

Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit Recombinant Protein | NFKB1 recombinant protein

Recombinant Human Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit protein

CATALOG # AAA309766	HOST E Coli	REACTIVITY Human
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit; Recombinant Human Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit protein; DNA-binding factor KBF1EBP-1Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1; NFKB1 recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Reactivity	Human
Purity/Purification	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	Tris-based buffer, 50% glycerol
Sequence Positions	Full Length, 1-968aa
Sequence	MAEDDPYLGR PEQMFHLDPS LTHTIFNPEV FQPQMALPTD GPYLQILEQP KQRGFRFRYV CEGPSHGGLP GASSEKNKKS YPQVKICNYV GPAKVIVQLV TNGKNIHLHA HSLVGKHCED GICTVTAGPK DMVVGFANLG ILHVTKKKVF ETLEARMTEA CIRGYNPGLL VHPDLAYLQA EGGGDRQLGD REKELIRQAA LQQTKEMDLS VVRLMFTAFL PDSTGSFTRR LEPVSDAIY DSKAPNASNL KIVRMDRTAG CVTGGEIYL LCDKVQKDDI QIRFYEEEEEN GGWEGFGDF SPTDVHRQFA IVFKTPKYKD INITKPASVF VQLRRKSDLE TSEPKPFLYY PEIKDKEEVQ RKRQKLMPNF SDSFGGSGA GAGGGGMFGS GGGGGGTGST GPGYSFPHYG FPTYGGITFH PGTTKSNAGM KHGTMDTESK KDPEGCDKSD DKNTVNLFGK VIETTEQDQE PSEATVGNGE VTLTYATGTK EESAGVQDNL FLEKAMQLAK RHANALFDYA VTGDVKMLLA VQRHLTAVQD ENGDSVLHLA IHLHSQLVR DLLEVTSLGI SDDIINMRND LYQTPLHLAV ITKQEDVVED LLRAGADLSL LDRLGNSVLH LAAKEGHDKV LSILLKHKKA ALLLDHPNGD GLNAIHLAMM SNSLPCLLLL VAAGADVNAQ EQKSGRTALH LAVEHDNISL AGCLLLEGDA HVDSTTYDGT TPLHIAAGRG STRLAALLKA AGADPLVENF EPLYDLDDSW ENAGEDEGVV PGTTPLDMAT SWQVFDILNG KPYEPEFTSD DLLAQGDMKQ LAEDVKLQLY KLEIPDPDK NWATLAQKLG LGILNNAFRL SPAPSKTLMD NYEVSGGTVR ELVEALRQMG YTEAIEVIQA ASSPVKTTSQ AHSPLSPAS TRQQIDELRD SDSVCDSGVE TSFRKLSFTE SLTSGASLLT LNKMPHDYQG EGPLEGKI
Tag Info	N-Terminal GST-tagged
Preparation and Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C, -80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C, -80°C. Notes: Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for NFKB1 recombinant protein

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 members 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, NFKB1/p105 represses MAP3K8-induced MAPK signaling; active MAP3K8 is released by proteasome-dependent degradation of NFKB1/p105.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	259155302
NCBI GeneID	4790
NCBI Accession #	NP_001158884.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001165412.1
UniProt Accession #	P19838; Q68D84; Q86V43; Q8N4X7; Q9NZC0; A8K5Y5; B3KVE8
Molecular Weight	132.4 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit isoform 2 proprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	nuclear factor kappa B subunit 1
NCBI Official Symbol	NFKB1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	p50; KBF1; p105; EBP-1; CVID12; NF-kB1; NFKB-p50; NFkappaB; NF-kappaB; NFKB-p105; NF-kappa-B
NCBI Protein Information	nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit
UniProt Protein Name	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit
UniProt Gene Name	NFKB1

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/nfkb1-recombinant-protein-e-coli/309766>