

Summary

PKC α (phospho Tyr657) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Rabbit
WB
Human, Mouse, Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
lsotype	lgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw
	cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	PRKCA	
Alternative Names	PRKCA; PKCA; PRKACA; Protein kinase C alpha type; PKC-A; PKC-alpha	
Gene ID	5578.0	
SwissProt ID	P17252.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human	
	PKC alpha around the phosphorylation site of Tyr657. AA range:623-672	

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-2000
Molecular Weight	80kD



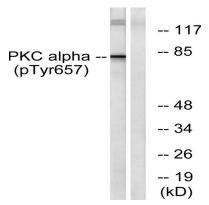
Background

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 reported to play roles in many different cellular processes, such as cell adhesion, cell transformation, cell cycle checkpoint, and cell volume control. Knockout studies in mice suggest that this kinase may be a fundamental regulator of cardiac contractility and Ca(2+) handling in myocytes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein., cofactor:Binds 3 calcium ions per subunit. The ions are bound to the C2 domain., function: 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., function: This is a calcium-activated, phospholipid-dependent, serine- and threonine-specific enzyme. May play a role in cell motility by phosphorylating CSPG4., similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily., similarity: Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. PKC subfamily., similarity: Contains 1 AGC-kinase Cterminal domain.,similarity:Contains 1 C2 domain.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 2 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc fingers., subunit: Interacts with ADAP1/CENTA1, CSPG4 and PRKCABP. Binds to SDPR in the presence of phosphatidylserine.,

Research Area

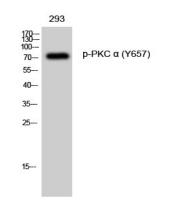
Regulation_Microtubule; Regulation of Actin Dynamics; Stem cell pathway; Insulin Receptor; ErbB/HER; MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein; WNT;WNT-T CELL;β-Catenin; B Cell Receptor; PI3K/Akt; mTOR; AMPK

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells, using PKC alpha (Phospho-Tyr657) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.





Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Phospho-PKC α (Y657) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1: 1000

Note

For research use only.