Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-03248)

Anti-Phospho-PRKCA (Thr638) Antibody (1C677)

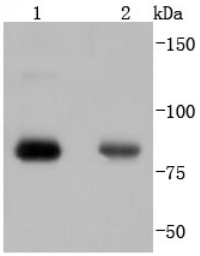
Product Details

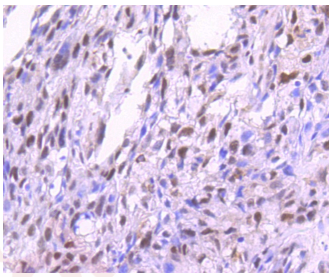
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 77 kDa.
Clone:	1C677
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

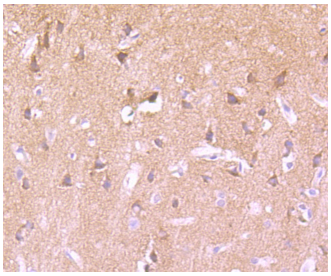
Applications

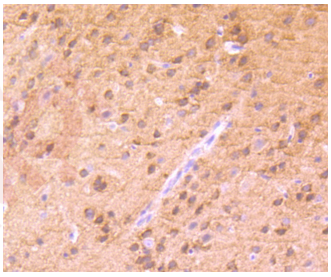
Verified Activity:

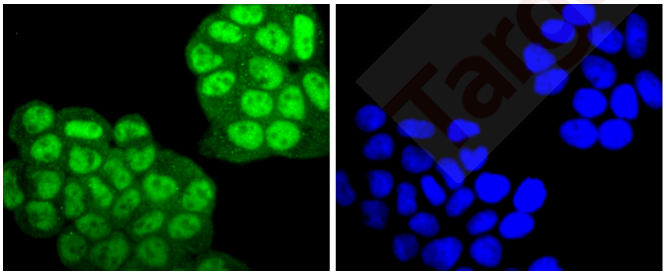
1. Western blot analysis of Phospho-PKC alpha (T638) on different lysates using anti-Phospho-PKC alpha (T638) antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Hela, Lane 2: 293.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-Phospho-PKC alpha (T638) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-Phospho-PKC alpha (T638) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-Phospho-PKC alpha (T638) antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. ICC staining Phospho-PKC alpha (T638) in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
6. ICC staining Phospho-PKC alpha (T638) in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
7. ICC staining Phospho-PKC alpha (T638) in SH-SY-5Y cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

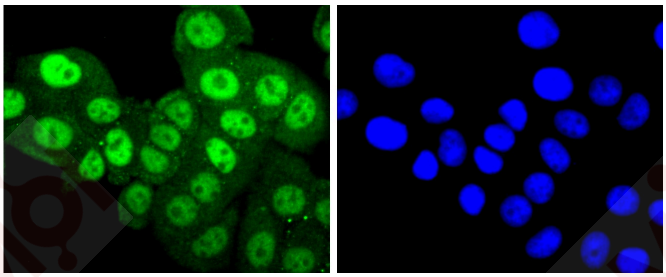


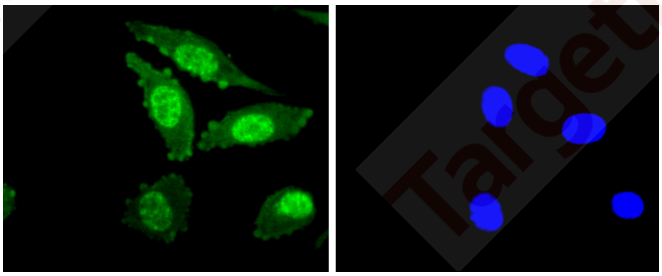












Application:	ICC/IF,IHC,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-500; ICC/IF: 1:50-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthesized phosphopeptide: human PKC alpha around the phosphorylation site of Thr638
Antigen Species:	Human
Uniprot ID:	P17252
Synonyms:	Protein kinase C beta;PRKCA (p-Thr638);p-PRKCA (T638);PKC epsilon;PRKCG;PKC2;PRKCB;PKC gamma;Protein kinase C alpha;PKCB;PKC-A;Protein kinase C epsilon;KPCA_HUMAN;p-PRKCA (Thr638);PRKCB2;PKC-alpha;PRKCA;PKCE;PRKCD;Phospho-PRKCA (T638);Protein kinase C zeta;PRKCA (p-T638);PRKCB1;PKCD;PKC delta;Protein kinase C gamma;Protein kinase C delta;PKCG;PKCA;PKC alpha;PKC beta;PRKCZ;PRKCE;Protein kinase C;PKC zeta

Research Background

Members of the protein kinase C (PKC) family play a key regulatory role in a variety of cellular functions including cell growth and differentiation, gene expression, hormone secretion and membrane function. PKCs were originally identified as serine/threonine protein kinases whose activity was dependent on calcium and phospholipids. Diacylglycerols (DAG) and tumor-promoting phorbol esters bind to and activate PKC. PKCs can be subdivided into many different isoforms (α, βI, βII, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, λ/ι, μ and ν). Patterns of expression for each PKC isoform differ among tissues and PKC family members exhibit clear differences in their cofactor dependencies. For instance, the kinase activities of PKC δ and ε are independent of Ca2+. On the other hand, most of the other PKC members possess phorbol ester-binding activities and kinase activities.

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