

Nrf2 Rabbit pAb

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Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF

Primary Accession <u>Q16236</u>

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 67827
Physical State Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Nrf2

Epitope Specificity 401-500/605

Isotype IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus. Note=Cytosolic under unstressed conditions,

translocates into the nucleus upon induction by electrophilic agents.

SIMILARITYBelongs to the bZIP family. CNC subfamily.Contains 1 bZIP domain. **SUBUNIT**Heterodimer. Forms a ternary complex with PGAM5 and KEAP1. May bi

Heterodimer. Forms a ternary complex with PGAM5 and KEAP1. May bind DNA with an unknown protein. Interacts via its leucine-zipper domain with

the coiled-coil domain of PMF1.

Post-translational Phosphorylation of Ser-40 by PKC in response to oxidative stress dissociates modifications NFE2L2 from its cytoplasmic inhibitor KEAP1, promoting its translocation into

the nucleus.

Important Note This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) is a transcription factor

which regulates the expression of many detoxification and antioxidant enzymes. Nrf2 can potentially play a significant role in adaptive responses to oxidative stress. Nrf2 belongs to the Cap N Collar (CNC-bZIP) subfamily of

basic /leucine zipper (bZIP) transcription factors.

Additional Information

Gene ID 4780

Other Names Nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, NF-E2-related factor 2,

NFE2-related factor 2, Nrf-2, Nuclear factor, erythroid derived 2, like 2, NFE2L2

{ECO:0000303|PubMed:29018201, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:7782}

Target/Specificity Widely expressed. Highest expression in adult muscle, kidney, lung, liver and

in fetal muscle.

Dilution WB=1:1000-5000,IHC-P=1:200-1000,IHC-F=1:200-1000,IF=1:200-1000,Flow-Cyt

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name

NFE2L2 {ECO:0000303 | PubMed:29018201, ECO:0000312 | HGNC:HGNC:7782}

Function

Transcription factor that plays a key role in the response to oxidative stress: binds to antioxidant response (ARE) elements present in the promoter region of many cytoprotective genes, such as phase 2 detoxifying enzymes, and promotes their expression, thereby neutralizing reactive electrophiles (PubMed:11035812, PubMed:19489739, PubMed:29018201, PubMed: 31398338). In normal conditions, ubiquitinated and degraded in the cytoplasm by the BCR(KEAP1) complex (PubMed: 11035812, PubMed: 15601839, PubMed: 29018201). In response to oxidative stress, electrophile metabolites inhibit activity of the BCR(KEAP1) complex, promoting nuclear accumulation of NFE2L2/NRF2, heterodimerization with one of the small Maf proteins and binding to ARE elements of cytoprotective target genes (PubMed: 19489739, PubMed: 29590092). The NFE2L2/NRF2 pathway is also activated in response to selective autophagy: autophagy promotes interaction between KEAP1 and SQSTM1/p62 and subsequent inactivation of the BCR(KEAP1) complex, leading to NFE2L2/NRF2 nuclear accumulation and expression of cytoprotective genes (PubMed: 20452972). The NFE2L2/NRF2 pathway is also activated during the unfolded protein response (UPR), contributing to redox homeostasis and cell survival following endoplasmic reticulum stress (By similarity). May also be involved in the transcriptional activation of genes of the beta-globin cluster by mediating enhancer activity of hypersensitive site 2 of the beta-globin locus control region (PubMed:7937919). Also plays an important role in the regulation of the innate immune response and antiviral cytosolic DNA sensing. It is a critical regulator of the innate immune response and survival during sepsis by maintaining redox homeostasis and restraint of the dysregulation of pro-inflammatory signaling pathways like MyD88- dependent and -independent and TNF-alpha signaling (By similarity). Suppresses macrophage inflammatory response by blocking pro- inflammatory cytokine transcription and the induction of IL6 (By similarity). Binds to the proximity of pro-inflammatory genes in macrophages and inhibits RNA Pol II recruitment. The inhibition is independent of the NRF2-binding motif and reactive oxygen species level (By similarity). Represses antiviral cytosolic DNA sensing by suppressing the expression of the adapter protein STING1 and decreasing responsiveness to STING1 agonists while increasing susceptibility to infection with DNA viruses (PubMed:30158636). Once activated, limits the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines in response to human coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 infection and to virus-derived ligands through a mechanism that involves inhibition of IRF3 dimerization. Also inhibits both SARS-CoV-2 replication, as well as the replication of several other pathogenic viruses including Herpes Simplex Virus-1 and-2, Vaccinia virus, and Zika virus through a type I interferon (IFN)- independent mechanism (PubMed:33009401).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Nucleus {ECO:0000255|PROSITE-ProRule:PRU00978, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11035812, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15601839, ECO:0000269|PubMed:21196497, ECO:0000269|PubMed:29983246}. Note=Cytosolic under unstressed conditions: ubiquitinated and degraded by the BCR(KEAP1) E3 ubiquitin ligase complex (PubMed:15601839, PubMed:21196497). Translocates into the nucleus upon induction by

electrophilic agents that inactivate the BCR(KEAP1) E3 ubiquitin ligase complex (PubMed:21196497)

Tissue Location

Widely expressed. Highest expression in adult muscle, kidney, lung, liver and in fetal muscle

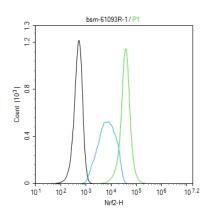
Background

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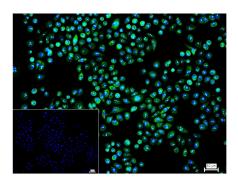
References

Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004). Totoki Y.,et al.Submitted (MAR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005). Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases. Bechtel S.,et al.BMC Genomics 8:399-399(2007).

Images

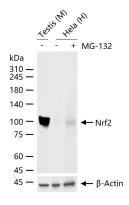


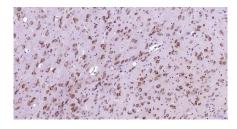
The Hela(treated with MG-132 (10 μ M,10h)) (H) cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at r.t.) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C,the cells then were incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions (30 min at r.t.). Primary Antibody (green): Rabbit Anti-Nrf2 antibody (AP52269): 1 μ g/10^6 cells; Secondary Antibody (white blue): Goat anti-Rabbit IgG-BF488 (AP52269-BF488): 1 μ g/test. Blank control (black): PBS. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed Hela(treated with MG-132 (10 μM,10h))(H) cell; Triton X-100 at r.t. for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (Nrf2) polyclonal Antibody, unconjugated (AP52269) 1:100, 90 min at 37°C; followed by conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (green, AP52269-BF488) at 37°C for 90 min, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the blank control.

Hela (H) cells were treated with or without MG-132 (10 μ M) for 10h, 25 μ g total protein per lane of cell lysates (see on figure) probed with Nrf2 monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-61093R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.





Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Mouse Cerebrum; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with Nrf2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52269) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Rabbit, SP-0023) and DAB (C-0010) staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.