Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-05800)

TargetMol

IKB beta/NFKBIB Protein, Human, Recombinant (GST)

General Information

Synonyms: NFKB inhibitor β;NFKB inhibitor beta;TRIP9;IKBB;IKB β/NFKBIB

Protein Construction: A DNA sequence encoding the human NFKBIB (NP_002494.2) (Met1-Val356) was expressed with an N-terminal GST tag. Predicted N terminal: Met

Species: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

Accession: Q15653-1

Molecular Weight: 66.14 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: > 75 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Formulation: Supplied as sterile PBS, 20% glycerol, pH 7.4.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store the product under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C. Samples are stable for up to 12 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Proteins are shipped with blue ice.

Protein Background

NFKBIB (NFKB Inhibitor Beta) is a Protein Coding gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family, which inhibits NF-kappa-B by complexing with and trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on these proteins by kinases marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NF-kappa-B, which translocates to the nucleus to function as a transcription factor. NF-kappaB regulation involves the inhibitor protein NFKBIB, which form complexes with NF-kappaB to sequester it in the cytoplasm. Overexpression of NFKBIB protein in IAV infected cells led to lower levels of IAV. MiR-20a could promote activation of the NFkappaB pathway and downstream targets Livin and Survivin by targeting NFKBIB, which potentially contributed to GC chemoresistance.

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