Human/Mouse PKCβ2 Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Sheep IgG

Catalog Number: AF4378

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects endogenous human and mouse PKCβ2 in Western blots. In Western blots, this antibody does not react with any other recombinant PKC family members.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	*E. coli*-derived recombinant human PKCβ2 Lys607-Ser673 Accession # P05771-2
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

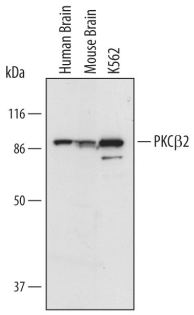
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Human PKCβ2 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of human brain tissue, mouse brain tissue, and K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Human/Mouse PKCβ2 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF4378) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Sheep IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF016). A specific band was detected for PKCβ2 at approximately 90 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Members of the Protein Kinase C (PKC) family are serine/threonine protein kinases that play a key regulatory role in a number of cellular functions including cell growth and differentiation, hormone secretion, and gene expression. Multiple genes and alternative splicing result in three subfamilies, which differ in their co-factor requirements: conventional PKC isoforms (α, β1, β2, and γ) which require calcium and phosphatidylserine (PS), diacylglycerol (DAG) or phorbol esters for activation; novel isoforms (δ, ε, η, and θ), which are calcium-independent but are still regulated by PS, DAG, or phorbol esters; and atypical isoforms (ι / λ, and ζ), which are calcium-independent and do not require PS, DAG, or phorbol esters for activation. PKC β2 regulation of c-myc expression has been shown to suppress insulin gene transcription in pancreatic β-cells implicating PKC β2 for some of the β-cell glucose toxicity found in diabetes.

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