

DGK- ζ (m): 293T Lysate: sc-126726

BACKGROUND

Diacylglycerol kinases (DGKs) phosphorylate diacylglycerol (DAG) to produce phosphatidic acid. DAG and phosphatidic acid are lipids that act as second messengers in signaling cascades. DGK- α influences cell activation and secretion of lethal exosomes, which in turn control cell death. DGK- β is abundant in restricted brain regions such as the caudate putamen and olfactory tubercle. DGK- γ encodes full-length and truncated transcripts that are present in a range of human tissues, with greatest expression observed in retina. DGK- δ is most abundant in skeletal muscle. DGK- ϵ shows specificity for arachidonyl-containing diacylglycerol and is expressed predominantly in testis. DGK- ζ is most abundant in brain and muscle. DGK- η is closely related to DGK- δ . DGK- θ is most abundant in the cerebellum and hippocampus. DGK- ι is present in brain and retina as a predominant transcript of more than 12 kb, including a long 3-prime untranslated region, with additional low abundance transcripts of 9.5 and 7.5 kb. DGKs have structural motifs that play regulatory roles, and these motifs form the basis for dividing the DGKs into five subtypes.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Dgkz (mouse) mapping to 2 E1.

RESEARCH USE

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

PRODUCT

DGK- ζ (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse DGK- ζ transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 μ g protein in 200 μ l SDS-PAGE buffer.

APPLICATIONS

DGK- ζ (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive DGK- ζ antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μ l per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

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