Datasheet for ABIN5712728

NFKB1 Protein (AA 1-961, partial) (GST tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	NFKB1
Protein Characteristics:	AA 1-961, partial
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This NFKB1 protein is labelled with GST tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Sequence:	MAEDDPYLGR PEQMFHLDPS LTHTIFNPEV FQPQMALPTA DGPYLQILEQ PKQRGFRFRY VCEGPSHGGL PGASSEKNKK SYPQVKICNY VGPAKVIVQL VTNGKNIHLH AHSLVGKHCE DGICTVTAGP KDMVVGFANL GILHVTKKKV FETLEARMTE ACIRGYNPGL LVHPDLAYLQ AEGGGDRQLG DREKELIRQA ALQQTKEMDL SVVRLMFTAF LPDSTGSFTR RLEPVVSDAI YDSKAPNASN LKIVRMDRTA GCVTGGEEIY LLCDKVQKDD IQIRFYEEEE NGGVWEGFGD FSPTDVHRQF AIVFKTPKYK DINITKPASV FVQLRRKSDL ETSEPKPFLY YPEIKDKEEV QRKRQKLMPN FSDSFGGGSG AGAGGGGMFG SGGGGGGTGS TGPGYSFPHY GFPTYGGITF HPGTTKSNAG MKHGTMDTES KKDPEGCDKS DDKNTVNLFG KVIETTEQDQ EPSEATVGNG EVTLTYATGT KEESAGVQDN LFLEKAMQLA KRHANALFDY AVTGDVKMLL AVQRHLTAVQ DENGDSVLHL AIIHLHSQLV RDLLEVTSGL ISDDIINMRN DLYQTPLHLA VITKQEDVVE DLLRAGADLS LLDRLGNSVL HLAAKEGHDK VLSILLKHKK AALLLDHPNG DGLNAIHLAM MSNSLPCLLL LVAAGADVNA QEQKSGRTAL HLAVEHDNIS LAGCLLLEGD AHVDSTTYDG

Product Details

	TTPLHIAAGR GSTRLAALLK AAGADPLVEN FEPLYDLDDS WENAGEDEGV VPGTTPLDMA TSWQVFDILN GKPYEPEFTS DDLLAQGDMK QLAEDVKLQL YKLLEIPDPD KNWATLAQKL GLGILNNAFR LSPAPSKTLM DNYEVSGGTV RELVEALRQM GYTEAIEVIQ AASSPVKTTS QAHSLPLSPA STRQQIDELR DSDSVCDSGV ETSFRKLSFT ESLTSGASLL TLNKMPHDYG Q
Purification:	SDS-PAGE
Purity:	> 90 %

Target Details

Target:	NFKB1
Alternative Name:	NFKB1 (NFKB1 Products)
Background:	NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor present in almost all cell types and is the endpoint of a series of signal transduction events that are initiated by a vast array of stimuli related to many biological processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. NF-kappa-B is a homo- or heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing proteins RELA/p65, RELB, NFKB1/p105, NFKB1/p50, REL and NFKB2/p52 and the heterodimeric p65-p50 complex appears to be most abundant one. The dimers bind at kappa-B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences for different kappa-B sites that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF-kappa-B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF-kappa-B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with mbers of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor (I-kappa-B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I-kappa-B is phosphorylated by I-kappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF-kappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. NF-kappa-B heterodimeric p65-p50 and RelB-p50 complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF-kappa-B p50-p50 homodimer is a transcriptional repressor, but can act as a transcriptional activator when associated with BCL3. NFKB1 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p105 and generation of p50 by a cotranslational processing. The proteasome-mediated process ensures the production of both p50 and p105 and preserves their independent function, although processing of NFKB1/p105 also appears to occur post-translationally. p50 binds to the kappa-B consensus sequence 5'-GGRNNYYCC-3', located in the enhancer region of genes involved in immune response and acute phase reactions. In a complex with MAP3K8,

Target Details

	NFKB1/p105 represses MAP3K8-induced MAPK signaling, active MAP3K8 is released by proteasome-dependent degradation of NFKB1/p105.
Molecular Weight:	131.9 kDa
UniProt:	P19838
Pathways:	p53 Signaling, NF-kappaB Signaling, RTK Signaling, TCR Signaling, TLR Signaling, Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Activation of Innate immune Response, Myometrial Relaxation and Contraction, Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process, Hepatitis C, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades, BCR Signaling, S100 Proteins

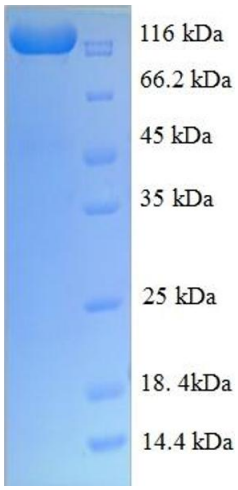
Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.1-2 mg/mL
Buffer:	20 mM Tris-HCl based buffer, pH 8.0
Storage:	-80 °C,4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Images



SDS-PAGE

Image 1.