

## Product datasheet for **MR210017L4V**

### Prkch (NM\_008856) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Prkch (NM_008856) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Prkch
Synonyms:	Pkc; Pkch
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_008856
ORF Size:	2052 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR210017).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <a href="#">More info</a>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_008856.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	3301 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2052 bp
Locus ID:	18755
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P23298</a>
Cytogenetics:	12 C3



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**Gene Summary:**

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. PKC family members 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 in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. It is a calcium-independent and phospholipids-dependent protein kinase. It is predominantly expressed in epithelial tissues and has been shown to reside specifically in the cell nucleus. This protein kinase can regulate keratinocyte differentiation by activating the MAP kinase MAPK13 (p38delta)-activated protein kinase cascade that targets CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (CEBPA). It is also found to mediate the transcription activation of the transglutaminase 1 (TGM1) gene. Mutations in the human gene are associated with susceptibility to cerebral infarction. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]