

Polyclonal Antibody to Protein Kinase C Beta 1 (PKCb1)

Protein Kinase C Beta 1

Catalog # AP74637

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P05772
Reactivity	Rabbit
Host	Guinea Pig
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	76828

Additional Information

Gene ID	100037719
Other Names	PKC-B1; PRKCB; PRKCB1
Target/Specificity	Oryctolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)
Dilution	WB~~Western blotting: 0.5-2ug/ml Immunocytochemistry in formalin fixed cells: 5-20ug/ml Immunohistochemistry in formalin fixed frozen section: 5-20ug/ml Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section: 5-20ug/ml Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay: 0.05-2ug/ml Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.
Format	0.01M PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.05% Proclin-300, 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	PRKCB
Synonyms	PRKCB1
Function	Calcium-activated, phospholipid- and diacylglycerol (DAG)- dependent serine/threonine-protein kinase involved in various cellular processes such as regulation of the B-cell receptor (BCR) signalosome, oxidative stress-induced apoptosis, androgen receptor-dependent transcription regulation, insulin signaling and endothelial cells proliferation. Plays a key role in B-cell activation by regulating BCR- induced NF-kappa-B activation. Mediates the activation of the canonical NF-kappa-B pathway (NFKB1) by direct phosphorylation of CARD11/CARMA1 at 'Ser-559', 'Ser-644' and 'Ser-652'. Phosphorylation induces CARD11/CARMA1 association with lipid rafts and recruitment of the BCL10-MALT1 complex as well as MAP3K7/TAK1, which

then activates IKK complex, resulting in nuclear translocation and activation of NFkB1. Plays a direct role in the negative feedback regulation of the BCR signaling, by down-modulating BTK function via direct phosphorylation of BTK at 'Ser-180', which results in the alteration of BTK plasma membrane localization and in turn inhibition of BTK activity. Involved in apoptosis following oxidative damage: in case of oxidative conditions, specifically phosphorylates 'Ser-36' of isoform p66Shc of SHC1, leading to mitochondrial accumulation of p66Shc, where p66Shc acts as a reactive oxygen species producer. Acts as a coactivator of androgen receptor (ANDR)-dependent transcription, by being recruited to ANDR target genes and specifically mediating phosphorylation of 'Thr-6' of histone H3 (H3T6ph), a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional activation that prevents demethylation of histone H3 'Lys-4' (H3K4me) by LSD1/KDM1A. In insulin signaling, may function downstream of IRS1 in muscle cells and mediate insulin-dependent DNA synthesis through the RAF1-MAPK/ERK signaling cascade. Participates in the regulation of glucose transport in adipocytes by negatively modulating the insulin- stimulated translocation of the glucose transporter SLC2A4/GLUT4. Phosphorylates SLC2A1/GLUT1, promoting glucose uptake by SLC2A1/GLUT1. Under high glucose in pancreatic beta-cells, is probably involved in the inhibition of the insulin gene transcription, via regulation of MYC expression. In endothelial cells, activation of PRKCB induces increased phosphorylation of RB1, increased VEGFA-induced cell proliferation, and inhibits PI3K/AKT-dependent nitric oxide synthase (NOS3/eNOS) regulation by insulin, which causes endothelial dysfunction. Also involved in triglyceride homeostasis. Phosphorylates ATF2 which promotes cooperation between ATF2 and JUN, activating transcription. Phosphorylates KLHL3 in response to angiotensin II signaling, decreasing the interaction between KLHL3 and WNK4 (By similarity). Phosphorylates and activates LRRK1, which phosphorylates RAB proteins involved in intracellular trafficking (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of dopamine signaling by mediating constitutive phosphorylation of dopamine receptors DRD1 and DRD2, inhibiting G protein-coupled receptor signaling (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein

Images

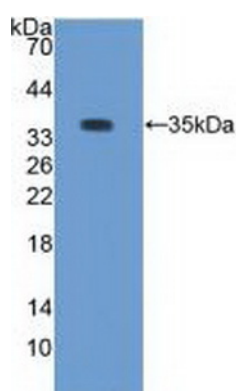


Figure. Western Blot; Sample: Recombinant PKC β 1, Rabbit.

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