

## Phospho-PKC $\gamma$ (Thr514) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

### Catalog #: EAB22085

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Monoclonal	WB, IP, IHC-P	78	Human, Mouse, Rat

### Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB(Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
IP(Immunoprecipitation)	1:10-100
IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-200

### Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	Phospho-PKC $\gamma$ (Thr514) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PKC $\gamma$ protein only when phosphorylated at Thr514
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	<a href="#">P05129</a>
Entrez-Gene Id	<a href="#">5582</a>

### Product Description

Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be activated by calcium and second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylate a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathways. PKC also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play distinct roles in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. This protein kinase is expressed solely in the brain and spinal cord and its localization is restricted to neurons. It has been demonstrated that several neuronal functions, including long term potentiation (LTP) and long term depression (LTD), specifically require this kinase. Knockout studies in mice also suggest that this kinase may be involved in neuropathic pain development. Defects in this protein have been associated with neurodegenerative disorder spinocerebellar ataxia-14 (SCA14). Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

**For Reserch Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures**