abcam

ab31

Anti-PKC antibody [MC5]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2a
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Full Length Protein corresponding to Cow Protein kinase C alpha type. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P04409
Clone number	MC5
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	This antibody reacts with PKC alpha, crossreactivity to PKC beta isoforms can be observed.
Epitope	Epitope mapping within the hinge region of PKC (residues 292-317).
Light chain type	unknown
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab170191 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Species	Mouse
Dilution info	1 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab170191 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Species	Rat
Dilution info	1 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab170191 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

WB

Tested

Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information PRKCA

Function

Calcium-activated, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase that is involved in positive and negative regulation of cell proliferation, apoptosis, differentiation, migration and adhesion, tumorigenesis, cardiac hypertrophy, angiogenesis, platelet function and inflammation, by directly phosphorylating targets such as RAF1, BCL2, CSPG4, TNNT2/CTNT, or activating signaling cascade involving MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) and RAP1GAP. Involved in cell proliferation and cell growth arrest by positive and negative regulation of the cell cycle. Can promote cell growth by phosphorylating and activating RAF1, which mediates the activation of the MAPK/ERK signaling cascade, and/or by up-regulating CDKN1A, which facilitates active cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) complex formation in glioma cells. In intestinal cells stimulated by the phorbol ester PMA, can trigger a cell cycle arrest program which is associated with the accumulation of the hyper-phosphorylated growth-suppressive form of RB1 and induction of the CDK inhibitors CDKN1A and CDKN1B. Exhibits anti-apoptotic function in glioma cells and protects them from apoptosis

by suppressing the p53/TP53-mediated activation of IGFBP3, and in leukemia cells mediates anti-apoptotic action by phosphorylating BCL2. During macrophage differentiation induced by macrophage colony-stimulating factor (CSF1), is translocated to the nucleus and is associated with macrophage development. After wounding, translocates from focal contacts to lamellipodia and participates in the modulation of desmosomal adhesion. Plays a role in cell motility by phosphorylating CSPG4, which induces association of CSPG4 with extensive lamellipodia at the cell periphery and polarization of the cell accompanied by increases in cell motility. During chemokine-induced CD4(+) T cell migration, phosphorylates CDC42-guanine exchange factor DOCK8 resulting in its dissociation from LRCH1 and the activation of GTPase CDC42 (PubMed:28028151). Is highly expressed in a number of cancer cells where it can act as a tumor promoter and is implicated in malignant phenotypes of several tumors such as gliomas and breast cancers. Negatively regulates myocardial contractility and positively regulates angiogenesis, platelet aggregation and thrombus formation in arteries. Mediates hypertrophic growth of neonatal cardiomyocytes, in part through a MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2)-dependent signaling pathway, and upon PMA treatment, is required to induce cardiomyocyte hypertrophy up to heart failure and death, by increasing protein synthesis, protein-DNA ratio and cell surface area. Regulates cardiomyocyte function by phosphorylating cardiac troponin T (TNNT2/CTNT), which induces significant reduction in actomyosin ATPase activity, myofilament calcium sensitivity and myocardial contractility. In angiogenesis, is required for full endothelial cell migration, adhesion to vitronectin (VTN), and vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGFA)-dependent regulation of kinase activation and vascular tube formation. Involved in the stabilization of VEGFA mRNA at post-transcriptional level and mediates VEGFA-induced cell proliferation. In the regulation of calcium-induced platelet aggregation, mediates signals from the CD36/GP4 receptor for granule release, and activates the integrin heterodimer ITGA2B-ITGB3 through the RAP1GAP pathway for adhesion. During response to lipopolysaccharides (LPS), may regulate selective LPS-induced macrophage functions involved in host defense and inflammation. But in some inflammatory responses, may negatively regulate NF-kappa-B-induced genes, through IL1A-dependent induction of NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha (NFKBIA/IKBA). Upon stimulation with 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA), phosphorylates EIF4G1, which modulates EIF4G1 binding to MKNK1 and may be involved in the regulation of EIF4E phosphorylation. Phosphorylates KIT, leading to inhibition of KIT activity. Phosphorylates ATF2 which promotes cooperation between ATF2 and JUN, activating transcription. Phosphorylates SOCS2 at 'Ser-52' facilitating its ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (By similarity). Phosphorylates KLHL3 in response to angiotensin II signaling, decreasing the interaction between KLHL3 and WNK4 (PubMed:25313067). Phosphorylates and activates LRRK1, which phosphorylates RAB proteins involved in intracellular trafficking (PubMed:36040231).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks

Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

It should be possible to selectively block degradation of PKC without affecting the membrane associated activation. This will allow an assessment of the role of proteolysis in the activation of the protein kinase pathway.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Protein kinase C (PKC) comprises a family of serine/threonine kinases with several isoforms such as PKC alpha beta and gamma among others. PKC enzymes play key roles in intracellular signaling particularly in mediating responses to growth factors hormones and other signals. PKC exhibits a molecular weight generally ranging around 77 to 97 kDa depending on the isoform. These enzymes show expression in many tissues but have high concentrations in the brain heart and lung. PKC activation often involves translocation to cellular membranes which is important for their signaling roles.
Biological function summary	PKC influences various cellular processes such as cell proliferation differentiation apoptosis and immune responses. It acts within larger protein complexes serving as a modulator of cellular functions. The activation of PKC leads to its association with different scaffolding proteins impacting a wide array of cell activities. PKC notably affects the function of other kinases and transcription factors demonstrating its integral role in managing cellular behavior and homeostasis.
Pathways	PKC participates in the phosphoinositide signaling pathway and the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway. In these contexts PKC activation impacts proteins like Ras and Raf kinases which play roles in cellular growth and differentiation. By modulating these pathways PKC becomes an important component in signal transduction cascades influencing cell fate decisions. Understanding the interaction between PKC and these pathways helps in elucidating its role in maintaining normal cellular activities and responses to external stimuli.
Associated diseases and disorders	PKC is linked to cancer and cardiovascular diseases. In cancer dysregulation of PKC activity often contributes to tumor growth and progression by altering pathways that control cell division and survival. PKC abnormally interacts with proteins like Bcl-2 promoting cell survival. In cardiovascular diseases changes in PKC signaling can impact heart function contributing to conditions like heart failure through

interactions with proteins such as troponin. Research on PKC and these diseases can provide insights into developing targeted therapies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

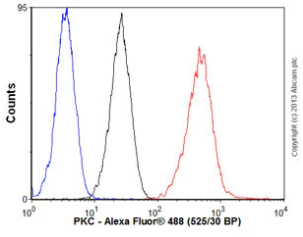
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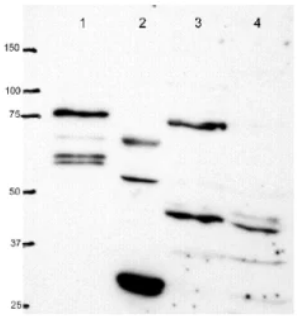
2 product images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-PKC antibody [MC5] (ab31)

PKC Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-PKC antibody

Overlay histogram showing Jurkat (Human T cell leukemia cell line from peripheral blood) cells stained with ab31 (red line). The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 minutes) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 minutes. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab31, 1 µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 minutes at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was a goat anti-mouse Alexa Fluor® 488 (IgG; H+L) ab150113 at 1/2000 dilution for 30 minutes at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG2a [ICIGG2A] (ab91361, 1 µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabeled sample (blue line) was used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter. This antibody gave a positive signal in HL-60 (Human promyelocytic leukemia cell line) cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 minutes)/permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 minutes used under the same conditions.



Western blot - Anti-PKC antibody [MC5] (ab31)

PKC Western blot staining using mouse Anti-PKC antibody

Review by Mikael Rutberg submitted 2 September 2004.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-PKC antibody [MC5] (ab31)

Lane 1:
Calpain treated PKC

Lane 2:
Homogenate from rat adipocytes

Lane 3:
Homogenate from 3T3-L1 cells

Lane 4:
Purified microsomes from 3T3-L1 cells

Predicted band size: 77 kDa

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