

## KPCI Polyclonal Antibody

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

<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	65kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Endocytosis;Tight junction;Insulin_Receptor;
<b>Background :</b>	<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>
<b>Function :</b>	<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>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	<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>
<b>Expression :</b>	<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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