

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP14629A

Specification

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P28867
Other Accession	NP_035233.1
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	77547
Antigen Region	38-67

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 18753

Other Names

Protein kinase C delta type, Tyrosine-protein kinase PRKCD, nPKC-delta, Protein kinase C delta type regulatory subunit, Protein kinase C delta type catalytic subunit, Sphingosine-dependent protein kinase-1, SDK1, Prkcd, Pkcd

Target/Specificity

This Mouse Prkcd antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 38-67 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Prkcd.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name Prkcd {ECO:0000312|MGI:MGI:97598}

Synonyms Pkcd

Function Calcium-independent, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)- dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays contrasting roles in cell death and cell survival by functioning as a pro-apoptotic protein during DNA damage-induced apoptosis, but acting as an anti-apoptotic protein during cytokine receptor-initiated cell death, is involved in tumor suppression, is required for oxygen radical production by NADPH oxidase and acts as a positive or negative regulator in platelet functional responses. Negatively regulates B cell proliferation and also has an important function in self-antigen induced B cell tolerance induction (PubMed:[11976686](#), PubMed:[11976687](#)). Upon DNA damage, activates the promoter of the death-promoting transcription factor BCLAF1/Btf to trigger BCLAF1-mediated p53/TP53 gene transcription and apoptosis. In response to oxidative stress, interact with and activate CHUK/IKKA in the nucleus, causing the phosphorylation of p53/TP53. In the case of ER stress or DNA damage-induced apoptosis, can form a complex with the tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1 which trigger apoptosis independently of p53/TP53. In cytosol can trigger apoptosis by activating MAPK11 or MAPK14, inhibiting AKT1 and decreasing the level of X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP), whereas in nucleus induces apoptosis via the activation of MAPK8 or MAPK9. Upon ionizing radiation treatment, is required for the activation of the apoptosis regulators BAX and BAK, which trigger the mitochondrial cell death pathway. Can phosphorylate MCL1 and target it for degradation which is sufficient to trigger for BAX activation and apoptosis. Is required for the control of cell cycle progression both at G1/S and G2/M phases. Mediates phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA)-induced inhibition of cell cycle progression at G1/S phase by up-regulating the CDK inhibitor CDKN1A/p21 and inhibiting the cyclin CCNA2 promoter activity. In response to UV irradiation can phosphorylate CDK1, which is important for the G2/M DNA damage checkpoint activation (PubMed:[19917613](#)). Can protect glioma cells from the apoptosis induced by TNFSF10/TRAIL, probably by inducing increased phosphorylation and subsequent activation of AKT1. Can also act as tumor suppressor upon mitogenic stimulation with PMA or TPA (By similarity). In N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-treated cells, is required for NCF1 (p47-phox) phosphorylation and activation of NADPH oxidase activity, and regulates TNF-elicited superoxide anion production in neutrophils, by direct phosphorylation and activation of NCF1 or indirectly through MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling pathways (PubMed:[18025218](#)). Involved in antifungal immunity by mediating phosphorylation and activation of CARD9 downstream of C-type lectin receptors activation, promoting interaction between CARD9 and BCL10, followed by activation of NF-kappa-B and MAP kinase p38 pathways (PubMed:[22265677](#)). May also play a role in the regulation of NADPH oxidase activity in eosinophil after stimulation with IL5, leukotriene B4 or PMA. In collagen-induced platelet aggregation, acts a negative regulator of filopodia formation and actin polymerization by interacting with and negatively regulating VASP phosphorylation. Downstream of PAR1, PAR4 and CD36/GP4 receptors, regulates differentially platelet dense granule secretion; acts as a positive regulator in PAR-mediated granule secretion, whereas it negatively regulates CD36/GP4-mediated granule release. Phosphorylates MUC1 in the C-terminal and regulates the interaction between MUC1 and beta-catenin. The catalytic subunit phosphorylates 14-3-3 proteins (YWHAB, YWHAZ and YWHAH) in a sphingosine-dependent fashion (PubMed:[9705322](#)). Phosphorylates ELAVL1 in response to angiotensin-2 treatment (By similarity). Phosphorylates mitochondrial phospholipid scramblase 3 (PLSCR3), resulting in increased cardiolipin expression on the mitochondrial outer membrane which facilitates apoptosis (By similarity). Phosphorylates SMPD1 which induces SMPD1 secretion (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655}. Mitochondrion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655}. Endomembrane system {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655}. Note=Translocates to the mitochondria upon apoptotic stimulation. Upon activation, translocates to the plasma membrane followed by partial location to the endolysosomes {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655}

Tissue Location

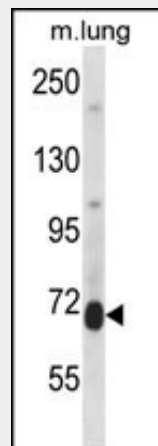
Isoform 1 is highly expressed in developing pro- and pre-B-cells and moderately in mature T-cells. Isoform 2 is highly expressed in testis and ovary and at a lower level in thymocytes, brain and kidney

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) - Images



Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14629a) western blot analysis in mouse lung tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Prkcd antibody detected the Prkcd protein (arrow).

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) - Background

This is calcium-independent, phospholipid-dependent, serine- and threonine-specific enzyme. PKC is activated by diacylglycerol which in turn phosphorylates a range of cellular proteins. PKC also serves as the receptor for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters. May play a role in antigen-dependent control of B-cell function. Phosphorylates MUC1 in the C-terminal and regulates the interaction between MUC1 and beta-catenin (By similarity).

Mouse Prkcd Antibody (N-term) - References

- Ronda, A.C., et al. J. Steroid Biochem. Mol. Biol. 122(4):287-294(2010)
Li, X., et al. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 21(7):1115-1124(2010)
Romanova, L.Y., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 123 (PT 9), 1567-1577 (2010) :
White, M.C., et al. PLoS Genet. 6 (6), E1000984 (2010) :
Niger, C., et al. BMC Biochem. 11, 14 (2010) :