

## Product datasheet for TP505491

### Nfkbib (NM\_010908) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells inhibitor, beta (Nfkbib), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR205491 protein sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)
	MAGVACLGKTADADEWCDSGLGSLGPDAAAPGGPGLGAE LGPELSWAPLVFGYVTE DGDTALHLAVIHQH EPFLDFLLGFSAGTEYLDLQNDLGQTALHLAAILGEASTVEKLYAAGAGVLVAERGGHTALHLACRVR AH TCACVLLQPRPSHPRDASDTYLTQSQDCTPDTSHAPAAVDSQPNPENEEPRDEDWRLQLEAENYDGH TP LHVAVIHKDAEMVRLLRDAGADLNKPEPTCGRTPHLHAVEAQAASVLELLKAGADPTARMYGGRTPLGS ALLRPNPILARLLRAHGAPEPEDEDDKLSPCSSSGSDSDSDNRDEGDEYDDIVVHSGRSQNRQPPSPASK PLPDDPSPA
	TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	37.9 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_035038</a>
Locus ID:	18036



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UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q60778</a>
RefSeq Size:	1945
Cytogenetics:	7 B1
RefSeq ORF:	1080
Synonyms:	I(Kappa)B(beta); I-kappa-B-beta; Ik; IKapp; IKappaBbeta; IkB; ikB-B; IKB-beta; IkBb; NF-kappa-BIB
Summary:	<p>This gene encodes an inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF-kappaB). The encoded protein prevents NF-kappaB-mediated transcription activation by sequestering it in the cytosol. In response to signals that induce NF-kappaB, such as cytokines and growth factors, the encoded protein undergoes phosphorylation, triggering its rapid ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015]</p>