KEAP1 (D6B12) Rabbit mAb				<b>Cell Signaling</b> TECHNOLOGY®		
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For Research Use On	nly. Not for Use in	Diagnostic Proce	edures.			
Applications: WB, IF-IC	Reactivity: H M R	Sensitivity: Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 60-64	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #Q14145	Entrez-Gene Id: 9817

Product Usage Information	Application Western Blotting Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)	<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:100 - 1:400		
Storage	<b>ge</b> Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol ar 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.			
Specificity / Sensitivity	ty / Sensitivity KEAP1 (D6B12) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total KEAP1 protein.			
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:	Monkey, Bovine, Pig			
Source / Purification	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic pept residues surrounding Glu593 of human KEAP1 protein.	ide corresponding to		
Background	The nuclear factor-like 2 (NRF2) transcriptional activator binds antioxidant rest target gene promoter regions to regulate expression of oxidative stress respon- conditions, the NRF2 inhibitor INrf2 (also called KEAP1) binds and retains NR can be targeted for ubiquitin-mediated degradation (1). Small amounts of cons- maintain cellular homeostasis through regulation of basal expression of antiox Following oxidative or electrophilic stress, KEAP1 releases NRF2, thereby allo translocate to the nucleus and bind to ARE-containing genes (2). The coordina other transcription factors mediates the response to oxidative stress (3). Altere associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (4). NRF2 expression cancer drug-induced apoptosis (5). KEAP1 contains an amino terminal BTB/POZ domain and a carboxyl terminal KELCH domain is required for interaction with NRF2, and the BTB/POZ domain E3 ubiquitin ligase (8-10). Under normal conditions, the complex leads to the and ubiquitin-mediated proteasomal degradation of NRF2. Electrophilic modifi disassociation of the NRF2/KEAP1 complex. KEAP1 also targets the down re- targeting IKKβ degradation (11). Mutation of NRF2 (12-14).	See genes. Under basalF2 in the cytoplasm where itstitutive nuclear NRF2stidant response genes.owing the activator toated action of NRF2 anded expression of NRF2 isivity in lung cancer cell lineson by siRNA enhances anti-KELCH domain (6,7). Thein functions in binding Cul3cytoplasmic sequestrationication of KEAP1 leads togulation of NF-κB activity by		
Background References	<ol> <li>Cullinan, S.B. et al. (2004) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 24, 8477-86.</li> <li>Nguyen, T. et al. (2005) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 280, 32485-92.</li> <li>Jaiswal, A.K. (2004) <i>Free Radic Biol Med</i> 36, 1199-207.</li> <li>Suzuki, M. et al. (2008) <i>Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol</i> 39, 673-82.</li> <li>Homma, S. et al. (2009) <i>Clin Cancer Res</i> 15, 3423-32.</li> <li>Itoh, K. et al. (1999) <i>Genes Dev</i> 13, 76-86.</li> <li>Dhakshinamoorthy, S. and Jaiswal, A.K. (2001) <i>Oncogene</i> 20, 3906-17.</li> <li>Furukawa, M. and Xiong, Y. (2005) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 25, 162-71.</li> <li>Zhang, D.D. et al. (2004) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 24, 10941-53.</li> <li>Kobayashi, A. et al. (2004) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 24, 7130-9.</li> <li>Lee, D.F. et al. (2006) <i>Mol Cell</i> 21, 689-700.</li> </ol>			

3/23/24, 11:24 AM	KEAP1 (D6B12) Rabbit mAb (#8047) Datasheet Without Images Cell Signaling Technology 13. Singh, A. et al. (2006) <i>PLoS Med</i> 3, e420. 14. Ohta, T. et al. (2008) <i>Cancer Res</i> 68, 1303-9. 15. Onodera, Y. et al. (2015) <i>FEBS Open Bio</i> 5, 476-84.				
Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).				
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.				
Applications Key	WB: Western Blotting IF-IC: Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)				
Cross-Reactivity Key	<ul> <li>H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus Mi: mink C: chicken Dm: D. melanogaster</li> <li>X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. cerevisiae Ce: C. elegans Hr: horse</li> <li>GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected</li> </ul>				
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