

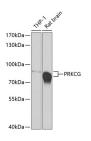
Tel:240-252-7368(USA) Fax: 240-252-7376(USA) techsupport@elabscience.com Website: www.elabscience.com

# **PRKCG Polyclonal Antibody**

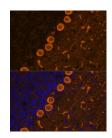
Catalog No.E-AB-67928ReactivityH,M,RStorageStore at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.HostRabbitApplicationsWB,IFIsotypeIgG

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

## **Images**



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using PRKCG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Rat brain cells using PRKCG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

## **Immunogen Information**

Immunogen A synthetic peptide of human PRKCG

**GeneID** 5582 **Swissprot** P05129

Synonyms PRKCG,PKC-gamma,PKCC,PKCG,SCA14

#### **Product Information**

Calculated MW 62kDa/78kDa

Observed MW 78kDa

**Buffer** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Purify** Affinity purification

**Dilution** WB 1:500-1:2000 IF 1:50-1:200

#### **Background**

Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be activated by calcium and second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylate a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathways. PKC also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play distinct roles in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. This protein kinase is expressed solely in the brain and spinal cord and its localization is restricted to neurons. It has been demonstrated that several neuronal functions, including long term potentiation (LTP) and long term depression (LTD), specifically require this kinase. Knockout studies in mice also suggest that this kinase may be involved in neuropathic pain development. Defects in this protein have been associated with neurodegenerative disorder spinocerebellar ataxia-14 (SCA14). Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

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