

Product datasheet for TA306085

NKIRAS2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: WB

Recommended Dilution: WB: 1 ug/mL

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Host: Rabbit Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: KappaB ras2 antibody was raised against a 14 amino acid peptide from near the carboxy

terminus of human KappaB ras2.

Formulation: PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration: 1ug/ul

Purification: Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store at -20°C as received.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Gene Name: NFKB inhibitor interacting Ras like 2

Database Link: NP 060065

Entrez Gene 28511 Human

Q9NYR9



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



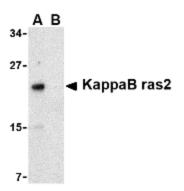
Background:

KappaB ras-1 (kappaB-ras-1) and kappaB-ras-2 are two small proteins that similar to Ras-like small GTPases that associate with IkappaB (IkappaB), an inhibitor of the transcription factor NF-kappaB. IkappaB exists in two homologous forms, IkappaB-alpha and IkappaB-beta, although IkappaB-beta contains a unique 47-amino acid region within its ankyrin domain. While inactive IkappaB-alpha-NF-kappaB complexes can shuttle in and out of the nucleus, IkappaB-beta-NF-kappaB complexes are retained exclusively in the cytoplasm. It is suggested that kappaB-ras proteins preferentially bind to the IkappaB-beta form through this unique insert within the ankyrin region, thus modulating the cellular location of IkappaB-beta and regulating the rate of degradation of IkappaB-beta. This antibody is specific for kappaB-ras2 and has no cross-reactivity to kappaB-ras1.

Synonyms:

kappaB-Ras2; KBRAS2

Product images:



Western blot analysis of KappaB ras2 in RAW264.7 cell lysate with KappaB ras1 antibody at 1 ug/ml in the (A) absence and (B) presence of blocking peptide.