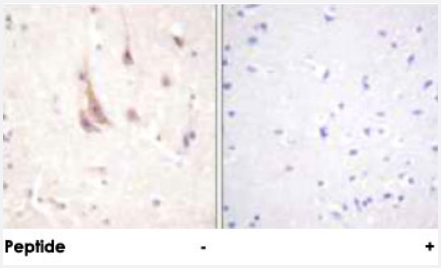
PRKCZ polyclonal antibody

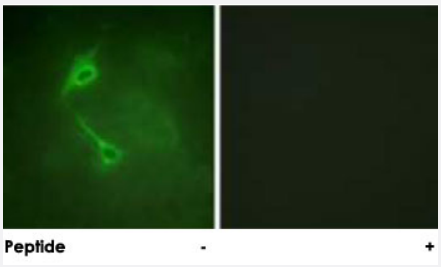
Catalog # PAB18283 Size 100 ug

Applications



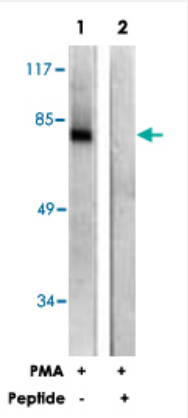
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18283).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18283).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from COS-7 cells, treated with PMA (125 ng/mL, 30 mins), using PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18283).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of PRKCZ.

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Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding T560 of human PRKCZ.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This antibody is specific to PRKCZ.
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) Immunofluorescence (1:500-1:1000) ELISA (1:5000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18283). Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18283).
  Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

  Western blot analysis of extracts from COS-7 cells, treated with PMA (125 ng/mL, 30 mins), using PRKCZ polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18283).
  Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

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Gene Info — PRKCZ

Entrez GeneID	5590
Gene Name	PRKCZ
Gene Alias	PKC-ZETA, PKC2
Gene Description	protein kinase C, zeta
Omim ID	176982
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Protein kinase C (PKC) zeta is a member of the PKC family of serine/threonine kinases which are involved in a variety of cellular processes such as proliferation, differentiation and secretion. Unlike the classical PKC isoenzymes which are calcium-dependent, PKC zeta exhibits a kinase activity which is independent of calcium and diacylglycerol but not of phosphatidylserine. Furthermore, it is insensitive to typical PKC inhibitors and cannot be activated by phorbol ester. Unlike the classical PKC isoenzymes, it has only a single zinc finger module. These structural and biochemical properties indicate that the zeta subspecies is related to, but distinct from other isoenzymes of PKC. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000001368|OTTHUMP00000044160

Publication Reference

- Endothelial protein kinase C isoform identity and differential activity of PKCzeta in an athero-susceptible region of porcine aorta.

  Magid R, Davies PF.

  Circulation Research 2005 Sep; 97(5):443.

  Application: IF, IHC, WB, Pig, Aorta, Aortic endothelial cells

- PKC-zeta prevents oxidant-induced iNOS upregulation and protects the microtubules and gut barrier integrity.

  Banan A, Zhang L, Fields JZ, Farhadi A, Talmage DA, Keshavarzian A.

  American Journal of Physiology. Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology 2002 Oct; 283(4):G909.

- PKC-zeta is required in EGF protection of microtubules and intestinal barrier integrity against oxidant injury.

  Banan A, Fields JZ, Talmage DA, Zhang L, Keshavarzian A.

  American Journal of Physiology. Gastrointestinal and Liver Physiology 2002 May; 282(5):G794.

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Pathway

- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Endocytosis
- Insulin signaling pathway
- Tight junction
- Type II diabetes mellitus

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease

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