# **Product Name: Recombinant Human NFKB1 (N-6His)**

Catalog #: PEH2207



### **Summary**

Name NFKB1

**Purity** Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin level** <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.

Construction Recombinant Human Nuclear Factor NF-kappa-B P50 Subunit is produced by

our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Gly434 is

expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.

Accession # P19838-2

Host E.coli
Species Human

Predicted Molecular Mass 49.7 KDa

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl,

20mM GSH, pH 8.0.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it

immediately at the temperature listed below.

Stability&Storage Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at  $\leq$ -70°C, stable for 3

months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw

cycles.

**Reconstitution** Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is

not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

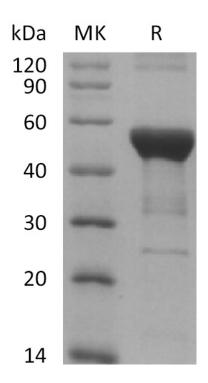
## **SDS-PAGE** image

Web: https://www.enkilife.com E-mail: order@enkilife.com techsupport@enkilife.com Tel: 0086-27-87002838

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**C**i EnkiLife

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#### **Alternative Names**

DNA-binding factor KBF1; EBP-1; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1

### **Background**

The 50 kD protein is a DNA binding subunit of the NF-kappa-B (NFKB) protein complex. NFKB is a transcription regulator that is activated by various intra- and extra-cellular stimuli such as cytokines, oxidant-free radicals, ultraviolet irradiation, and bacterial or viral products. Activated NFKB translocates into the nucleus and stimulates the expression of genes involved in a wide variety of biological functions. Inappropriate activation of NFKB has been associated with a number of inflammatory diseases while persistent inhibition of NFKB leads to inappropriate immune cell development or delayed cell growth. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

#### **Note**

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.