

Product datasheet for **KN513882**

Prkcd Mouse Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 linear donor
Donor DNA:	EF1a-GFP-P2A-Puro
Symbol:	Prkcd
Locus ID:	18753



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Components:
KN513882G1, Prkcd gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)

KN513882G2, Prkcd gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)

KN513882D, Linear donor DNA containing LoxP-EF1A-tGFP-P2A-Puro-LoxP:

The sequence below is cassette sequence only. The linear donor DNA also contains proprietary target sequence.

LoxP-EF1A-tGFP-P2A-Puro-LoxP (2739 bp)

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ATAACTTCGT ATAATGTATG CTATACGAAG TTATCGTGG GCTCCGGTGC CCGTCAGTGG GCAGAGCGCA
CATCGCCAC AGTCCCGAG AAGTTGGGG GAGGGTTCGG CAATTGAACC GGTGCCTAGA GAAGGTGGCG
CGGGTAAC TGGAAAGTG ATGTCGTGTA CTGGCTCCG CTTTTCCCG AGGGTGGGG AGAACCGTAT
ATAAGTCAG TAGTCGCCG GAACGTTCT TTTCCGAAC GGTTCGCCG CAGAACACAG GTAAGTGCCG
TGTGTGGTC CCGCGGCCCT GGCCTCTTA CGGGTTATG CCCTTGCGTG CCTTGAATTA CTTCCACCTG
GCTGCAGTAC GTGATTCTG ATCCCGAGCT TCGGGTTGGA AGTGGGTGG AGAGTTCGAG GCCTTGCGCT
TAAGGAGCCC CTTCGCCTG TGCTTGAGT GAGGCCTGG CTGGGCGTG GGGCCCGCG GTGCGAATCT
GGTGGCACCT TCGCGCCTG CTCGCTGCT TCGATAAGT TCTAGCCATT TAAAATTTT GATGACCTGC
TGCAGCGCT TTTTCTGGC AAGATAGTCT TGTAATGCG GGCCAAGATC TGCACACTGG TATTCGGTT
TTTGGGGCG CGGGCGGCA CGGGGCCCG GCGTCCCAG GCACATGTT GCGGAGGCG GGCCTGCGAG
CGCGCCACC GAGAATCGGA CGGGGTAGT CTCAAGCTG CCGGCCTGCT CTGGTGCCTG GCCTCGCGCC
GCCGTGTAT GCCCGCCCT GGGCGCAAG GCTGGCCCG TCGGCACCAG TTGCGTGAGC GGAAAGATGG
CCGTTCCCG GCCCTGTGC AGGGAGCTCA AAATGGAGGA CGCGCGCTC GGGAGAGCG GCGGGTGAAGT
CACCCACACA AAGGAAAAG GCCTTCCGT CCTCAGCCG CGCTTCATGT GACTCCACGG AGTACCGGGC
GCCGTCAGG CACCTCGAT AGTTCTGAG CTTTGGAGT ACGTCGTCT TAGTTGGGG GGAGGGGTTT
TATGCGATGG AGTTTCCCA CACTGAGTG GTGAGACTG AAGTTAGGCC AGCTTGGCAG TTGATGTAAT
TCTCCTTGA ATTTGCCCT TTTGAGTTG GATCTTGGT CATTCTCAAG CCTCAGACAG TGGTTCAAAG
TTTTTTCTT CCATTTCAAG TGTCGTGAAT GGAGAGCGAC GAGAGCGGCC TGCCCGCCAT GGAGATCGAG
TGCCGCATCA CCGGCACCCT GAACGGCGTG GAGTTCGAGC TGGTGGGCGG CGGAGAGGGC ACCCCGAGC
AGGGCCGCAT GACCAACAAG ATGAAGAGCA CCAAAGGCGC CCTGACCTTC AGCCCTACC TGCTGAGCCA
CGTGATGGC TACGGCTTCT ACCACTTCG CACCTACCC AGCGGCTACG AGAACCCCTT CCTGCACGCC
ATCAACAACG GCGGCTACAC CAACACCCG ATCGAGAAGT ACGAGGACGG CGGCGTGCTG CACGTGAGCT
TCAGCTACCG CTACGAGGC GGCCGCGTA TCGGCGACTT CAAGGTGATG GGCACCGGCT TCCCGGAGGA
CAGCGTGATC TTCACCGACA AGATCATCCG CAGCAACGCC ACCGTGGAGC ACCTGCACCC CATGGCGGAT
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ACAGCCACAT GCACTTCAAG AGCGCCATCC ACCCCAGCAT CCTGCAGAAC GGGGGCCCA TGTTCCCTT
CCGCCCGTG GAGGAGGATC ACAGCAACAC CGAGTGGGG ATCGTGGAGT ACCAGCACGC CTTCAAGACC
CCGGATGCAG ATGCCGGTGA AGAAAGAGGA AGCGGAGCTA CTAACCTCAG CCTGCTGAAG CAGGCTGGAG
ACGTGGAGGA GAACCTGGA CCTATGACCG AGTACAAGC CACGGTGC GCCTGCCACC GCGACGACGT
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AGGTGTGGT CGCGGACGAC GGCGCCGGG TGGCGTCTG GACCAGCCG GAGAGCGTC AAGCGGGGGC
GGTGTTCGC GAGATCGGC CGCGCATGG CGAGTTGAGC GGTTCGGG TGGCCCGCA GCAACAGATG
GAAGCCCTC TGCGCCGCA CCGGCCAAG GAGCCCGCT GTTCTCTGG CACCCTCGG GTCTCGCCG
ACCACCAGG CAAGGTCTG GGCAGCGCG TCGTGTCCC CGGAGTGGAG GCGGCCGAGC GCGCCGGGT
GCCCGCTT CTGGAGACT CCGCGCCCG CAACCTCCC TTCTACGAG GGCTCGGCT CACCGTCACC
GCCGACGTC AGGTGCCGA AGGACCGCG ACCTGGTGA TGACCCGCA GCCCGGTGCC TGAAACTTGT
TTATTGCAG TTATAATGG TACAAATAA GCAATAGCAT CACAAATTC ACAAATAAG CATTTTTTT
ACTGCATTCT AGTTGTGGT TGTCCAACT CATCAATGA TCTTAATAA TTCGTATAAT GTATGCTATA CGAAGTTAT
    
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Disclaimer: These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.

RefSeq: [NM_001310682](#), [NM_011103](#)

UniProt ID: [P28867](#)

Synonyms: A1385711; D14Ertd420e; Pkcd; PKCdelta; PKC[d]

Summary:

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 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. Phosphorylates ELAVL1 in response to angiotensin-2 treatment (By similarity). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:

