

PKCepsilon, Active recombinant protein
PKC, protein kinase C, epsilon
Catalog # PBV11328r**Specification**

PKCepsilon, Active recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	Q02156
Concentration	0.1
Calculated MW	110.0 kDa KDa

PKCepsilon, Active recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	5581
Gene Symbol	PRKCE
Other Names	
PKC, protein kinase C, epsilon	
Source	Baculovirus (Sf9 insect cells)
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥90%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	Yes
Format	
Liquid	

Storage

-80°C; Recombinant proteins 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).

PKCepsilon, 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](#)

PKCepsilon, Active recombinant protein - Images**PKCepsilon, 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 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. Protein kinase C epsilon (PRKCE), one of the PKC family members, has been shown to be

involved in many different cellular functions, such as neuron channel activation (1), apoptosis (2), cardioprotection from ischemia (3, 4), heat shock response, as well as insulin exocytosis. Knockout studies in mice suggest that this kinase is important for lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-mediated signaling in activated macrophages and may also play a role in controlling anxiety-like behavior (5).

PKCepsilon, Active recombinant protein - References

Basta P., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1132:154-160(1992).
Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Mural R.J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Omary M.B., et al. J. Cell Biol. 117:583-593(1992).
Cenni V., et al. Biochem. J. 363:537-545(2002).