

PKC Betall, Active recombinant protein
PKC, Protein kinase C beta II
Catalog # PBV11280r**Specification**

PKC Betall, Active recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P05771
Concentration	0.1
Calculated MW	~105.0 kDa KDa

PKC Betall, Active recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	5579
Gene Symbol	PRKCB
Other Names	
PKC, Protein kinase C beta II	

Source	Baculovirus (Sf9 insect cells)
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥79%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Format	
Liquid	

Storage

-80°C; Recombinant protein in storage buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol).

PKC Betall, Active recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

PKC Betall, Active recombinant protein - Images**PKC Betall, Active recombinant protein - Background**

Protein kinase C (PKC) is a family of serine- and threonine-specific protein kinases that can be activated by calcium and 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.

Greenham determined the genomic structure of the PRKC β gene, which consists of 18 exons spanning 375 kb (1). PRKC β has been reported to be involved in many different cellular functions, such as B cell activation, apoptosis induction, endothelial cell proliferation, and intestinal sugar absorption. Leitges found that the 2 isoforms, PRKC β 1 and PRKC β 2, play an important role in B-cell activation and may be functionally linked to Bruton tyrosine kinase in antigen receptor-mediated signal transduction (2). Su proposed that PRKC β inhibitors and inhibitors of other PRKC isoforms may be effective in treating disorders characterized by dysregulated NF κ B survival signaling (3). Studies in mice also suggest that this kinase may also regulate neuronal functions and correlate fear-induced conflict behavior after stress (4).