

Product datasheet for TP526311

Prkg1 (NM_011160) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse protein kinase, cGMP-dependent, type I (Prkg1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR226311 representing NM_011160 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MGTLRDLQYALQEKIEELRQRDALIDELELELDQKDELIQKLQNELDKYRSVIRPATQQAQKQSASTLQG
EPRTKRQAI SA EPTAFDIQDL SHVTL PFPYKSPQSKDLIKEAILDND F MKNLELSIQIQEIVDCMYPVEYG
KDSCIIKEGDV GSLVYV MEDGKVEVTK EGVKLCTMGP GKVFGELAILYNCTRATVKT LVNVKLWAI DRQ
CFQTIMMRTGLIKHTEYMEFLKSVPTFQSLPDEILSKLADVLEETHYENGEYIIRQGARGDTFFIISKGQ
VNVTRDSPSEDPVFLRTL GKGDFG EKALQGEDVRTANVIAAEAVTCLVIDRDSFKHLIGGLDDVSNKA
YEDAEAKAKYEA EAAFFANLKL SDFNIIDTLG VGGFGRVELVQLKSEESKTFAMKILKRRHIVDTRQ QEH
IRSEKQIMQGAHSD FIVRLYRTFKDSKYLYMLMEACLGGELWTLRDRGSFEDSTTRFYTACVVEAFAYL
HSKGIYRDLKPENLILDHRGYAKLVDFGF AKKIGFGKKTWTF CGTPEYVAPEIILNKGHDISADYWSLG
ILMYELLTGSPFSGPDP MKTYNIILRGIDMIEFPK KIAKNAANLIKLCRDNPSERLGNLKNGVKDIQK
HKWFEFNFWEGLRKGTLTPPIIPSVASPTDTSNFDSFPEDSDEPPPDDNSGWDIDF

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	78.2 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



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RefSeq: [NP_035290](#)

Locus ID: 19091

UniProt ID: [P0C605](#), [Q8BND1](#)

RefSeq Size: 6915

Cytogenetics: 19 C1

RefSeq ORF: 2058

Synonyms: AW125416; CGKI; Gm19690; Prkg1b; Prkgr1b

Summary: Serine/threonine protein kinase that acts as key mediator of the nitric oxide (NO)/cGMP signaling pathway. GMP binding activates PRKG1, which phosphorylates serines and threonines on many cellular proteins. Numerous protein targets for PRKG1 phosphorylation are implicated in modulating cellular calcium, but the contribution of each of these targets may vary substantially among cell types. Proteins that are phosphorylated by PRKG1 regulate platelet activation and adhesion, smooth muscle contraction, cardiac function, gene expression, feedback of the NO-signaling pathway, and other processes involved in several aspects of the CNS like axon guidance, hippocampal and cerebellar learning, circadian rhythm and nociception. Smooth muscle relaxation is mediated through lowering of intracellular free calcium, by desensitization of contractile proteins to calcium, and by decrease in the contractile state of smooth muscle or in platelet activation. Regulates intracellular calcium levels via several pathways: phosphorylates MRV1/IRAG and inhibits IP3-induced Ca(2+) release from intracellular stores, phosphorylation of KCNMA1 (BKCa) channels decreases intracellular Ca(2+) levels, which leads to increased opening of this channel. PRKG1 phosphorylates the canonical transient receptor potential channel (TRPC) family which inactivates the associated inward calcium current. Another mode of action of NO/cGMP/PKG1 signaling involves PKGI-mediated inactivation of the Ras homolog gene family member A (RhoA). Phosphorylation of RHOA by PRKG1 blocks the action of this protein in myriad processes: regulation of RHOA translocation; decreasing contraction; controlling vesicle trafficking, reduction of myosin light chain phosphorylation resulting in vasorelaxation. Activation of PRKG1 by NO signaling alters also gene expression in a number of tissues. In smooth muscle cells, increased cGMP and PRKG1 activity influence expression of smooth muscle-specific contractile proteins, levels of proteins in the NO/cGMP signaling pathway, down-regulation of the matrix proteins osteopontin and thrombospondin-1 to limit smooth muscle cell migration and phenotype. Regulates vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein (VASP) functions in platelets and smooth muscle.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]