

DGKZ Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76468

Product Information

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| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | Q13574 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Monoclonal Antibody |
| Calculated MW | 103981 |

Additional Information

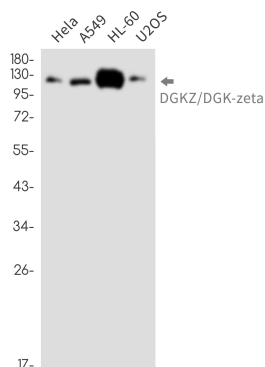
| | |
|-------------|------------------|
| Gene ID | 8525 |
| Other Names | DGKZ |
| Dilution | WB~~1/500-1/1000 |
| Format | Liquid |

Protein Information

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| Name | DGKZ (HGNC:2857) |
| Synonyms | DAGK6 |
| Function | <p>Diacylglycerol kinase that converts diacylglycerol/DAG into phosphatidic acid/phosphatidate/PA and regulates the respective levels of these two bioactive lipids (PubMed:15544348, PubMed:18004883, PubMed:19744926, PubMed:22108654, PubMed:22627129, PubMed:23949095, PubMed:9159104). Thereby, acts as a central switch between the signaling pathways activated by these second messengers with different cellular targets and opposite effects in numerous biological processes (PubMed:15544348, PubMed:18004883, PubMed:19744926, PubMed:22108654, PubMed:22627129, PubMed:23949095, PubMed:9159104). Also plays an important role in the biosynthesis of complex lipids (Probable). Does not exhibit an acyl chain-dependent substrate specificity among diacylglycerol species (PubMed:19744926, PubMed:22108654, PubMed:9159104). Can also phosphorylate 1-alkyl-2-acylglycerol in vitro but less efficiently and with a preference for alkylacylglycerols containing an arachidonoyl group (PubMed:15544348, PubMed:19744926, PubMed:22627129). The biological processes it is involved in include T cell activation since it negatively regulates T-cell receptor signaling which is in part mediated by diacylglycerol (By similarity). By generating phosphatidic acid, stimulates PIP5KIA activity which regulates actin polymerization (PubMed:15157668). Through the same mechanism could also positively regulate insulin-induced translocation of SLC2A4 to the cell membrane (By similarity).</p> |

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| Cellular Location | Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Cell membrane. Cell projection, lamellipodium |
| Tissue Location | Highest levels in brain, and substantial levels in skeletal muscle, heart, and pancreas. |

Images



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