

Product datasheet for TP527179

Prkcb (NM_008855) Mouse Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse protein kinase C, beta (Prkcb), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR227179 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MADPAAGPPPSEGEESTVRFARKGALRQKNVHEVKNHKFTARFFKQPTFCSHCTDFIWGFGKQGFQCQVC
CFVVKRCHEFVTFSCPGADKGPASDDPRSKHKFKIHTYSSPTFCDHCGSLLYGLIHQGMKCDTCMMNVH
KRCVMNVPSLCGTDHTERRGRIYQAHIDRELVVVRDAKNLVPMDPNGLSDPYVKLKLIPDPKSESKQ
KTKTIKCSLNPEWNETFRFQLKESDKDRRLSVEIWDWDLTSRNDFMGSLSFGEISELQKAGVDGWFKLLSQ
EEGEYFNVPVPEGSEGNEELRQKFERAKIGQGTKAPEEKTANTISKFDNNGNRDRMKTDFNFMVLGK
GSFGKVMLSERKGTDELYAVKILKDVVIQDDVECTMVEKRVLALPGKPPFLTQLHSCFQTMDRLYFVM
EYVNGGDLMYHIQVGRFKEPHAVFYAAEIAIGLFFLQSKGIYRDLKLDNVMLDSEGHIKIADFGMCKE
NIWDGVTTKTFCGTPDYIAPEIIAYQPYGKSVDDWWAFGVLLYEMLAGQAPFEDEDEDELQFQSIMEHNVAY
PKSMSKEAVAICKGLMTKHPGKRLGCGPEGERDIKEHAFFRYIDWEKLERKEIQPPYKPKACGRNAENFD
RFFTRHPPVLTTPDQEVIRNIDQSEFEGFSFVNSEFLKPEVKS

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	76.9 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.



[View online »](#)

RefSeq:	NP_032881
Locus ID:	18751
UniProt ID:	P68404
RefSeq Size:	8830
Cytogenetics:	7 65.75 cM
RefSeq ORF:	2022
Synonyms:	PKC-B; PKC-Beta; Pkcb; Prkcb1; Prkcb2
Summary:	<p>Calcium-activated, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)-dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various cellular processes such as regulation of the B-cell receptor (BCR) signalosome, oxidative stress-induced apoptosis, androgen receptor-dependent transcription regulation, insulin signaling and endothelial cells proliferation. Plays a key role in B-cell activation by regulating BCR-induced NF-kappa-B activation. Mediates the activation of the canonical NF-kappa-B pathway (NFKB1) by direct phosphorylation of CARD11/CARMA1 at 'Ser-559', 'Ser-644' and 'Ser-652'. Phosphorylation induces CARD11/CARMA1 association with lipid rafts and recruitment of the BCL10-MALT1 complex as well as MAP3K7/TAK1, which then activates IKK complex, resulting in nuclear translocation and activation of NFKB1. Plays a direct role in the negative feedback regulation of the BCR signaling, by down-modulating BTK function via direct phosphorylation of BTK at 'Ser-180', which results in the alteration of BTK plasma membrane localization and in turn inhibition of BTK activity. Involved in apoptosis following oxidative damage: in case of oxidative conditions, specifically phosphorylates 'Ser-36' of isoform p66Shc of SHC1, leading to mitochondrial accumulation of p66Shc, where p66Shc acts as a reactive oxygen species producer. Acts as a coactivator of androgen receptor (ANDR)-dependent transcription, by being recruited to ANDR target genes and specifically mediating phosphorylation of 'Thr-6' of histone H3 (H3T6ph), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents demethylation of histone H3 'Lys-4' (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. In insulin signaling, may function downstream of IRS1 in muscle cells and mediate insulin-dependent DNA synthesis through the RAF1-MAPK/ERK signaling cascade. Participates in the regulation of glucose transport in adipocytes by negatively modulating the insulin-stimulated translocation of the glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4. Phosphorylates SLC2A1/GLUT1, promoting glucose uptake by SLC2A1/GLUT1. Under high glucose in pancreatic beta-cells, is probably involved in the inhibition of the insulin gene transcription, via regulation of MYC expression. In endothelial cells, activation of PRKCB induces increased phosphorylation of RB1, increased VEGFA-induced cell proliferation, and inhibits PI3K/AKT-dependent nitric oxide synthase (NOS3/eNOS) regulation by insulin, which causes endothelial dysfunction. Also involved in triglyceride homeostasis. Phosphorylates ATF2 which promotes cooperation between ATF2 and JUN, activating transcription (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]</p>