

PRKD1

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Calculated MW: 105kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

A synthetic peptide of human PRKD1

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

q

Synonym:

PKC-MU;PKCM;PKD;PRKCM;Protein kinase C mu type antibody;Protein kinase D antibody;nPKC-D1 antibody, nPKC-mu antibody;

Catalog #: A0101

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 5587

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: Q15139

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

PKC mu is a novel member of the subgroup of atypical protein kinase Cs (PKC). Deduced protein sequence shows strong homology to conserved domains of members of the PKC subfamily. In vitro phorbol ester binding studies and kinase assays with lysates of cells overexpressing PKC mu showed phorbol ester-independent kinase activity, autophosphorylation, and, in normal rat kidney (NRK) cells, predominant phosphorylation of a 30-kDa protein at serine residues. Data suggest a role of PKC mu in signal transduction pathways related to growth control. PKC mu is a cytosolic protein, which upon binding to the trans-Golgi network (TGN) regulates the fission of transport carriers specifically destined to the cell surface. Mutation of serines 744/748 to alanines in the activation loop of intact PKD inhibits its localization to the TGN. Moreover, anti-phospho-PKD antibody, which recognizes only the activated form of PKD, recognizes the TGN-bound PKD. Thus, activation of intact PKD is important for binding to the TGN. Results demonstrate that betagamma subunits of the heterotrimeric G proteins directly activates PKD by interacting with its pleckstrin homology domain.

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