

Bioactive

Full-Length

PRKCH (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P6548

Size 5 ug

Applications

Result of activity analysis

Result of activity analysis



Specification

Product Description	Human PRKCH (NP_006246.2, 1 a.a. - 683 a.a.) full length recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal using baculovirus expression system.
Host	Viruses
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Baculovirus expression system.
Purification	Glutathione sepharose chromatography.
Purity	0.7
Activity	The activity was measured by off-chip mobility shift assay (MSA). The enzyme was incubated with fluorescence-labeled substrate, Mg (or Mn)/ATP, and Lipid Activator. The phosphorylated and unphosphorylated substrates were separated and detected by MSA device. Substrate: PKC peptide, ATP: 100 uM.
Quality Control Testing	The purity was assessed by SDS-PAGE/CBB staining.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Brij35, 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, pH7.5
Storage Instruction	Stored at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note	Result of activity analysis
	Result of activity analysis

Applications

- Functional Study

Gene Info — PRKCH

Entrez GeneID	5583
Protein Accession#	NP_006246.2
Gene Name	PRKCH
Gene Alias	MGC26269, MGC5363, PKC-L, PKCL, PRKCL, nPKC-eta
Gene Description	protein kinase C, eta
Omim ID	601367 605437
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	<p>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. PKC family members also serve as major receptors for phorbol esters, a class of tumor promoters. Each member of the PKC family has a specific expression profile and is believed to play a distinct role in cells. The protein encoded by this gene is one of the PKC family members. It is a calcium-independent and phospholipids-dependent protein kinase. It is predominantly expressed in epithelial tissues and has been shown to reside specifically in the cell nucleus. This protein kinase can regulate keratinocyte differentiation by activating the MAP kinase MAPK13 (p38delta)-activated protein kinase cascade that targets CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (CEBPA). It is also found to mediate the transcription activation of the transglutaminase 1 (TGM1) gene. [provided by RefSeq]</p>
Other Designations	protein kinase C eta type

Pathway

- [Tight junction](#)
- [Vascular smooth muscle contraction](#)

Disease

- [Arthritis](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Brain Infarction](#)
- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Cerebral Hemorrhage](#)
- [Depressive Disorder](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Narcolepsy](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)