

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	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PKCβ2 Lys607-Ser673 Accession # P05771-2
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

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.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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