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# PKN beta Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

**Synthetic peptide**
**Catalog # BP7935a**

## Specification

### PKN beta Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary Accession | Q6P5Z2 |
| Other Accession | NP_037487 |

### PKN beta Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 29941

**Other Names**
Serine/threonine-protein kinase N3, Protein kinase PKN-beta, Protein-kinase C-related kinase 3, PKN3, PKNBETA

**Target/Specificity**
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody <a href=/product/products/AP7935a>AP7935a</a> was selected from the C-term region of human PKN beta . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### PKN beta Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

**Name** PKN3

**Synonyms** PKNBETA

**Function**
Contributes to invasiveness in malignant prostate cancer.

**Cellular Location**
Nucleus. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Note=Nuclear and perinuclear Golgi region

**Tissue Location**
Expressed in prostate tumors and various cancer cell lines. Not expressed in adult tissues

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## PKN beta Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

## PKN beta Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

## PKN beta Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the g phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The AGC kinase group consists of 63 kinases including the cyclic nucleotide-regulated protein kinase (PKA & PKG) family, the diacylglycerol-activated/phospholipid-dependent protein kinase C (PKC) family, the related to PKA and PKC (RAC/Akt) protein kinase family, the kinases that phosphorylate G protein-coupled receptors family (ARK), and the kinases that phosphorylate ribosomal protein S6 family (RSK).The calcium/calmodulin-dependent kinase (CAMK) group consists of 75 kinases regulated by Ca2+/CaM and close relative family (CAMK, CAMKL, DAPK, MAPKAPK).

## PKN beta Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Oishi, K., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 261(3):808-814 (1999).