090

Phospho-PKC (pan) (zeta Thr410) (190D10) Rabbit mAb Store at -20C



877-616-CELL (2355) orders@cellsignal.com Orders: Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web:

info@cellsignal.com cellsignal.com 3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications: W	Reactivity: H M R Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 76 to 85	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #P05771, #P17252, #Q05513, #P24723, #Q05655, #P05771-2, #Q04759, #Q02156, #P05129, #P41743	Entrez-Gene Id: 5579, 5578, 5590, 5583, 5580, 5588, 5581, 5582, 5584	
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting			Dilution 1:1000		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity/Sensitivity		Phospho-PKC (pan) (zeta Thr410) (190D10) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of PKC alpha, beta I, beta II, gamma, delta, epsilon, eta, theta and iota isoforms only when phosphorylated at a residue homologous to threonine 410 of human PKCzeta.					
Source / Purification		Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr410 of human PKC zeta.					
Background		Activation of protein kinase C (PKC) is one of the earliest events in a cascade that controls a variety of cellular responses, including secretion, gene expression, proliferation, and muscle contraction (1,2). PKC isoforms belong to three groups based on calcium dependency and activators. Classical PKCs are calcium-dependent via their C2 domains and are activated by phosphatidylserine (PS), diacylglycerol (DAG), and phorbol esters (TPA, PMA) through their cysteine-rich C1 domains. Both novel and atypical PKCs are calcium-independent, but only novel PKCs are activated by PS, DAG, and phorbol esters (3-5). Members of these three PKC groups contain a pseudo-substrate or autoinhibitory domain that binds to substrate-binding sites in the catalytic domain to prevent activation in the absence of cofactors or activators. Control of PKC activity is regulated through three distinct phosphorylation events. Phosphorylation, and at the carboxy-terminal hydrophobic site Ser660 (2). Atypical PKC isoforms lack hydrophobic region phosphorylation, which correlates with the presence of glutamic acid rather than the serine or threonine residues found in more typical PKC superfamily is PKCµ (PKD), which is regulated by DAG and TPA through its C1 domain. PKD is distinguished by the presence of a PH domain and by its unique substrate recognition and Golgi localization (6). PKC-related kinases (PRK) lack the C1 domain and do not respond to DAG or phorbol esters. Phosphatidylinositol lipids activate PRKs, and small Rho-family GTPases bind to the homology region 1 (HR1) to regulate PRK kinase activity (7).					
Background References		 Nishizuka, Y. (1984) <i>Nature</i> 308, 693-8. Keranen, L.M. et al. (1995) <i>Curr Biol</i> 5, 1394-403. Mellor, H. and Parker, P.J. (1998) <i>Biochem J</i> 332 (Pt 2), 281-92. Ron, D. and Kazanietz, M.G. (1999) <i>FASEB J</i> 13, 1658-76. Moscat, J. and Diaz-Meco, M.T. (2000) <i>EMBO Rep</i> 1, 399-403. Baron, C.L. and Malhotra, V. (2002) <i>Science</i> 295, 325-8. Flynn, P. et al. (2000) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 275, 11064-70. 					
Species Reactivity	1	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testin	g in at least one appro	ved application (e.g., w	vestern blot).	
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.				5% w/v BSA, 1X	
Applications Key		W: Western Blotting					

Cross-Reactivity Key	H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Mk: Monkey				
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