

Datasheet for ABIN7563069
PKC delta Protein (AA 1-674) (His tag)



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Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	PKC delta (PKCd)
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-674
Origin:	Mouse
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This PKC delta protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Purpose:	Custom-made recombinat Prkcd Protein expressed in mammalien cells.
Sequence:	MAPFLRISFN SYELGSLQVE DEASQPFCV KMKEALSTER GKTLVQKKPT MYPEWKTTFD AHIYEGRVIQ IVLMRAAEDP VSEVTVGVSV LAERCKKNG KAEFWLDLQP QAKVLMCVQY FLEDGDCKQS MRSEEEAKFP TMNRRGAIKQ AKIHYIKNHE FIATFFGQPT FCSVCKEFVW GLNKQGYKCR QCNAAIHKKC IDKIIGRCTG TATNSRDTIF QKERFNIDMP HRFKVYNYMS PTFCDHCGSL LWGLVKQGLK CEDCGMNVHH KCREKVANLC GINQKLLAEA LNQVTQRSSR KLDTTESVGI YQGFEEKPEV SGSDILDNNG TYGKIWEGST RCTLENFTFQ KVLGKGSFGK VLLAELKGKD KYFAIKCLKK DVVLIDDDVE CTMVEKRVLA LAWESPFLTH LICTFQTKDH LFFVMEFLNG GDLMFHIQDK GRFELYRATF YAAEICGLQ FLHSGIYR DLKLDNVMLD RDGHIKIADF GMCKENIFGE GRASTFCGTP DYIAPEILQG LKYSFSVDWW SFGVLLYEML IGQSPFHGDD EDELFEIRV DTPHYPRWIT KESKDIMEKL FERDPDKRLG VTGNIRIHPF FKTINWSLLE KRKVEPPFKP KVKSPSDYSN FDPEFLNEKP QLSFSDKNLI DSMDQEAFHG

FSFVNPKEQ FLDI **Sequence without tag. The proposed Purification-Tag is based on experiences with the expression system, a different complexity of the protein could make another tag necessary. In case you have a special request, please contact us.**

Characteristics:

Key Benefits:

- Made to order protein - from design to production - by highly experienced protein experts.
- Protein expressed in mammalian cells and purified in one-step affinity chromatography
- The optimized expression system ensures reliability for intracellular, secreted and transmembrane proteins.
- State-of-the-art algorithm used for plasmid design (Gene synthesis).

This protein is a made-to-order protein and will be made for the first time for your order. Our experts in the lab try to ensure that you receive soluble protein.

If you are not interested in a full length protein, please contact us for individual protein fragments.

The big advantage of ordering our made-to-order proteins in comparison to ordering custom made proteins from other companies is that there is no financial obligation in case the protein cannot be expressed or purified.

Purity:

> 90 % as determined by Bis-Tris Page, Western Blot

Grade:

custom-made

Target Details

Target:

PKC delta (PKCd)

Alternative Name:

Prkcd ([PKCd Products](#))

Background:

Protein kinase C delta type (EC 2.7.11.13) (Tyrosine-protein kinase PRKCD) (EC 2.7.10.2) (nPKC-delta) [Cleaved into: Protein kinase C delta type regulatory subunit, Protein kinase C delta type catalytic subunit (Sphingosine-dependent protein kinase-1) (SDK1)],FUNCTION: Calcium-independent, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase that plays contrasting roles in cell death and cell survival by functioning as a pro-apoptotic protein during DNA damage-induced apoptosis, but acting as an anti-apoptotic protein during cytokine receptor-initiated cell death, is involved in tumor suppression, is required for oxygen radical production by NADPH oxidase and acts as a positive or negative regulator in platelet functional responses. Negatively regulates B cell proliferation and also has an important function in self-antigen induced B cell tolerance induction (PubMed:11976686,

PubMed:11976687). Upon DNA damage, activates the promoter of the death-promoting transcription factor BCLAF1/Btf to trigger BCLAF1-mediated p53/TP53 gene transcription and apoptosis. In response to oxidative stress, interact with and activate CHUK/IKKA in the nucleus, causing the phosphorylation of p53/TP53. In the case of ER stress or DNA damage-induced apoptosis, can form a complex with the tyrosine-protein kinase ABL1 which trigger apoptosis independently of p53/TP53. In cytosol can trigger apoptosis by activating MAPK11 or MAPK14, inhibiting AKT1 and decreasing the level of X-linked inhibitor of apoptosis protein (XIAP), whereas in nucleus induces apoptosis via the activation of MAPK8 or MAPK9. Upon ionizing radiation treatment, is required for the activation of the apoptosis regulators BAX and BAK, which trigger the mitochondrial cell death pathway. Can phosphorylate MCL1 and target it for degradation which is sufficient to trigger for BAX activation and apoptosis. Is required for the control of cell cycle progression both at G1/S and G2/M phases. Mediates phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA)-induced inhibition of cell cycle progression at G1/S phase by up-regulating the CDK inhibitor CDKN1A/p21 and inhibiting the cyclin CCNA2 promoter activity. In response to UV irradiation can phosphorylate CDK1, which is important for the G2/M DNA damage checkpoint activation (PubMed:19917613). Can protect glioma cells from the apoptosis induced by TNFSF10/TRAIL, probably by inducing increased phosphorylation and subsequent activation of AKT1. Can also act as tumor suppressor upon mitogenic stimulation with PMA or TPA (By similarity). In N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLP)-treated cells, is required for NCF1 (p47-phox) phosphorylation and activation of NADPH oxidase activity, and regulates TNF-elicited superoxide anion production in neutrophils, by direct phosphorylation and activation of NCF1 or indirectly through MAPK1/3 (ERK1/2) signaling pathways (PubMed:18025218). Involved in antifungal immunity by mediating phosphorylation and activation of CARD9 downstream of C-type lectin receptors activation, promoting interaction between CARD9 and BCL10, followed by activation of NF-kappa-B and MAP kinase p38 pathways (PubMed:22265677). May also play a role in the regulation of NADPH oxidase activity in eosinophil after stimulation with IL5, leukotriene B4 or PMA. In collagen-induced platelet aggregation, acts a negative regulator of filopodia formation and actin polymerization by interacting with and negatively regulating VASP phosphorylation. Downstream of PAR1, PAR4 and CD36/GP4 receptors, regulates differentially platelet dense granule secretion, acts as a positive regulator in PAR-mediated granule secretion, whereas it negatively regulates CD36/GP4-mediated granule release. Phosphorylates MUC1 in the C-terminal and regulates the interaction between MUC1 and beta-catenin. The catalytic subunit phosphorylates 14-3-3 proteins (YWHAB, YWHAZ and YWHAH) in a sphingosine-dependent fashion (PubMed:9705322). Phosphorylates ELAVL1 in response to angiotensin-2 treatment (By similarity). Phosphorylates mitochondrial phospholipid scramblase 3 (PLSCR3), resulting in

Target Details

increased cardiolipin expression on the mitochondrial outer membrane which facilitates apoptosis (By similarity). Phosphorylates SMPD1 which induces SMPD1 secretion (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q05655, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11976686, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11976687, ECO:0000269|PubMed:18025218, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19917613, ECO:0000269|PubMed:9705322}.

Molecular Weight: 77.5 kDa

UniProt: [P28867](#)

Pathways: [Interferon-gamma Pathway](#), [EGFR Signaling Pathway](#), [Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway](#), [Thyroid Hormone Synthesis](#), [Regulation of Actin Filament Polymerization](#), [Carbohydrate Homeostasis](#), [Myometrial Relaxation and Contraction](#), [M Phase](#), [G-protein mediated Events](#), [Dicarboxylic Acid Transport](#), [Positive Regulation of Response to DNA Damage Stimulus](#), [Interaction of EGFR with phospholipase C-gamma](#), [Thromboxane A2 Receptor Signaling](#), [Lipid Metabolism](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: In addition to the applications listed above we expect the protein to work for functional studies as well. As the protein has not been tested for functional studies yet we cannot offer a guarantee though.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Buffer: The buffer composition is at the discretion of the manufacturer.

Handling Advice: Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Storage: -80 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -80°C.

Expiry Date: 12 months