Recombinant IKBB protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	547352
Synonyms	NF-kappa-BIB; I-kappa-B-beta; IkB-B; IkB-beta; IkappaBbeta; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 9; TR-interacting protein 9; TRIP-9
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q15653
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 13.71 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 14 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	193-303
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>87%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 193-303 aa (Q15653) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	This product is a recombinant fragment of the human NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta (NF-kappa-BIB), spanning residues 193-303. It represents a stable and soluble unit of the protein, optimized for structural and biochemical studies in life science research. NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta (NF-kappa-BIB) is a key regulatory protein that inhibits NF-kappa-B by binding to and sequestering it in the cytoplasm. Following cell stimulation, the resynthesized unphosphorylated form facilitates NF-kappa-B transport to the nucleus and protects it from further inactivation by NFKBIA. Its activity is modulated through interactions with NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2, which prevent phosphorylation and enhance its stability. The protein localizes to both the cytoplasm and nucleus, underscoring its dynamic role in cellular signaling pathways.