Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-03323)

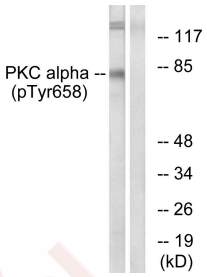
Anti-Phospho-PRKCA (Tyr658) Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Actual: 80 kDa.
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

Verified Activity: 1. Western blot analysis of extracts from COLO205 cells using PKC α (Phospho-Tyr658) Antibody TMAC-03323. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1000

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:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 658(F-S-Y(p)-V-N) derived from Human PKC α
Antigen Species:	human
Uniprot ID:	P17252
Synonyms:	PKC epsilon;PKC zeta;PKCB;Protein kinase C zeta;PRKCA;Protein kinase C alpha;PRKCB1;PRKCD; PRKCB2;PKCD;p-PRKCA (Y658);Phospho-PRKCA (Y658);PKC gamma;PRKCA (p-Y658);PKC beta; Protein kinase C delta;PRKCG;KPCA_HUMAN;Protein kinase C beta;Protein kinase C;PKC-A;PKC alpha;PKCE;PRKCB;PRKCA (p-Tyr658);Protein kinase C gamma;Protein kinase C epsilon;PKC2; PKC-alpha;PKC delta;PKCA;PRKCZ;PKCG;p-PRKCA (Tyr658);PRKCE

Research 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.

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