# p-PKC α (pT638.35): sc-517540



The Power to Question

#### **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 at least two major classes, including conventional (c) PKC isoforms ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ I,  $\beta$ II and  $\gamma$ ) and novel (n) PKC isoforms ( $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\eta$  and  $\theta$ ). PKC isoforms can be activated through tyrosine phosphorylation and catalytically activated upon treatment with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The Tyr 155, 525, 523 and 565 residues in the catalytic domain are crucial for activation of these enzymes. The residue Ser 643 appears to be an autophosphorylation site.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Takai, Y., et al. 1979. Calcium-dependent activation of a multifunctional protein kinase by membrane phospholipids. J. Biol. Chem. 254: 3692-3695.
- 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.
- 3. Kikkawa, U., et al. 1983. Protein kinase C as a possible receptor of tumor-promoting phorbol esters. J. Biol. Chem. 258: 11442-11445.
- 4. Nishizuka, Y. 1984. The role of protein kinase C in cell surface signal transduction and tumour promotion. Nature 308: 693-698.

#### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: PRKCA (human) mapping to 17q24.2.

#### **SOURCE**

p-PKC  $\alpha$  (pT638.35) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a short amino acid sequence containing Thr 638 phosphorylated PKC  $\alpha$  of human origin.

## **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$   $lgG_1$  kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

p-PKC  $\alpha$  (pT638.35) is recommended for detection of Thr 638 phosphorylated PKC  $\alpha$  of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for PKC  $\alpha$  siRNA (h): sc-36243, PKC  $\alpha$  shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36243-SH and PKC  $\alpha$  shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36243-V.

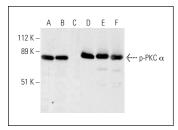
Molecular Weight of p-PKC  $\alpha$ : 80 kDa.

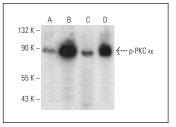
Positive Controls: Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204 or U-87 MG cell lysate: sc-2411.

#### **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto B Blocking Reagent: sc-2335 (use 50 mM NaF, sc-24988, as diluent), Lambda Phosphatase: sc-200312A 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**





Western blot analysis of PKC  $\alpha$  phosphorylation in untreated (**A, D**), Ser/Thr Phosphorylation Induction Cocktail (sc-362324) treated (**B, E**) and Ser/Thr Phosphorylation Induction Cocktail (sc-362324) and lambda protein phosphatase (sc-200312A) treated (**C, F**) Jurkat whole cell lysates. Antibodies tested include p-PKC  $\alpha$  (pT638.35): sc-517540 (**A,B,C**) and PKC  $\alpha$  (H-7): sc-8393 (**D E F**)

p-PKC  $\alpha$  (pT638.35): sc-517540. Western blot analysis of PKC  $\alpha$  phosphorylation in HeLa (**A**), Jurkat (**B**), U-87 MG (**C**) and NIH/3T3 (**D**) whole cell lysates.

### **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

- Yahagi, S., et al. 2011. Lysophospholipids improve skin moisturization by modulating of calcium-dependent cell differentiation pathway. Int. J. Cosmet. Sci. 33: 251-256.
- 2. Tang, W.H., et al. 2011. Glucose and collagen regulate human platelet activity through aldose reductase induction of thromboxane. J. Clin. Invest. 121: 4462-4476.
- Xie, L., et al. 2012. Pyridoxine inhibits endothelial NOS uncoupling induced by oxidized low-density lipoprotein via the PKCα signalling pathway in human umbilical vein endothelial cells. Br. J. Pharmacol. 165: 754-764.

## **STORAGE**

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

# **RESEARCH USE**

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

# **PROTOCOLS**

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