

p-PKC μ (Ser 910): sc-101782

BACKGROUND

Members of the protein kinase C (PKC) family play a key regulatory role in a variety of cellular functions including cell growth and differentiation, gene expression, hormone secretion and membrane function. PKCs were originally identified as serine/threonine protein kinases whose activity was dependent on calcium and phospholipids. Diacylglycerols (DAG) and tumor promoting phorbol esters bind to and activate PKC. PKCs can be subdivided into many different isoforms (α , β I, β II, γ , δ , ϵ , ζ , η , θ , ι , λ , μ and ν). Patterns of expression for each PKC isoform differ among tissues and PKC family members exhibit clear differences in their cofactor dependencies. For instance, the kinase activities of PKC δ and ϵ are independent of Ca^{2+} . On the other hand, most of the other PKC members possess phorbol ester-binding activities and kinase activities.

REFERENCES

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2. Castagna, M., et al. 1982. Direct activation of calcium-activated, phospholipid-dependent protein kinase by tumor-promoting phorbol esters. *J. Biol. Chem.* 257: 7847-7851.
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4. Nishizuka, Y. 1984. The role of protein kinase C in cell surface signal transduction and tumour promotion. *Nature* 308: 693-698.
5. Nishizuka, Y. 1984. Turnover of inositol phospholipids and signal transduction. *Science* 225: 1365-1370.
6. Ohno, S., et al. 1991. Structural and functional diversities of a family of signal transducing protein kinases, protein kinase C family; two distinct classes of PKC, conventional cPKC and novel nPKC. *Adv. Enzyme Regul.* 31: 287-303.
7. Olivier, A.R., et al. 1991. Expression and characterization of protein kinase C δ . *Eur. J. Biochem.* 200: 805-810.
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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PRKD1 (human) mapping to 14q12; Prkd1 (mouse) mapping to 12 B3.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

SOURCE

p-PKC μ (Ser 910) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing phosphorylated Ser 910 of PKC μ of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

p-PKC μ (Ser 910) is recommended for detection of Ser 910 phosphorylated PKC μ of human origin and correspondingly phosphorylated Ser 916 of mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1–2 μ g per 100–500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for PKC μ siRNA (h): sc-36245 and PKC μ siRNA (m): sc-36260.

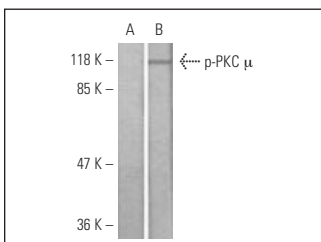
Molecular Weight of p-PKC μ : 115 kDa.

Positive Controls: A-431 + EGF whole cell lysate: sc-2202.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto B Blocking Reagent: sc-2335 (use 50 mM NaF, sc-24988, as diluent) and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

DATA



p-PKC μ (Ser 910): sc-101782. Western blot analysis of phosphorylated PKC μ expression in untreated (A) and EGF-treated (B) A431 whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.