

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human NFAT2 protein ab158989

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human NFAT2 protein
Protein length	Protein fragment

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	IKTEPTDDYEPAPTCGPVSQGLSPLPRPYYSQQLAMP PDPSSCLVAGFPP CPQRSTLMPAAPGVSPKLHDLSPAAYTKGVASPGHC HLGLPQPAGEAPAV QDVPRPVATH
Amino acids	701 to 810
Tags	proprietary tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab158989** 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 ELISA
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

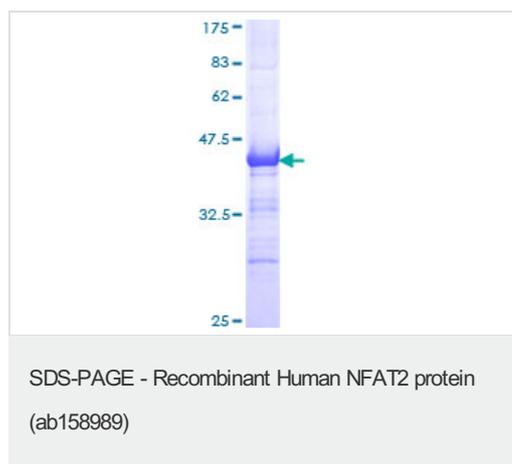
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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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



ab158989 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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