



NF- κ B p50 highly active Recombinant Protein

CATALOG NUMBER: 90-349

Specifications

SPECIES:	Human
SOURCE SPECIES:	Si21 cells
SEQUENCE:	Human NF- κ B (p50) is fused to a His-tag.
FUSION TAG:	His Tag
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	
APPLICATIONS:	This recombinant proteins is for research use only.
BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:	~1ng is required for high mobility shift assay.~5ng are required for reconstituted transcription assays.

Properties

PURITY:	>95% (SDS-PAGE)
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	In 50mM TRIS-HCl, pH 7.5, containing 100mM sodium chloride, 0.2% NP-40, 50-100mM imidazole and 10% glycerol.
CONCENTRATION:	Lot dependent (approx. 0.2mg/ml)
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Stable for at least 6 months after receipt when stored at -80°C.

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	Nuclear Factor NF- κ B p50 Subunit
ACCESSION NO.:	P19838
PROTEIN GI NO.:	259155302

Background

NF- κ 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- κ 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. The heterodimeric p65-p50 complex is the most abundant complex. The dimers bind at κ B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences for different κ B sites that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF- κ B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF- κ B inhibitor (I- κ B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I- κ B is phosphorylated by I- κ B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF- κ B complex which translocates to the nucleus. NF- κ B heterodimeric p65-p50 and RELB-p50 complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF- κ B p50-p50 homodimer is a transcriptional repressor, but can act as a transcriptional activator when associated with BCL3.

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