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Phospho-PKC α/β II (Thr638/641) Antibody



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Applications: WB	Reactivity: H M Mk	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 80, 82	Source: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P17252, #P05771-2	Entrez-Gene Id 5578, 5579
Product Usage Information	Application			Dilution		
	We	Western Blotting			1:1000	
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5) 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu g/\text{ml}$ BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –		
Specificity / Sens	thre	Phospho-PKC alpha/beta II (Thr638/641) Antibody detects PKC alpha only when phosphorylated at threonine 638 and PKC beta II only when phosphorylated at threonine 641. This antibody also reacts with gamma.				
Species predicte		Rat, Hamster				

react based on 100% sequence homology:

Source / Purification

Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Thr638 of human PKC alpha. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background

Activation of protein kinase C (PKC) is one of the earliest events in a cascade that controls a variety of cellular responses, including secretion, gene expression, proliferation, and muscle contraction (1,2). PKC isoforms belong to three groups based on calcium dependency and activators. Classical PKCs are calcium-dependent via their C2 domains and are activated by phosphatidylserine (PS), diacylglycerol (DAG), and phorbol esters (TPA, PMA) through their cysteine-rich C1 domains. Both novel and atypical PKCs are calcium-independent, but only novel PKCs are activated by PS. DAG, and phorbol esters (3-5). Members of these three PKC groups contain a pseudo-substrate or autoinhibitory domain that binds to substrate-binding sites in the catalytic domain to prevent activation in the absence of cofactors or activators. Control of PKC activity is regulated through three distinct phosphorylation events. Phosphorylation occurs in vivo at Thr500 in the activation loop, at Thr641 through autophosphorylation, and at the carboxy-terminal hydrophobic site Ser660 (2). Atypical PKC isoforms lack hydrophobic region phosphorylation, which correlates with the presence of glutamic acid rather than the serine or threonine residues found in more typical PKC isoforms. The enzyme PDK1 or a close relative is responsible for PKC activation. A recent addition to the PKC superfamily is PKCµ (PKD), which is regulated by DAG and TPA through its C1 domain. PKD is distinguished by the presence of a PH domain and by its unique substrate recognition and Golgi localization (6). PKC-related kinases (PRK) lack the C1 domain and do not respond to DAG or phorbol esters. Phosphatidylinositol lipids activate PRKs, and small Rho-family GTPases bind to the homology region 1 (HR1) to regulate PRK kinase activity (7).

Background References

- 1. Nishizuka, Y. (1984) Nature 308, 693-8.
- 2. Keranen, L.M. et al. (1995) Curr Biol 5, 1394-403.
- 3. Mellor, H. and Parker, P.J. (1998) Biochem J 332 (Pt 2), 281-92.
- 4. Ron, D. and Kazanietz, M.G. (1999) FASEB J 13, 1658-76.
- 5. Moscat, J. and Diaz-Meco, M.T. (2000) EMBO Rep 1, 399-403.
- 6. Baron, C.L. and Malhotra, V. (2002) Science 295, 325-8.
- 7. Flynn, P. et al. (2000) J Biol Chem 275, 11064-70.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS,

0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

Cross-Reactivity Key

WB: Western Blotting

H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dq: dog Pq: piq Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse

GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected

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