


## Product datasheet

# Anti-PKC beta 1 + PKC beta 2 (phospho T500) antibody ab5817

★★★★★ [2 Abreviews](#) [3 References](#) [1 Image](#)

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-PKC beta 1 + PKC beta 2 (phospho T500) antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to PKC beta 1 + PKC beta 2 (phospho T500)
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody cross-reacts with PKC alpha [pT497] (88% homologous) and partially cross-reacts with PKC gamma [pT514] (63% homologous) and epsilon [pT566] (75% homologous), as determined by peptide competition experiments.
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Mouse 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide corresponding to PKC beta 1 + PKC beta 2 (phospho T500).
<b>General notes</b>	<p>Protein Kinase C beta (PKC beta) is an 80 kDa member of the conventional group (cPKCs: sensitive to diacylglycerol, phosphatidylserine and phorbol esters) of the PKC family of serine/threonine kinases that are involved in a wide range of physiological processes including mitogenesis, cell survival, transcriptional regulation and tumor promotion. PKC beta has been implicated in diabetes and carcinogenesis. PKC beta isoforms 1 &amp; 2 are phosphorylated on three sites, threonine 500 in the activation loop, beta 1 threonine 642 (beta 2 641) in the turn loop and beta 1 serine 661 (beta 2 660) in the hydrophobic loop. Phosphorylation of PKC beta 1 &amp; 2 on threonine 500 by PDK1 is a prerequisite for its autophosphorylation and catalytic competence.</p> <p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&amp;As</p>

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
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<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.30 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol, 0.1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	The antibody has been negatively preadsorbed using a non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the site of phosphorylation to remove antibody that is reactive with non-phosphorylated PKC beta. The final product is generated by affinity chromatography using a PKC beta-derived peptide that is phosphorylated at threonine 500.
<b>Primary antibody notes</b>	Protein Kinase C beta (PKC beta) is an 80 kDa member of the conventional group (cPKCs: sensitive to diacylglycerol, phosphatidylserine and phorbol esters) of the PKC family of serine/threonine kinases that are involved in a wide range of physiological processes including mitogenesis, cell survival, transcriptional regulation and tumor promotion. PKC beta has been implicated in diabetes and carcinogenesis. PKC beta isoforms 1 & 2 are phosphorylated on three sites, threonine 500 in the activation loop, beta 1 threonine 642 (beta 2 641) in the turn loop and beta 1 serine 661 (beta 2 660) in the hydrophobic loop. Phosphorylation of PKC beta 1 & 2 on threonine 500 by PDK1 is a prerequisite for its autophosphorylation and catalytic competence.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

## Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab5817 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB	★★★★★ (1)	1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 80 kDa.

## Target

**Function** Calcium-activated and phospholipid-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various processes such as regulation of the B-cell receptor (BCR) signalosome, apoptosis and transcription regulation. Plays a key role in B-cell activation and function by regulating BCR-induced NF-kappa-B activation and B-cell survival. Required for recruitment and activation of the IKK kinase to lipid rafts and mediates phosphorylation of CARD11/CARMA1 at 'Ser-559', 'Ser-644' and 'Ser-652', leading to activate the NF-kappa-B signaling. Involved in apoptosis following oxidative damage: in case of oxidative conditions, specifically phosphorylates 'Ser-36' of isoform p66Shc of SHC1, leading to mitochondrial accumulation of p66Shc, where p66Shc acts as a reactive oxygen species producer. Acts as a coactivator of androgen receptor (ANDR)-dependent transcription, by being recruited to ANDR target genes and specifically mediating phosphorylation of 'Thr-6' of histone H3 (H3T6ph), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents demethylation of histone H3 'Lys-4' (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. Also involved in triglyceride homeostasis. Serves as the receptor for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters.

**Sequence similarities** Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. AGC Ser/Thr protein kinase family. PKC subfamily.

Contains 1 AGC-kinase C-terminal domain.  
 Contains 1 C2 domain.  
 Contains 2 phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc fingers.  
 Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

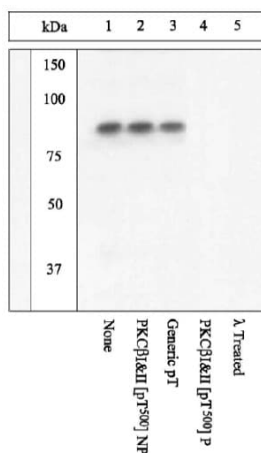
## Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylation on Thr-500 within the activation loop renders it competent to autophosphorylate. Subsequent autophosphorylation of Thr-642 maintains catalytic competence, and autophosphorylation on Ser-661 appears to release the kinase into the cytosol. Autophosphorylation on other sites i.e. in the N-terminal and hinge regions have no effect on enzyme activity.

## Cellular localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane.

## Images



Western blot - Anti-PKC beta 1 + PKC beta 2 (phospho T500) antibody (ab5817)

Peptide Competition and Phosphatase Treatment: Lysates prepared from K562 cells stimulated with PMA were resolved by SDS-PAGE on a 10% polyacrylamide gel and transferred to PVDF. Membranes were either left untreated (1-4) or treated with lambda phosphatase (5), blocked with a 5% BSA-TBST buffer for one hour at room temperature, and incubated with ab5817 antibody for two hours at room temperature in a 3% BSA-TBST buffer, following prior incubation with: no peptide (1, 5), the non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the immunogen (2), a generic phosphothreonine-containing peptide (3), or, the phosphopeptide immunogen (4). After washing, membranes were incubated with goat F(ab' 2 anti-rabbit IgG HRP conjugate and bands were detected using the Pierce SuperSignal™ method. The data show that only the peptide corresponding to PKC beta 1 & 2 [pT500] blocks the antibody signal. The data also show that phosphatase stripping eliminates the signal, verifying that the antibody is phospho-specific.

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**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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