

兔抗 PRKCG(Ab-655) 多克隆抗体

中文名称：兔抗 PRKCG(Ab-655) 多克隆抗体

英文名称：Anti-PRKCG(Ab-655) rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名：PKCC; PKCG; SCA14; PKC-gamma

抗原：PRKCG(Ab-655)

储存：冷冻（-20℃）避光

宿主：Rabbit

反应种属：Human Mouse Rat

相关类别：一抗

标记物：Unconjugate

克隆类型：rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

Background:	Calcium-activated, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays diverse roles in neuronal cells and eye tissues, such as regulation of the neuronal receptors GRIA4/GLUR4 and GRIN1/NMDAR 1, modulation of receptors and neuronal functions related to sensitivity to opiates, pain and alcohol, mediation of synaptic function and cell survival after ischemia, and inhibition of gap junction activity after oxidative stress. Binds and phosphorylates GRIA4/GLUR4 glutamate receptor and regulates its function by increasing plasma membrane-associated GRIA4 expression. In primary cerebellar neurons treated with the agonist 3,5-dihydroxyphenylglycine, functions downstream of the metabotropic glutamate receptor GRM5/MGLUR5
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	<p>and phosphorylates GRIN1/NMDAR1 receptor which plays a key role in synaptic plasticity, synaptogenesis, excitotoxicity, memory acquisition and learning. May be involved in the regulation of hippocampal long-term potentiation (LTP), but may be not necessary for the process of synaptic plasticity. May be involved in desensitization of mu-type opioid receptor-mediated G-protein activation in the spinal cord, and may be critical for the development and/or maintenance of morphine-induced reinforcing effects in the limbic forebrain . May modulate the functionality of mu-type-opioid receptors by participating in a signaling pathway which leads to the phosphorylation and degradation of opioid receptors. May also contributes to chronic morphine-induced changes in nociceptive processing. Plays a role in neuropathic pain mechanisms and contributes to the maintenance of the allodynia pain produced by peripheral inflammation. Plays an important role in initial sensitivity and tolerance to ethanol, by mediating the behavioral effects of ethanol as well as the effects of this drug on the GABA(A) receptors. During and after cerebral ischemia modulate neurotransmission and cell survival in synaptic membranes, and is involved in insulin-induced inhibition of necrosis, an important mechanism for minimizing ischemic injury. Required for the elimination of multiple climbing fibers during innervation of Purkinje cells in developing cerebellum. Is activated in lens epithelial cells upon hydrogen peroxide treatment, and phosphorylates connexin-43 (GJA1/CX43), resulting in disassembly of GJA1 gap junction plaques and inhibition of gap junction activity which could provide a protective effect against oxidative stress By similarity. Phosphorylates p53/TP53 and promotes p53/TP53-dependent apoptosis in response to DNA damage.</p>
Applications:	WB
Name of antibody:	PRKCG(Ab-655)
Immunogen:	Synthesized non-phosphopeptide derived from human PRKCG around the phosphorylation site of threonine 655 (A-L-T(p)-P-P).
Full name:	protein kinase C, gamma
Synonyms :	PKCC; PKCG; SCA14; PKC-gamma
SwissProt:	P05129
WB Predicted band size:	78 kDa
WB Positive control:	Rat brain tissue lysate
WB Recommended dilution:	500-3000

