

Anti-Phospho-PRKCA (Thr198) Polyclonal Antibody

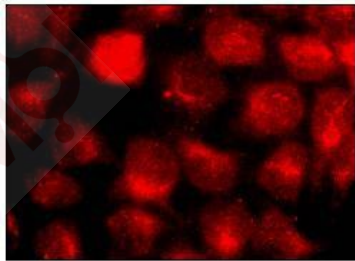
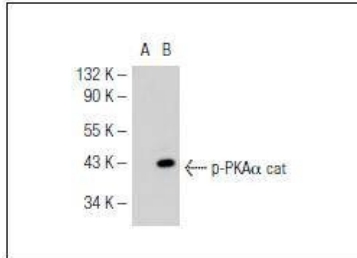
Product Details

Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: PKA α cat: 40, PKA β cat: 53, PKA γ cat: 39-40 kDa.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified

Applications

Verified Activity:

- Western blot analysis of PKA α cat phosphorylation in non-transfected (A) and human PKA α cat transfected (B) 293T whole cell lysates.
- Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing nuclear and cytoplasmic localization.



Application:	IF, IP, WB
Recommended	WB: 1:100-1000; IP: 1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)

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 short amino acid sequence containing Thr 198 phosphorylated PKA α cat of human origin
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	PRKCB2;PRKCA (p-Thr198);p-PRKCA (Thr198);PRKCG;PRKCA (p-T198);PKCG;PKC-alpha;PRKCZ;PKC zeta;PRKCD;PKC epsilon;PKCD;PKC delta;PKCA;Protein kinase C gamma;Protein kinase C delta;PKCE;KPCA_HUMAN;PRKCB1;PRKCA;Protein kinase C alpha;Protein kinase C zeta;Phospho-PRKCA (T198);PKC gamma;Protein kinase C beta;PKCB;PRKCB;PKC beta;PRKCE;Protein kinase C epsilon;PKC2;PKC-A;PKC alpha;p-PRKCA (T198);Protein kinase C

Research Background

The second messenger cyclic AMP (cAMP) mediates diverse cellular responses to external signals such as proliferation, ion transport, regulation of metabolism and gene transcription by activation of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (cAPK or PKA). Activation of PKA occurs when cAMP binds to the two regulatory subunits of the tetrameric PKA holoenzyme resulting in release of active catalytic subunits. Three catalytic (C) subunits have been identified, designated C α , C β , and C γ , that each represent specific gene products. C α and C β are closely related (93% amino acid sequence similarity), whereas C γ displays 83% and 79% similarity to C α and C β , respectively. Activation of transcription upon elevation of cAMP levels results from translocation of PKA to the nucleus where it phosphorylates the transcription factor cAMP response element binding protein (CREB) on Serine 133, which in turn leads to TFIIB binding to TATA-box-binding protein TBP1, thus linking phospho-CREB to the Pol II transcription initiation complex. The phosphorylation at Threonine 198 is cAMP dependent.

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