## PRKCQ polyclonal antibody

Catalog \# PAB4547 Size 400 uL

## Applications

| 250 |
| :--- |
| 150 |
| $100 \cdot \boldsymbol{- 4}$ |
| 75 |
| 50 |
| 37 |
| 25 |
| 15 |

## Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of PRKCQ polyclonal antibody (Cat \# PAB4547) in placenta lysate . PRKCQ (Arrow) was detected using purified PRKCQ polyclonal antibody (Cat \# PAB4547) . Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence .


## Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue reacted with PRKCQ polyclonal antibody (Cat \# PAB4547), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining . This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. HC = hepatocarcinoma .

## Specification

Product Description

Immunogen

| Host | Rabbit |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Protein G purification |


| Recommend Usage | ELISA (1:1000) |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Western Blot (1:100-500) |
| Immunohistochemistry $(1: 50-100)$ |  |
|  | The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| Storage Buffer | In PBS $(0.09 \%$ sodium azide $)$ |
| Storage Instruction | Store at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. For long term storage store at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. <br> Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Note | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul <br> d be handled by trained staff only. |

## Applications

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

| Gene Info - PRKCQ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Entrez GenelD | $\underline{5588}$ |
| Protein Accession\# | $\underline{Q 04759}$ |
| Gene Name | PRKCQ |
| Gene Alias | MGC126514, MGC141919, PRKCT, nPKC-theta |
| Gene Description | protein kinase C, theta |
| Omim ID | $\underline{600448}$ |
| Gene Ontology | $\underline{\text { Hyperlink }}$ |

## Product Information

## Gene Summary

Other Designations
Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be a ctivated by calcium and the second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylat e a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathw ays. PKC family members also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor pro moters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play a distinct role. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. It is a calciu m-independent and phospholipid-dependent protein kinase. This kinase is important for T-cell act ivation. It is required for the activation of the transcription factors NF-kappaB and AP-1, and may li nk the $T$ cell receptor (TCR) signaling complex to the activation of the transcription factors. [provid ed by RefSeq

## Publication Reference

- Diacylglycerol-dependent binding recruits PKCtheta and RasGRP1 C1 domains to specific subcellular localizations in living T lymphocytes.

Carrasco S, Merida I.
Molecular Biology of the Cell 2004 Jun; 15(6):2932.

- Akt mediates insulin-stimulated phosphorylation of Ndrg2: evidence for cross-talk with protein kinase C theta. Burchfield JG, Lennard AJ, Narasimhan S, Hughes WE, Wasinger VC, Corthals GL, Okuda T, Kondoh H, Biden TJ, SchmitzPeiffer C.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2004 Feb; 279(18):18623.

- Association of CBFA2 mutation with decreased platelet PKC-theta and impaired receptor-mediated activation of GPIIb-IIla and pleckstrin phosphorylation: proteins regulated by CBFA2 play a role in GPllb-IIla activation.

Sun L, Mao G, Rao AK.
Blood 2003 Oct; 103(3):948.

## Pathway

- Adipocytokine signaling pathway
- T cell receptor signaling pathway
- Tight junction
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction
- Alzheimer Disease
- Arthritis
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Celiac Disease
- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypertension
- Inflammation
- Intracranial Hemorrhages
- Kidney Failure
- Narcolepsy
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Stroke
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Wegener Granulomatosis

