

**Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1907**Specification****Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q05655</a>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Calculated MW	77505

**Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	5580
<b>Other Names</b>	
PKCdelta	

**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-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

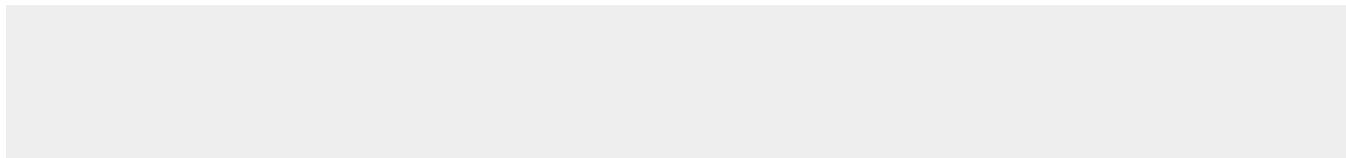
**Shipping**

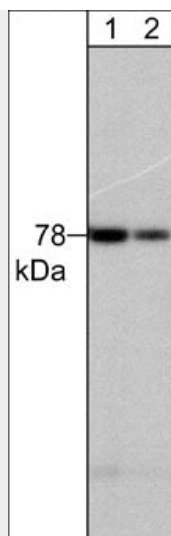
Blue Ice

**Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols**

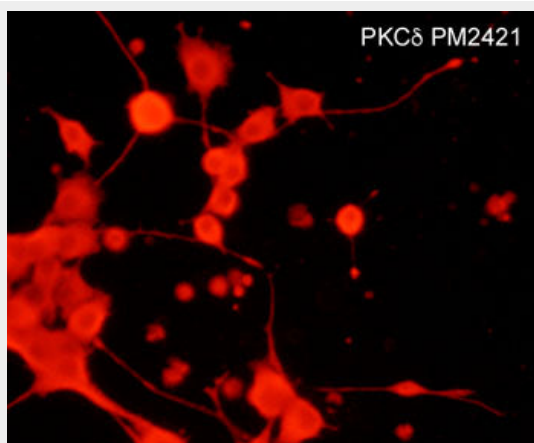
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

**Anti-PKCδ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of adult mouse brain tissue lysate. The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-PKC $\delta$  (N-terminal region) at 1:125 (lane 1) and 1:500 (lane 2).



Immunocytochemical labeling of PKC $\delta$  in rat PC12 cells differentiated with NGF. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal PKC $\delta$  (N-terminal region) antibody, then detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to Cy3.

### **Anti-PKC $\delta$ (N-terminal region) 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 Ca<sup>2+</sup>, phospholipid, diacylglycerol, or phorbol ester, while the C-terminal half contains the catalytic domain. The conventional PKC subfamily ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ 1,  $\beta$ II, and  $\gamma$ ) is regulated by both Ca<sup>2+</sup> 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 PKCs regulates their activity.