

**Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP14697A**

**Specification**

---

**Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P68404</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P68403</a> , <a href="#">P05771</a> , <a href="#">P05126</a> , <a href="#">NP_032881.1</a>
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Human, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	76751
Antigen Region	1-30

**Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 18751

**Other Names**

Protein kinase C beta type, PKC-B, PKC-beta, Prkcb, Pkcb, Prkcb1

**Target/Specificity**

This Mouse Prkcb antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of mouse Prkcb.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50

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

**Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** Prkcb

## Synonyms Pkcb, Prkcb1

**Function** Calcium-activated, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)- dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various cellular processes such as regulation of the B-cell receptor (BCR) signalosome, oxidative stress-induced apoptosis, androgen receptor-dependent transcription regulation, insulin signaling and endothelial cells proliferation. Plays a key role in B-cell activation by regulating BCR- induced NF-kappa-B activation. Mediates the activation of the canonical NF-kappa-B pathway (NFKB1) by direct phosphorylation of CARD11/CARMA1 at 'Ser-559', 'Ser-644' and 'Ser-652'. Phosphorylation induces CARD11/CARMA1 association with lipid rafts and recruitment of the BCL10-MALT1 complex as well as MAP3K7/TAK1, which then activates IKK complex, resulting in nuclear translocation and activation of NFKB1. Plays a direct role in the negative feedback regulation of the BCR signaling, by down-modulating BTK function via direct phosphorylation of BTK at 'Ser-180', which results in the alteration of BTK plasma membrane localization and in turn inhibition of BTK activity. Involved in apoptosis following oxidative damage: in case of oxidative conditions, specifically phosphorylates 'Ser-36' of isoform p66Shc of SHC1, leading to mitochondrial accumulation of p66Shc, where p66Shc acts as a reactive oxygen species producer. Acts as a coactivator of androgen receptor (ANDR)-dependent transcription, by being recruited to ANDR target genes and specifically mediating phosphorylation of 'Thr-6' of histone H3 (H3T6ph), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents demethylation of histone H3 'Lys-4' (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. In insulin signaling, may function downstream of IRS1 in muscle cells and mediate insulin-dependent DNA synthesis through the RAF1-MAPK/ERK signaling cascade. Participates in the regulation of glucose transport in adipocytes by negatively modulating the insulin- stimulated translocation of the glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4. Phosphorylates SLC2A1/GLUT1, promoting glucose uptake by SLC2A1/GLUT1. Under high glucose in pancreatic beta-cells, is probably involved in the inhibition of the insulin gene transcription, via regulation of MYC expression. In endothelial cells, activation of PRKCB induces increased phosphorylation of RB1, increased VEGFA-induced cell proliferation, and inhibits PI3K/AKT-dependent nitric oxide synthase (NOS3/eNOS) regulation by insulin, which causes endothelial dysfunction. Also involved in triglyceride homeostasis. Phosphorylates ATF2 which promotes cooperation between ATF2 and JUN, activating transcription (By similarity). Phosphorylates KLHL3 in response to angiotensin II signaling, decreasing the interaction between KLHL3 and WNK4 (By similarity). Phosphorylates and activates LRRK1, which phosphorylates RAB proteins involved in intracellular trafficking (By similarity).

## Cellular Location

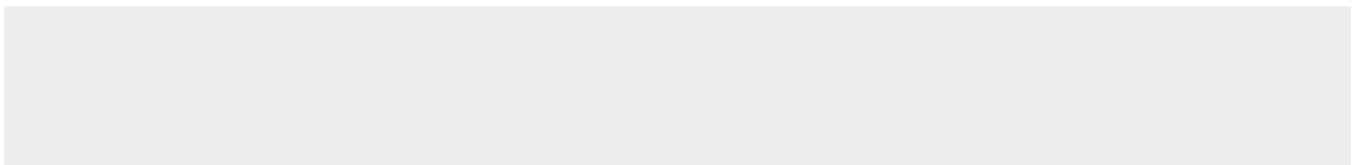
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

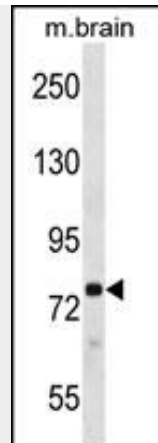
## Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

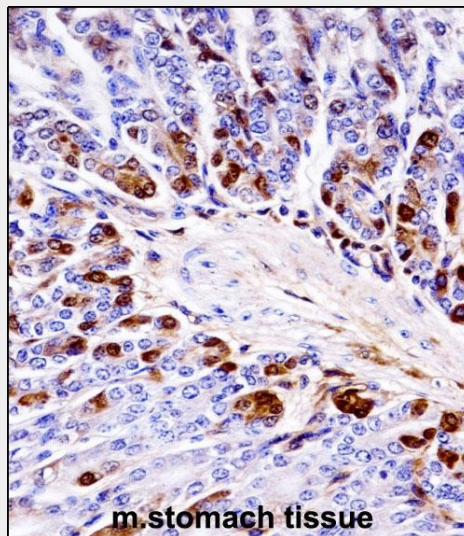
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) - Images





Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP14697a) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the Prkcb antibody detected the Prkcb protein (arrow).



Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) (AP14697a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded mouse stomach tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

### Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) - Background

Calcium-activated and phospholipid-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as regulation of the B-cell receptor (BCR) signalosome, apoptosis and transcription regulation. Plays a key role in B-cell activation and function by regulating BCR-induced NF-kappa-B activation and B-cell survival. Required for recruitment and activation of the IKK kinase to lipid rafts and mediates phosphorylation of CARD11/CARMA1 at 'Ser-564', 'Ser-649' and 'Ser-657', leading to activate the NF-kappa-B signaling. Involved in apoptosis following oxidative damage: in case of oxidative conditions, specifically phosphorylates 'Ser-36' of isoform p66Shc of SHC1, leading to mitochondrial accumulation of p66Shc, where p66Shc acts as a reactive oxygen species producer. Acts as a coactivator of androgen receptor (ANDR)-dependent transcription, by being recruited to ANDR target genes and specifically mediating phosphorylation of 'Thr-6' of histone H3 (H3T6ph), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents demethylation of histone H3 'Lys-4' (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. Also involved in triglyceride homeostasis. Serves as the receptor for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters.

### Mouse Prkcb Antibody (N-term) - References

Yamamoto, T., et al. J. Lipid Res. 51(7):1859-1870(2010)  
Deng, P.Y., et al. J. Neurosci. 30(15):5136-5148(2010)  
Hennige, A.M., et al. J. Cell. Mol. Med. 14(4):903-913(2010)  
Kim, Y.A., et al. Neurosci. Lett. 468(3):254-258(2010)  
Kleiman, E., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 388(3):554-559(2009)