

Protein Kinase D2(Phospho S876)(4M12) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody



产品详情

产品货号	产品名称	储存条件	保质期
IM37160	Protein Kinase D2(Phospho S876) (4M12) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody	-20℃	1 年

产品概述:

产品货号	IM37160
别名	HSPC187;nPKC D2;PKD2;Prkd2;Protein kinase D2.
产品名称	Protein Kinase D2(Phospho S876) (4M12)Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
纯度	Affinity-chromatography
类别	抗体产品
基因名称	PRKD2
蛋白名称	PKD2
推荐应用	WB, IP
反应种属	Human, Mouse, Rat
存储缓冲液	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
Human Gene ID	25865
Human Swissprot No.	Q9BZL6
免疫原	A synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser876 of human PKD2.

稀释度	WB 1:1000, IP 1:20
参考分子量	105kDa
预测分子量	97kDa
运输及保存条件	Biological ice bag transportation. Store at -20°C for at least 12 months (Do not lower than 25°C). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	IgG
注意事项	Phospho-Protein Kinase D2 (S876) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
组织表达	Widely expressed.
细胞定位	Cytoplasm. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:Q15139}. Nucleus. Golgi apparatus, trans Golgi network. Note=Translocation to the cell membrane is required for kinase activation. Accumulates in the nucleus upon CK1-mediated phosphorylation after activation of G-protein coupled receptors. Nuclear accumulation is regulated by blocking nuclear export of active PRKD2 rather than by increasing import.
功能	Serine/threonine-protein kinase that converts transient diacylglycerol (DAG) signals into prolonged physiological effects downstream of PKC, and is involved in the regulation of cell proliferation via MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling, oxidative stress-induced NF-kappa-B activation, inhibition of HDAC7 transcriptional repression, signaling downstream of T-cell antigen receptor (TCR) and cytokine production, and plays a role in Golgi membrane trafficking, angiogenesis, secretory granule release and cell adhesion (PubMed:15604256, PubMed:14743217, PubMed:17077180,

功能

PubMed:16928771, PubMed:17962809, PubMed:17951978 PubMed:19192391, PubMed:19001381, PubMed:23503467, PubMed:18262756, PubMed:28428613)

May potentiate mitogenesis induced by the neuropeptide bombesin by mediating an increase in the duration of MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling, which leads to accumulation of immediate-early gene products including FOS that stimulate cell cycle progression (By similarity). In response to oxidative stress, is phosphorylated at Tyr-438 and Tyr-717 by ABL1, which leads to the activation of PRKD2 without increasing its catalytic activity, and mediates activation of NF-kappa-B (PubMed:15604256, PubMed:28428613). In response to the activation of the gastrin receptor CCKBR, is phosphorylated at Ser-244 by CSNK1D and CSNK1E, translocates to the nucleus, phosphorylates HDAC7, leading to nuclear export of HDAC7 and inhibition of HDAC7 transcriptional repression of NR4A1/NUR77 (PubMed:17962809). Upon TCR stimulation, is activated independently of ZAP70, translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus and is required for interleukin-2 (IL2) promoter up-regulation (PubMed:17077180). During adaptive immune responses, is required in peripheral T-lymphocytes for the production of the effector cytokines IL2 and IFNG after TCR engagement and for optimal induction of antibody responses to antigens (By similarity). In epithelial cells stimulated with lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), is activated through a PKC-dependent pathway and mediates LPA stimulated interleukin-8 (IL8) secretion via a NF-kappa-B-dependent pathway (PubMed:16928771). During TCR-induced T-cell activation, interacts with and is activated by the tyrosine kinase LCK, which results in the activation of the NFAT transcription factors (PubMed:19192391). In the trans Golgi network (TGN), regulates the fission of transport vesicles that are on their way to the plasma membrane and in polarized

<p style="text-align: center;">功能</p>	<p>cells is involved in the transport of proteins from the TGN to the basolateral membrane (PubMed:14743217). Plays an important role in endothelial cell proliferation and migration prior to angiogenesis, partly through modulation of the expression of KDR/VEGFR2 and FGFR1, two key growth factor receptors involved in angiogenesis (PubMed:19001381). In secretory pathway, is required for the release of chromogranin-A (CHGA)-containing secretory granules from the TGN (PubMed:18262756). Downstream of PRKCA, plays important roles in angiotensin-2-induced monocyte adhesion to endothelial cells (PubMed:17951978). Plays a regulatory role in angiogenesis and tumor growth by phosphorylating a downstream mediator CIB1 isoform 2, resulting in vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGFA) secretion (PubMed:23503467).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Clonality</p>	<p>Monoclonal</p>

注意事项:

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