



E90470

PRKCD Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E90470

Amount: 100ul

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 at Thr500 in the activation loop, the autophosphorylation site at Thr641, and at carboxy-terminal hydrophobic site Ser660 occurs in vivo (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 isoforms. Either the enzyme PDK1 or a close relative is responsible for PKC activation. A recent addition to the PKC superfamily is PKC μ (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).

Species: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG

Storage/Stability: Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Synonyms: MAY1; MGC49908; PKCD; nPKC-delta;PRKCD;PKC δ ;

Immunogen: Fusionproteinof human PRKCD

Purification: Affinity purification

Reactivity: H M R

Applications: WB IHCIF

Molecular Weight: 78kDa

Swiss-Prot No. : Q05655

Gene ID: 5580

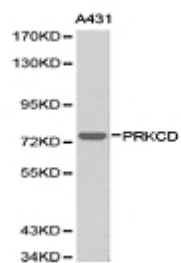
References: 1. Nishizuka, Y. (1984) Nature 308, 693-698. 2. Keranen, L.M. et al. (1995) Curr. Biol. 5, 1394-1403. 3. Mellor, H. and Parker, P.J. (1998) Biochem J. 332 (Pt 2), 281-292. 4. Ron, D. and Kazanietz, M.G. (1999) FASEB J. 13, 1658-1676. 5. Moscat, J. and Diaz-Meco, M.T. (2000) EMBO Rep. 1, 399-403. 6. Baron, C.L. and Malhotra, V. (2002) Science 295, 325-328. 7. Flynn, P. et al. (2000) J. Biol. Chem. 275, 11064-11070. 8. Steinberg, S.F. (2004) Biochem J 384, 449-59. 9. Blake, R.A. et al. (1999) Cell Growth Differ 10, 231-41. 10. Konishi, H. et al. (2001) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 98, 6587-92.

For Research Use Only

WB 1:500 - 1:1000

IHC 1:50- 1:100

IF 1:20- 1:50



Western blot analysis of extracts of A431cell line, using PRKCD antibody.