

Product datasheet

AIB1 peptide ab40418

Overview

Product name AIB1 peptide

Description

Nature Recombinant

Amino Acid Sequence

Species Human

Amino acids 0 to 0

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab40418** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications Blocking

Form Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide

Constituents: 0.1% BSA, Tris buffered saline

General Info

Function Nuclear receptor coactivator that directly binds nuclear receptors and stimulates the transcriptional activities in a hormone-dependent fashion. Plays a central role in creating a multisubunit coactivator complex, which probably acts via remodeling of chromatin. Involved in the coactivation of different nuclear receptors, such as for steroids (GR and ER), retinoids (RARs and RXRs), thyroid hormone (TRs), vitamin D3 (VDR) and prostanoids (PPARs). Displays histone acetyltransferase activity. Also involved in the coactivation of the NF-kappa-B pathway via its interaction with the NFKB1 subunit. Interacts with PSMB9.

Tissue specificity Widely expressed. High expression in heart, skeletal muscle, pancreas and placenta. Low

expression in brain, and very low in lung, liver and kidney.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the SRC/p160 nuclear receptor coactivator family.

Contains 1 basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) domain.

Contains 1 PAS (PER-ARNT-SIM) domain.

Domain

Contains three Leu-Xaa-Xaa-Leu-Leu (LXXLL) motifs. Motifs 1 and 2 are essential for the association with nuclear receptors, and constitute the RID domain (Receptor-interacting domain).

Post-translational modifications

Acetylated by CREBBP. Acetylation occurs in the RID domain, and disrupts the interaction with nuclear receptors and regulates its function.

Methylated by CARM1.

Phosphorylated by IKK complex. Regulated its function.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Mainly cytoplasmic and weakly nuclear. Upon TNF activation and subsequent phosphorylation, it translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus.

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