Recombinant Human PRKD2/PKD2 Protein (His &GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030353

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human PRKD2/PKD2 protein Met 1-Leu 878, with an N-terminal His & GST
Mol_Mass	124 kDa
Accession	NP_057541.2
Bio-activity	The specific activity was determined to be > 30 nmol/min/mg using synthetic CREBtide peptide (KRREILSRRPSYR) as substrate.

Properties

Purity	> 82 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as sterile solution of 50mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, 0.5mM PMSF, 10% glycerol, pH 8.0
Reconstitution	Not Applicable

Data

> 82 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Serine/threonine-protein kinase D2, also known as PRKD2 and PKD2, is a cytoplasm and membrane protein which belongs to theprotein kinase superfamily, CAMK Ser/Thr protein kinase family and PKD subfamily. PRKD2 / PKD2 is widely expressed. It contains onePH domain, twophorbol-ester/DAG-type zinc fingers and oneprotein kinase domain. PRKD2 / PKD2 is activated by DAG and phorbol esters. Phorbol-ester/DAG-type domains bind DAG, mediating translocation to membranes. Autophosphorylation of Ser-710 and phosphorylation of Ser-706 by PKC relieves auto-inhibition by the PH domain. PRKD2 / PKD2 converts transient diacylglycerol (DAG) signals into prolonged physiological effects, downstream of PKC. Involved in resistance to oxidative stress.

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