

# Recombinant Human PKA $\beta$ cat/PRKACB protein (His tag)



Catalog Number:PDEH100360

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

## Description

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Synonyms</b>                    | cAMP-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit beta;PRKACB;PKA C-beta |
| <b>Species</b>                     | Human  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>             | E.coli   |
| <b>Sequence</b>                    | Gly 2-Phe 351  |
| <b>Accession</b>                   | P22694   |
| <b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b> | 38.4 kDa   |
| <b>Observed molecular weight</b>   | 42 kDa   |
| <b>Tag</b>                         | N-His & C-His  |

## Properties

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | Please contact us for more information.   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.<br>Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01 % Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.          |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.  |

## Background

Mediates cAMP-dependent signaling triggered by receptor binding to GPCRs. PKA activation regulates diverse cellular processes such as cell proliferation, the cell cycle, differentiation and regulation of microtubule dynamics, chromatin condensation and decondensation, nuclear envelope disassembly and reassembly, as well as regulation of intracellular transport mechanisms and ion flux. Regulates the abundance of compartmentalized pools of its regulatory subunits through phosphorylation of PJA2 which binds and ubiquitinates these subunits, leading to their subsequent proteolysis.

## For Research Use Only

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Fax: 1-832-243-6017