PKC α (Phospho-Tyr658) Antibody

Catalog No: #11684

Package Size: #11684-1 50ul #11684-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

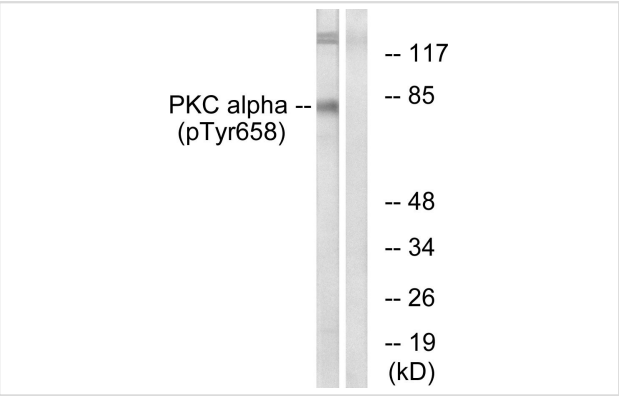
Description

Product Name	PKC α (Phospho-Tyr658) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of PKC α only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 658.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 658(F-S-Y(p)-V-N) derived from Human PKC α.
Target Name	PKC α
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	PKC-alpha; KPCA; PKC III; PKC-A;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P17252; NCBI Gene#: 5578; NCBI Protein#: NP_002728.1.
Uniprot	P17252
GeneID	5578;
SDS-PAGE MW	80kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from COLO205 cells using PKC α (Phospho-Tyr658) Antibody #11684.The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

Background

Calcium-activated, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase that is involved in positive and negative regulation of cell proliferation, apoptosis, differentiation, migration and adhesion, tumorigenesis, cardiac hypertrophy, angiogenesis, platelet function and inflammation, by directly phosphorylating targets such as RAF1, BCL2, CSPG4, TNNT2/CTNT, or activating signaling cascade involving MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) and RAP1GAP. Involved in cell proliferation and cell growth arrest by positive and negative regulation of the cell cycle. Can promote cell growth by phosphorylating and activating RAF1, which mediates the activation of the MAPK/ERK signaling cascade, and/or by up-regulating CDKN1A, which facilitates active cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) complex formation in glioma cells.

Finkenzeller G., Nucleic Acids Res. 18:2183-2183(1990).
McSwine-Kennick R.L., J. Biol. Chem. 266:15135-15143(1991).
Gevaert K., Nat. Biotechnol. 21:566-569(2003)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only