

Datasheet for ABIN7317099
PRKD3 Protein (GST tag)[Go to Product page](#)

1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	PRKD3
Origin:	Human
Source:	Baculovirus infected Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This PRKD3 protein is labelled with GST tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human PKC nu/PRKD3 Protein (GST Tag)
Sequence:	Met 1-Pro 890
Characteristics:	A DNA sequence encoding the full length of human PRKD3 (NP_005804.1) (Met 1-Pro 890) was expressed with the GST tag at the N-terminus.
Purity:	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	PRKD3
Alternative Name:	PKC nu/PRKD3 (PRKD3 Products)
Background:	Background: Serine/threonine-protein kinase D3, also known as Protein kinase C nu type, Protein kinase EPK2, PRKD3, EPK2 and PRKCN, is a cytoplasm and membrane protein which belongs to the protein kinase superfamily, CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family and PKD

Target Details

subfamily. PRKD3 / PRKCN contains one PH domain, two phorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc fingers and one protein kinase domain. Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be activated by calcium and the second messenger diacylglycerol. PKC family members phosphorylate a wide variety of protein targets and are known to be involved in diverse cellular signaling pathways. They 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 a distinct role. PRKD3 / PRKCN converts transient diacylglycerol (DAG) signals into prolonged physiological effects, downstream of PKC. It is involved in resistance to oxidative stress. PRKD3 / PRKCN is activated by DAG and phorbol esters. Phorbol-ester/DAG-type domains 1 and 2 bind both DAG and phorbol ester with high affinity and mediate translocation to the cell membrane. Autophosphorylation of Ser-735 and phosphorylation of Ser-731 by PKC relieves auto-inhibition by the PH domain. PRKD3 / PRKCN 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. PRKD3 / PRKCN can also be activated after B-cell antigen receptor (BCR) engagement, which requires intact phospholipase C gamma and the involvement of other PKC family members.

Synonym: EPK2;nPKC-NU;PKC-NU;PKD3;PRKCN

Molecular Weight:	126.7 kDa
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NCBI Accession:	NP_005804
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Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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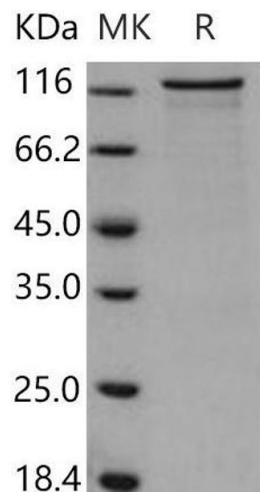
Handling

Format:	Frozen, Liquid
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Buffer:	Supplied as sterile 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10 mM Reduced Glutathione, pH 7.4
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Storage:	-20 °C
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Storage Comment:	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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Western Blotting

Image 1.