

KPCI Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YN1878
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	KPCI
Fields :	>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Endocytosis;>>Hippo signaling pathway;>>Tight junction;>>Platelet activation;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Human papillomavirus infection
Gene Name :	PRKCI DXS1179E
Protein Name :	Protein kinase C iota type (EC 2.7.11.13) (Atypical protein kinase C-lambda/iota) (PRKC-lambda/iota) (aPKC-lambda/iota) (nPKC-iota)
Human Gene Id :	5584
Human Swiss Prot No :	P41743
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q62074
Rat Swiss Prot No :	F1M7Y5
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity :	KPCI Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	65kD
Cell Pathway :	Endocytosis;Tight junction;Insulin_Receptor;
Background :	<p>This gene encodes a member of the protein kinase C (PKC) family of serine/threonine protein kinases. The PKC family comprises at least eight members, which are differentially expressed and are involved in a wide variety of cellular processes. This protein kinase is calcium-independent and phospholipid-dependent. It is not activated by phorbol esters or diacylglycerol. This kinase can be recruited to vesicle tubular clusters (VTCs) by direct interaction with the small GTPase RAB2, where this kinase phosphorylates glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPD/GAPDH) and plays a role in microtubule dynamics in the early secretory pathway. This kinase is found to be necessary for BCL-ABL-mediated resistance to drug-induced apoptosis and therefore protects leukemia cells against drug-induced apoptosis. There is a single exon pseudogene mapped on chromosome X. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</p>
Function :	<p>catalytic activity:ATP + a protein = ADP + a phosphoprotein.,domain:The C1 domain does not bind diacylglycerol (DAG).,domain:The OPR domain mediates interaction with SQSTM1.,enzyme regulation:Might be a target for novel lipid activators that are elevated during nutrient-stimulated insulin secretion. Two specific sites, Thr-412 (activation loop of the kinase domain) and Thr-564 (turn motif), need to be phosphorylated for its full activation (By similarity). Atypical PCKs are not regulated by diacylglycerol, phorbol esters nor calcium ions.,function:Calcium-independent, phospholipid-dependent, serine- and threonine-specific kinase. May play a role in the secretory response to nutrients. Involved in cell polarization processes and the formation of epithelial tight junctions. Implicated in the activation of several signaling pathways including Ras, c-Src and NF-kappa-B pathways. Functions in</p>
Subcellular Location :	<p>Cytoplasm . Membrane . Endosome . Nucleus . Transported into the endosome through interaction with SQSTM1/p62. After phosphorylation by SRC, transported into the nucleus through interaction with KPNB1. Colocalizes with CDK7 in the cytoplasm and nucleus. Transported to vesicular tubular clusters (VTCs) through interaction with RAB2A. .</p>
Expression :	<p>Predominantly expressed in lung and brain, but also expressed at lower levels in many tissues including pancreatic islets. Highly expressed in non-small cell lung cancers.</p>

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