

ARG51598 anti-PKD / PKC mu phospho (Ser910) antibody

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PKD / PKC mu phospho (Ser910)
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	PKD / PKC mu
Species	Human
Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 910 (R-V-S(p)-I-L) derived from Human PKD/PKCμ.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PRKCM; PKC-MU; EC 2.7.11.13; nPKC-D1; nPKC-mu; PKD; Serine/threonine-protein kinase D1; Protein kinase D; Protein kinase C mu type; PKCM

Application Instructions

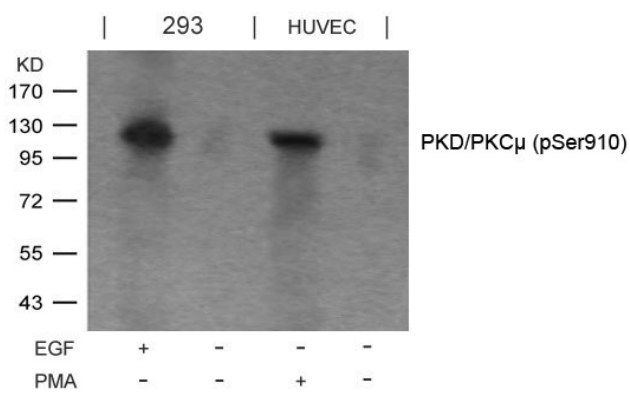
Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:100 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with KLH-conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. In addition, non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Buffer	PBS (without Mg2+ and Ca2+, pH 7.4), 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

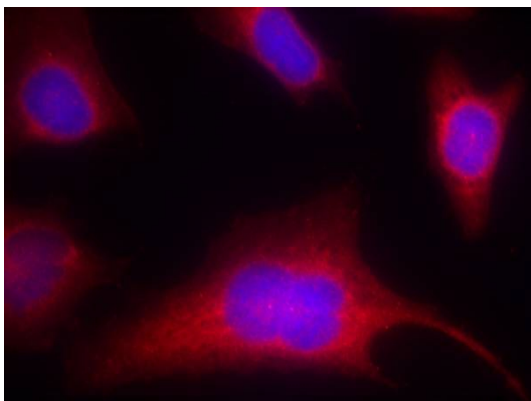
Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	PRKD1
Gene Full Name	protein kinase D1
Background	Converts transient diacylglycerol. (DAG) signals into prolonged physiological effects, downstream of PKC. Involved in resistance to oxidative stress through activation of NF-kappa-B.
Function	Serine/threonine-protein kinase that converts transient diacylglycerol (DAG) signals into prolonged physiological effects downstream of PKC, and is involved in the regulation of MAPK8/JNK1 and Ras signaling, Golgi membrane integrity and trafficking, cell survival through NF-kappa-B activation, cell migration, cell differentiation by mediating HDAC7 nuclear export, cell proliferation via MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling, and plays a role in cardiac hypertrophy, VEGFA-induced angiogenesis, genotoxic-induced apoptosis and flagellin-stimulated inflammatory response. Phosphorylates the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) on dual threonine residues, which leads to the suppression of epidermal growth factor (EGF)-induced MAPK8/JNK1 activation and subsequent JUN phosphorylation. Phosphorylates RIN1, inducing RIN1 binding to 14-3-3 proteins YWHAB, YWHAH and YWHAZ and increased competition with RAF1 for binding to GTP-bound form of Ras proteins (NRAS, HRAS and KRAS). Acts downstream of the heterotrimeric G-protein beta/gamma-subunit complex to maintain the structural integrity of the Golgi membranes, and is required for protein transport along the secretory pathway. In the trans-Golgi network (TGN), regulates the fission of transport vesicles that are on their way to the plasma membrane. May act by activating the lipid kinase phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase beta (PI4KB) at the TGN for the local synthesis of phosphorylated inositol lipids, which induces a sequential production of DAG, phosphatidic acid (PA) and lyso-PA (LPA) that are necessary for membrane fission and generation of specific transport carriers to the cell surface. Under oxidative stress, is phosphorylated at Tyr-463 via SRC-ABL1 and contributes to cell survival by activating IKK complex and subsequent nuclear translocation and activation of NFKB1. Involved in cell migration by regulating integrin alpha-5/beta-3 recycling and promoting its recruitment in newly forming focal adhesion. In osteoblast differentiation, mediates the bone morphogenic protein 2 (BMP2)-induced nuclear export of HDAC7, which results in the inhibition of HDAC7 transcriptional repression of RUNX2. In neurons, plays an important role in neuronal polarity by regulating the biogenesis of TGN-derived dendritic vesicles, and is involved in the maintenance of dendritic arborization and Golgi structure in hippocampal cells. May potentiate mitogenesis induced by the neuropeptide bombesin or vasopressin by mediating an increase in the duration of MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling, which leads to accumulation of immediate-early gene products including FOS that stimulate cell cycle progression. Plays an important role in the proliferative response induced by low calcium in keratinocytes, through sustained activation of MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) pathway. Downstream of novel PKC signaling, plays a role in cardiac hypertrophy by phosphorylating HDAC5, which in turn triggers XPO1/CRM1-dependent nuclear export of HDAC5, MEK2 transcriptional activation and induction of downstream target genes that promote myocyte hypertrophy and pathological cardiac remodeling. Mediates cardiac troponin I (TNNI3) phosphorylation at the PKA sites, which results in reduced myofilament calcium sensitivity, and accelerated crossbridge cycling kinetics. The PRKD1-HDAC5 pathway is also involved in angiogenesis by mediating VEGFA-induced specific subset of gene expression, cell migration, and tube formation. In response to VEGFA, is necessary and required for HDAC7 phosphorylation which induces HDAC7 nuclear export and endothelial cell proliferation and migration. During apoptosis induced by cytarabine and other genotoxic agents, PRKD1 is cleaved by caspase-3 at Asp-378, resulting in activation of its kinase function and increased sensitivity of cells to the cytotoxic effects of genotoxic agents. In epithelial cells, is required for transducing flagellin-stimulated inflammatory responses by binding and phosphorylating TLR5, which contributes to MAPK14/p38 activation and production of inflammatory cytokines. May play a role in inflammatory response by mediating activation of NF-kappa-B. May be involved in pain transmission by directly modulating TRPV1 receptor. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	102 kDa
PTM	Phosphorylated at Ser-397 and Ser-401 by MAPK13 during regulation of insulin secretion in pancreatic beta cells (PubMed:19135240). Phosphorylated by DAPK1 (PubMed:17703233). Phosphorylated at Tyr-95 and by ABL at Tyr-463, which primes the kinase in response to oxidative stress, and promotes a second step activating phosphorylation at Ser-738/Ser-742 by PKRD (PubMed:12637538, PubMed:15024053, PubMed:17804414). Phosphorylated on Ser-910 upon S. enterica infection in macrophages (By similarity).



ARG51598 anti-PKD / PKC mu phospho (Ser910) antibody WB image

Western blot: Extracts from EGF-treated 293 and PMA-treated HUVEC cells stained with ARG51598 anti-PKD / PKC mu phospho (Ser910) antibody.



ARG51598 anti-PKD / PKC mu phospho (Ser910) antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: methanol-fixed HeLa cells stained with ARG51598 anti-PKD / PKC mu phospho (Ser910) antibody.