PKA Catalytic β (human), (recombinant) (GSTtag)

PKA belongs to the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) family. PKA isoforms type I and II include respective dimeric R subunits RI and RII which each produce two subunits designated RI- α , RI- β , RII- α , and RII- β . The catalytic subunit also consists of more than one gene product. Researchers cloned mammalian catalytic subunit C- α , C- β , and C- γ cDNAs. The catalytic subunit C- β belongs to the Ser/Thr protein kinase family. Activated by cAMP, PKA C- β resides in the cytoplasm (inactive holoenzyme and monomeric catalytic subunit), and translocates into the nucleus (monomeric catalytic subunit). A number of inactive tetrameric holoenzymes result from the combination of homo- or heterodimers of the different regulatory subunits associated with the two catalytic subunits. cAMP causes the dissociation of the inactive holoenzyme into a dimer of regulatory subunits bound to four cAMP and two free monomeric catalytic subunits. PKA C- β acts as a p75 neurotrophin receptor (NTR)-interacting protein, which phosphorylates p75 (NTR) at Ser304.

Ordering Information

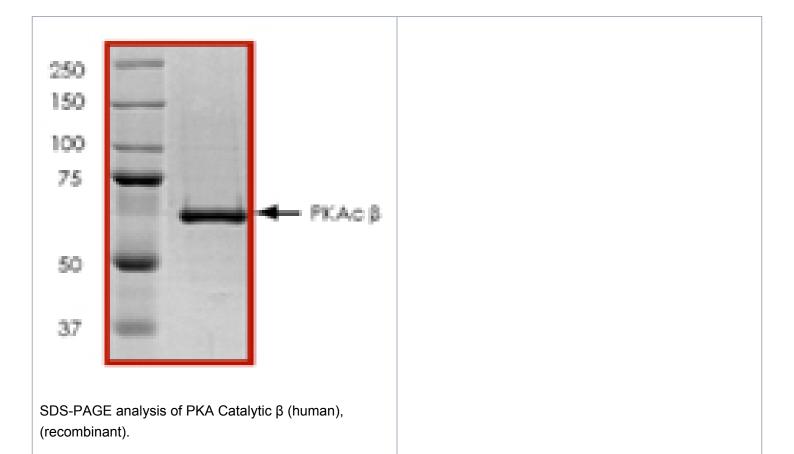
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ADI-PPK-448-Z

5µg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

View Online »



Handling & Storage

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Alternative Name cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit β, Protein kinase A C-β

Formulation Liquid. In 50mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, containing 150mM sodium chloride, 0.25mM DTT,

0.1mM EGTA, 0.1mM EDTA, 0.1mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

MW ~65kDa

Purity ≥80% (SDS-PAGE)

Purity Detail Purified by SDS-PAGE / densitometry.

Source Produced in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST-tag. Produced in a baculovirus

expression system.

UniProt ID P22694

info-

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