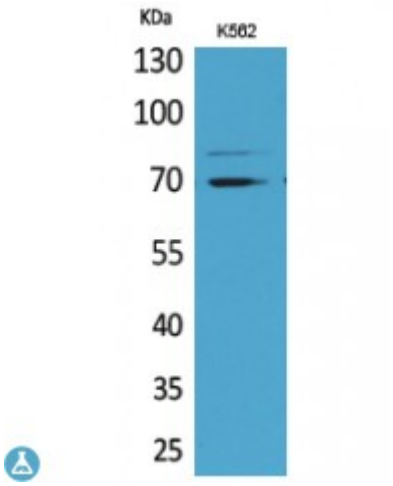
Anti-Keap1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Keap1.

Model	STJ96583
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Keap1.
Immunogen Region	411-460 aa, Internal
Gene ID	9817
Gene Symbol	KEAP1
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Keap1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Keap1 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Broadly expressed, with highest levels in skeletal muscle.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1 Cytosolic inhibitor of Nrf2 INrf2 Kelch-like protein 19
Molecular Weight	68 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:23177OMIM:606016
Alternative Names	Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1 Cytosolic inhibitor of Nrf2 INrf2 Kelch-like protein 19
Function	Acts as a substrate adapter protein for the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex formed by CUL3 and RBX1 and targets NFE2L2/NRF2 for ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome, thus resulting in the suppression of its transcriptional activity and the repression of antioxidant response element-mediated detoxifying enzyme gene expression. Retains NFE2L2/NRF2 and may also retain BPTF in the cytosol. Targets PGAM5 for ubiquitination and degradation by the proteasome.
Sequence and Domain Family	The Kelch repeats mediate interaction with NF2L2/NRF2, BPTF and PGAM5.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Shuttles between cytoplasm and nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated by the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex formed by CUL3 and RBX1 and is subject to proteasomal-independent degradation. Quinone-induced oxidative stress, but not sulforaphane, increases its ubiquitination. Ubiquitination and subsequent degradation is most pronounced following prolonged exposure of cells to oxidative stress, particularly in glutathione-deficient cells that are highly susceptible to oxidative stress.