

DESCRIPTION

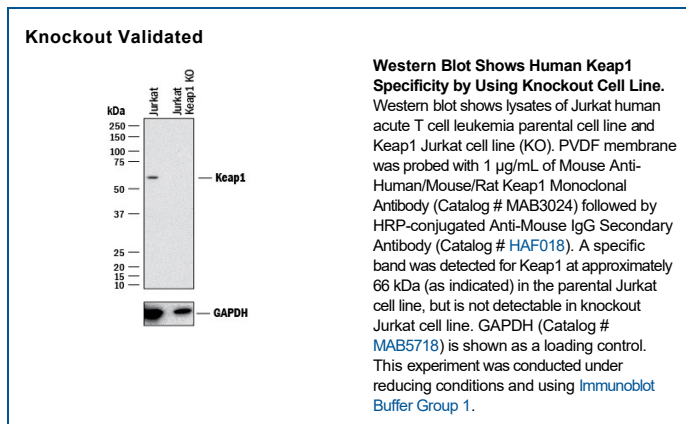
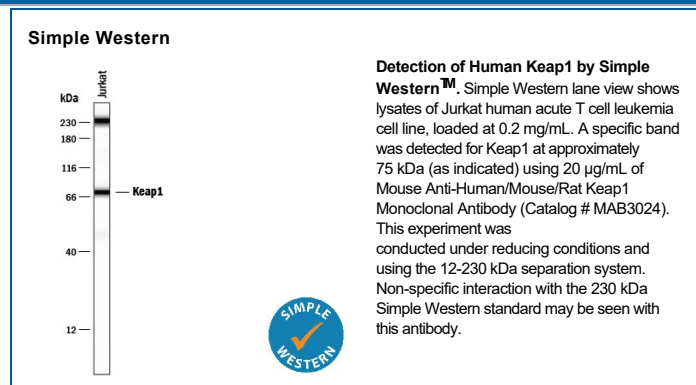
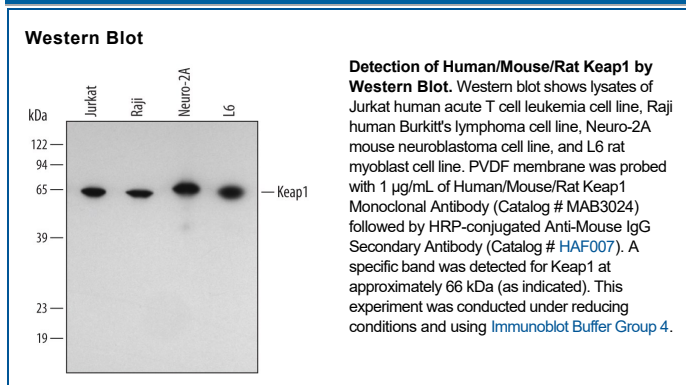
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse and rat Keap1 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 333116
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Keap1 Ala90-Ile250 Accession # Q14145
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below
Simple Western	20 µg/mL	See Below
Knockout Validated	Keap1 is specifically detected in Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia parental cell line but is not detectable in Keap1 knockout Jurkat cell line.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1 (Keap1) is a 624 amino acid, 69 kDa protein which interacts with the transcription factor NF-E2-related factor 2 (Nrf2). Keap1 represses Nrf2 function by sequestering Nrf2 in the cytoplasm. Keap1 contains an N-terminal BTB domain and six C-terminal KELCH domains (aa 327-611) that interact with Nrf2. Dissociation of the two proteins in response to redox-sensitive cell stress is followed by the translocation of Nrf2 to the nucleus and transcription of detoxifying/oxidative stress enzyme genes.