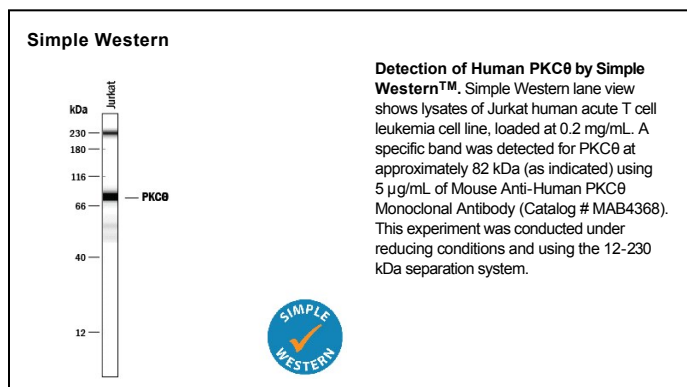
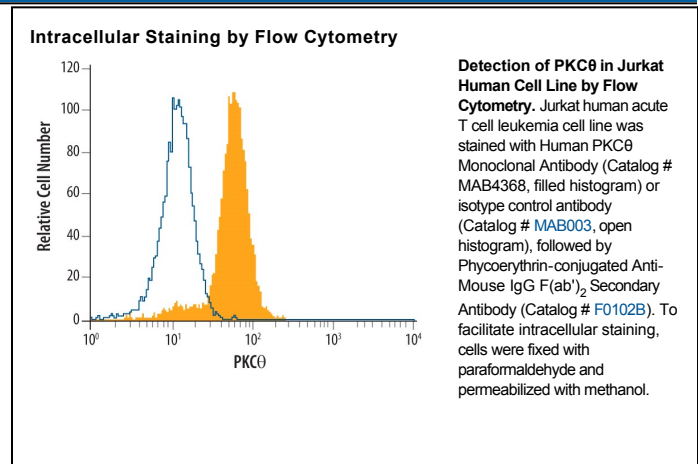
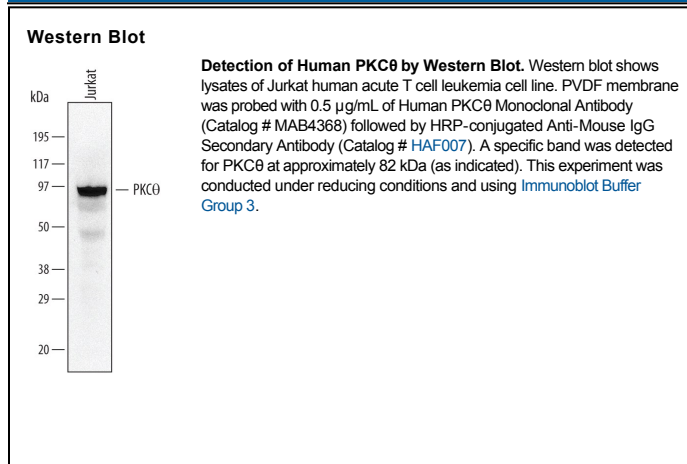


DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PKC θ . This antibody also detects recombinant human PKC θ , but does not detect any other recombinant human PKC family member.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 453416
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human PKC θ His580-Ser706 Accession # Q04759
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m 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	0.5 μ g/mL	See Below
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	2.5 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Simple Western	5 μ g/mL	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.5 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

PKC θ (PRKCQ) is a calcium-independent phospholipid-dependent serine and threonine kinase that belongs to the novel PKC subfamily. PKC θ plays a critical role in several aspects of T cell biology, and knockout mice develop autoimmune disease. PKC θ functions through the activation of NF κ B and AP1 transcription factors.