Datasheet for ABIN391015
anti-PRKD3 antibody (C-Term)

## 3 Images

## Overview

| Quantity: | $400 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Target: | PRKD3 |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 860-890, C-Term |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | This PRKD3 antibody is un-conjugated |
| Conjugate: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)) |
| Application: |  |

Product Details

| Immunogen: | This PKC nu antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic |
| :--- | :--- |
| peptide between 860-890 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human PKC nu. |  |
| Clone: | RB1290 |
| Isotype: | Ig Fraction |
| Predicted Reactivity: | M |
| Purification: | This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by |
| Target Details | PRKD3 |

## Target Details

| Alternative Name: | PKC nu (PRKD3 Products) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Background: | Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be activated by calcium and second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylate a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathways. PKC also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play distinct roles in cells. PKC nu is one of the PKC family members. This kinase can be activated rapidly by the agonists of $G$ protein-coupled receptors. It resides in both cytoplasm and nucleus, and its nuclear accumulation is found to be dramatically enhanced in response to its activation. This kinase can also be activated after B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) engagement, which requires intact phopholipase C gamma and the involvement of other PKC family members. |
| Molecular Weight: | 100471 |
| Gene ID: | 23683 |
| NCBI Accession: | NP_005804 |
| UniProt: | 094806 |
| Application Details |  |
| Application Notes: | WB: 1:1000. WB: 1:1000. IHC-P: 1:50~100 |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
| Handling |  |
| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with $0.09 \%$ (W/V) sodium azide. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Comment: | Maintain refrigerated at $2-8{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Expiry Date: | 6 months |



## Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections)

Image 1. Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry, clinical relevance has not been evaluated. $\mathrm{BC}=$ breast carcinoma, $\mathrm{HC}=$ hepatocarcinoma.

## Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of anti-PKCnu C-term Pab (ABIN391015 and ABIN2841187) in NCI- cell lysate. PKCnu (arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

## Western Blotting

Image 3. Upper panel, western blot analysis of GFP fusion protein expression in Panc-1 cells by using an anti-GFP antibody. Lanes 1 and 5: non-transfected cells, lanes 2 and 6: GFP-PKD-transfected cells, lanes 3 and 7: GFP-PKD2transfected cells, lanes 4 and 8: GFP-PKD3 transfected cells. Center panel, western blot analysis of GFP fusion protein expression in Panc-1 cells by using PKD3 N-term ((ABIN391014 and ABIN2841186)) and C-term ((ABIN391015 and ABIN2841187)) antibodies. Lower panel, indirect immunofluorescence analysis of GFP-PKD3 fusion protein expression in Panc-1 cells by using (ABIN391014 and $A B I N 2841186$ ) and (ABIN391015 and ABIN2841187) antibodies. Data courtesy of Dr. Osvaldo Rey, University of California Los Angeles.

