

Rabbit Anti-NKAP/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL12400R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-NKAP/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的 NFkB 激活蛋白抗体
Alias	NF-kappa-B-activating protein; Nkap; NKAP_HUMAN; Nuclear NF kappaB activating protein; Nuclear NF kappa B activating protein; NFkB activating protein.
Research Area	Cell biology Chromatin and nuclear signals Signal transduction Stem cells transcriptional regulatory factor lymphocyte t-lymphocyte
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep) IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	47kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NKAP
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	background: NFkB, a pleiotropic transcription factor, is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processes including inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. NFkB is a homo- or

heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing proteins RELA/p65, RELB, NF κ B1/p105, NF κ B1/p50, REL and NF κ B2/p52. This complex is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NKAP (NF- κ -B-activating protein) is a 415 amino acid nuclear protein that regulates TNF and IL1-induced NF κ B activation. As component of a DNA-binding complex, NKAP also functions as a transcriptional repressor that acts on NOTCH target genes. Loss of NKAP blocks the development of $\alpha\beta$ T- cells, suggesting that it is required for their maturation through repression of NOTCH genes.

Function:

Acts as a transcriptional repressor. Plays a role as a transcriptional corepressor of the Notch-mediated signaling required for T cell development. Also involved in the TNF and IL-1 induced NF-kappa-B activation. Associates with chromatin at the Notch-regulated SKP2 promoter.

Subunit:

Component of the Notch corepressor complex. Interacts with CIR1 and HDAC3.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.

Similarity:

Belongs to the UPF0396 family.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 79576](#) Human

[Omim: 300766](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q8N5F7](#) Human

[Unigene: 522771](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in



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