abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-PKC beta 1 (phospho T642) antibody ab5782

2 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name Anti-PKC beta 1 (phospho T642) antibody

Description Rabbit polyclonal to PKC beta 1 (phospho T642)

Host species Rabbit

Specificity This antibody does not react with PKC beta 2 [pT641], alpha [pT638], nu [pT655], epsilon

[pT710], iota [pT555], eta [pT655], or zeta [pT560] as determined by peptide competition

experiments.

Tested applications Suitable for: WB

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide corresponding to PKC beta 1 (phospho T642).

Positive control K562 cells treated with PMA, a phorbol ester.

General notes

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.

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&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

Storage buffer pH: 7.30

Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide

Constituents: PBS, 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.1% BSA

Purity Immunogen affinity purified

Purification notes 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 1. The final product is generated by affinity chromatography using a PKC beta 1-derived peptide

that is phosphorylated at threonine 642.

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Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise quarantee covers the use of ab5782 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		1/1000. 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 suvival. 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.

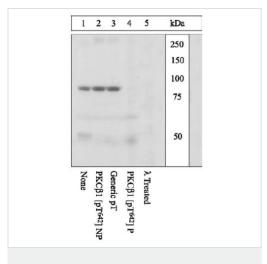
Autophosphorylation on other sites i.e. in the N-terminal and hinge regions have no effect on

enzyme activity.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane.

Images



Western blot - Anti-PKC beta 1 (phospho T642) antibody (ab5782)

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 (ë) phosphatase (5), blocked with a 5% BSA-TBST buffer for one hour at room temperature, and incubated with ab5782 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 antirabbit lgG HRP conjugate and bands were detected using the Pierce SuperSignalTM method.

The data show that only the peptide corresponding to PKC beta I [pT642] 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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