

**Anti-PKC ( $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$ ) Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1905**Specification****Anti-PKC ( $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$ ) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05129</a>
Reactivity	Bovine, Chicken
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	78448

**Anti-PKC ( $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$ ) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 5582

**Other Names**

PKCalpha, PKCbeta, PKCgamma

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-PKC ( $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$ ) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

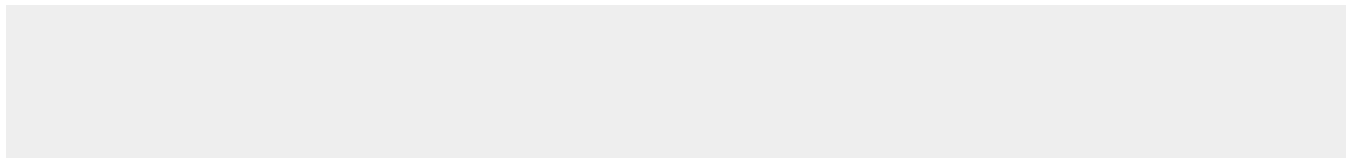
**Shipping**

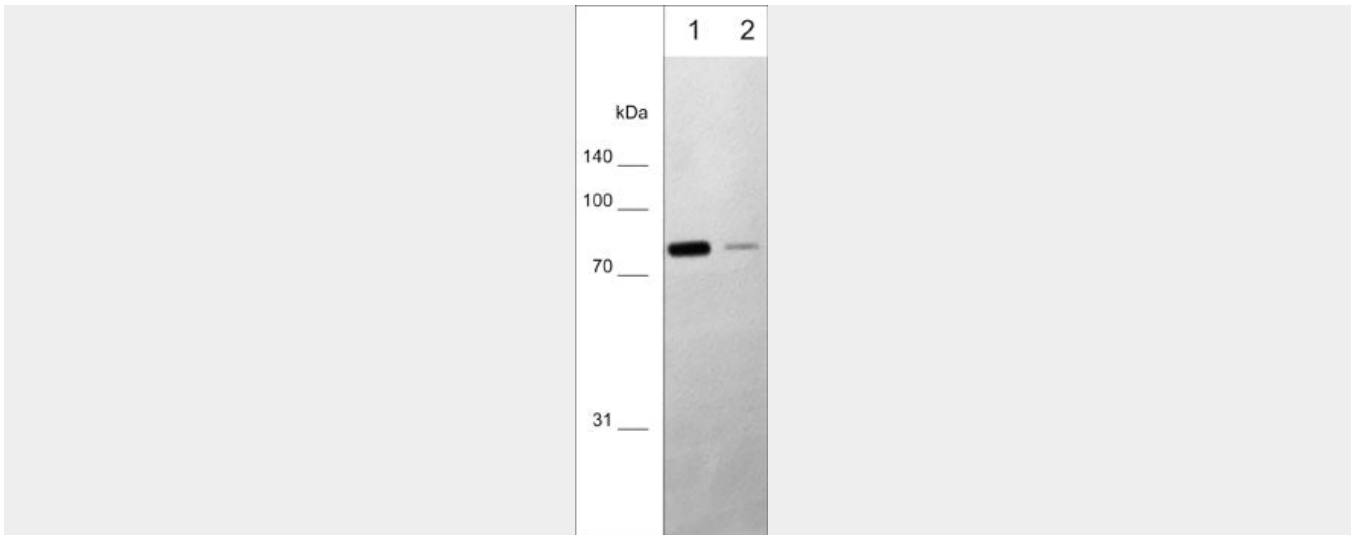
Blue Ice

**Anti-PKC ( $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$ ) Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-PKC ( $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$ ) Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of PKC isoforms in adult mouse brain lysate. The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-PKC ( $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$ ) clone M499 at 1:250 (lane 1) and 1:1000 (lane 2).

#### **Anti-PKC ( $\alpha,\beta,\gamma$ ) Antibody - Background**

The Protein Kinase C (PKC) family of homologous serine/threonine protein kinases is involved in a number of processes such as growth, differentiation, and cytokine secretion. At least eleven isozymes have been described. PKC consists of a single polypeptide chain containing four conserved regions (C) and five variable regions (V). The N-terminal half interacts with PKC activators  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , phospholipid, diacylglycerol, or phorbol ester, while the C-terminal half contains the catalytic domain. The conventional PKC subfamily ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta 1$ ,  $\beta 2$ , and  $\gamma$ ) is regulated by both  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  and diacylglycerol. The PKC pathway represents a major signal transduction system that is activated following ligand-stimulation of transmembrane receptors by hormones, neurotransmitters and growth factors. The phosphorylation of multiple sites in conventional PKCs regulates their activity. In mast cells, Fc $\epsilon$ RI stimulation leads to phosphorylation of tyrosine 658 and 662 of PKC $\alpha$  and PKC $\beta 1$  respectively. This phosphorylation requires autophosphorylation of serine 657 and 661 in these respective kinases.