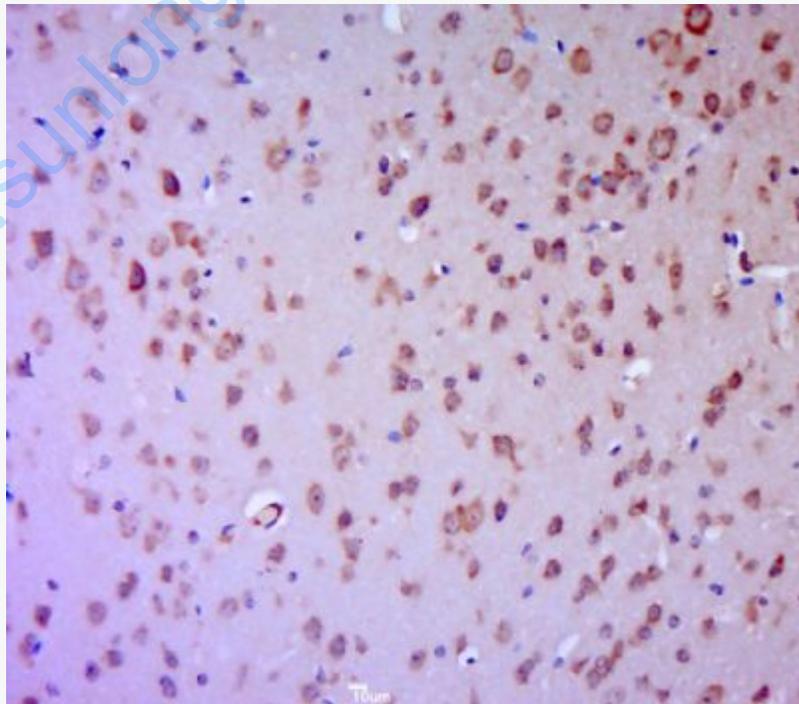
[Unigene: 24614](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 216481](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse brain tissue); Antigen retrieval

by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (p-PKC Epsilon(Ser729)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL8608R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.