NRBF2 Protein, Human (sf9, His-GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76523
Synonyms:	Nuclear receptor-binding factor 2; Comodulator of PPAR and RXR; COPR
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	Q96F24 (M1-N287)
Gene ID:	29982
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 61 kDa.

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The NRBF2 protein is implicated in potentially modulating transcriptional activation by target nuclear receptors, acting as a transcriptional activator in vitro. It is also involved in starvation-induced autophagy, likely through its association with PI3K complex I (PI3KC3-C1), although the effects have been described variably. NRBF2 is associated with the induction of starvation-induced autophagy, stabilizing PI3KC3-C1 assembly and enhancing ATG14-linked lipid kinase activity of PIK3C3. Moreover, it is proposed to negatively regulate both basal and starvation-induced autophagy, inhibiting PIK3C3 activity by modulating interactions in PI3KC3-C1. Additionally, NRBF2 may participate in autophagosome biogenesis and play a role in the survival of neural progenitor cells during differentiation, emphasizing its multifaceted functions in cellular processes.

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