abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human NFAT2 protein ab64307

2 Images

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human NFAT2 protein
Purity	> 85 % Densitometry. Affinity purified.
Expression system	Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab64307** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Western blot SDS-PAGE
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

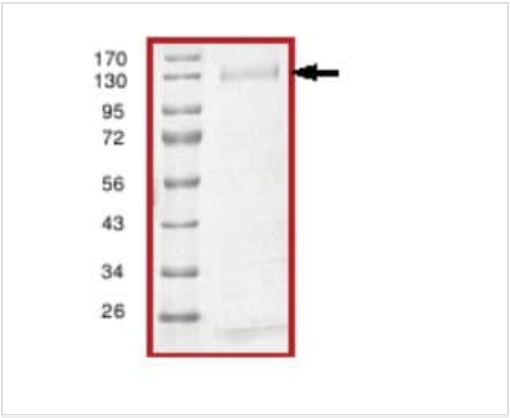
Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 7.50 Constituents: 0.00174% PMSF, 0.00385% DTT, 0.79% Tris HCl, 25% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.29% Sodium chloride

General Info

Function	Plays a role in the inducible expression of cytokine genes in T-cells, especially in the induction of the IL-2 or IL-4 gene transcription. Also controls gene expression in embryonic cardiac cells. Could regulate not only the activation and proliferation but also the differentiation and programmed death of T-lymphocytes as well as lymphoid and non-lymphoid cells.

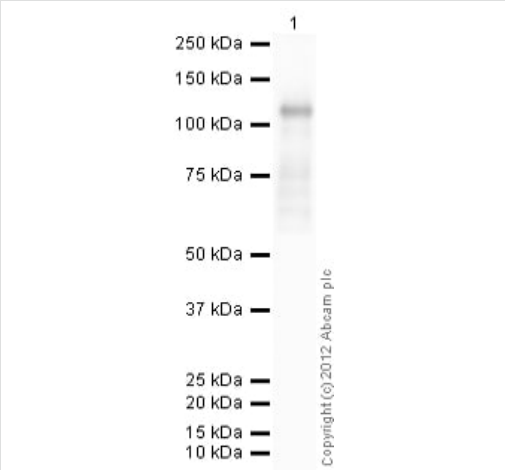
Tissue specificity	Expressed in thymus, peripheral leukocytes as T-cells and spleen. Isoforms A are preferentially expressed in effector T-cells (thymus and peripheral leukocytes) whereas isoforms B and isoforms C are preferentially expressed in naive T-cells (spleen). Isoforms B are expressed in naive T-cells after first antigen exposure and isoforms A are expressed in effector T-cells after second antigen exposure.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.
Domain	Rel Similarity Domain (RSD) allows DNA-binding and cooperative interactions with AP1 factors. The N-terminal transactivation domain (TAD-A) binds to and is activated by Cbp/p300. The dephosphorylated form contains two unmasked nuclear localization signals (NLS), which allow translocation of the protein to the nucleus. Isoforms C have a C-terminal part with an additional trans-activation domain, TAD-B, which acts as a transcriptional activator. Isoforms B have a shorter C-terminal part without complete TAD-B which acts as a transcriptional repressor.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated by NFATC-kinase; dephosphorylated by calcineurin.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic for the phosphorylated form and nuclear after activation that is controlled by calcineurin-mediated dephosphorylation. Rapid nuclear exit of NFATC is thought to be one mechanism by which cells distinguish between sustained and transient calcium signals. The subcellular localization of NFATC plays a key role in the regulation of gene transcription.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human NFAT2 protein (ab64307)

ab64307 on SDS-PAGE, MW 125kDa.



Western blot - Recombinant Human NFAT2 protein (ab64307)

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