NEMO (D311N) [GST-tagged]

Ubiquitin Binding Protein

Alternate Name: IKBKG, NFkB essential modulator

Cat. No. 66-1013-050 Lot. No. 30101

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS



CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS Page 1 of 2

Background

Ubiquitin signals are decoded in cells by at least 200 ubiquitin binding proteins, which interact with different types of polyubiquitin chains and ubiquitin-like modifiers. These interactions induce conformational changes that allow these proteins to transmit the ubiquitin signal to effector proteins (Dikic et al., 2009). NEMO (NFkB Essential Modifier) is the protypic member of a family of proteins that interact with Lys63-linked and linear polyubiquitin chains (Nanda et al., 2011). (Nanda et al., 2011). NEMO functions as a high affinity receptor for linear ubiquitin chains and a low affinity receptor for long lysine-linked ubiquitin chains. It is thought that this phenomenon could explain quantitatively distinct NF-kB activation patterns in response to numerous cell stimuli (Kensche et al., 2012). It is an integral component of the canonical IkB kinase (IKK) complex and is essential for the activation of IKKα and IKKβ, the protein kinase components of the complex. Mutations that abrogate binding of polyubiquitin chains to NEMO do not activate the IKK complex (Ea et al., 2006; Wu et al., 2006) and cause a severe immunodeficiency disease and greatly increased susceptibility to infection by bacteria of the tuberculosis family (Doffinger et al., 2001). NEMO also interacts with TANK, a component of the IKK-related kinases TBK1 and IKKε (Chariot et al., 2002). The NEMO-TANK interaction is essential for effective cross-talk between the canonical IKK complex and the IKK-related kinases which, if disrupted by the loss of TANK, leads to the hyperactivation of the innate immune system and to

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Physical Characteristics

50 µg

-70°C

Species: human

Quantity:

Storage:

Source: E. coli

Quantity: 50 µg

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

Formulation: 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5,

150 mM sodium chloride, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 10% glycerol Protein Sequence: Please see page 2

Molecular Weight: ~74.9 kDa

Purity: >85% by InstantBlue™ SDS-PAGE

Stability/Storage: 12 months at -70°C;

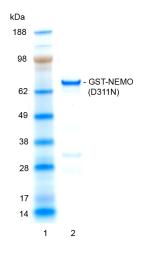
aliquot as required

Quality Assurance

Purity:

4-12% gradient SDS-PAGE InstantBlue™ staining Lane 1: MW markers

Lane 2: 1 µg GST-NEMO (D311N)

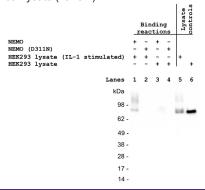


Protein Identification:

Confirmed by mass spectrometry.

Ubiquitin Binding Domain Activity:

The lack of GST-NEMO (D311N) ubiquitin chain binding domain activity was determined through its inability to capture polyubiquitylated IRAK1 from a lysate preparation derived from IL-1 stimulated HEK293 cells. GST-NEMO (D311N) was pre-incubated with Glutathione Sepharose 4B for 20 minutes at 4°C followed by an incubation for 2 hours at 4°C with 2mg IL-1 stimulated HEK293 cell lysate. The binding reaction was then centrifuged and the pellet analysed by SDS-PAGE/Western blotting (Lane 2). This sample was compared alongside similarly derived pull-downs from control reactions containing GST-NEMO wild-type versus mutant (D311N) incubated in the presence of lysates derived from either IL-1 stimulated or non-stimulated HEK293 cells (Lanes 1-4). Ubiquitylated IRAK1 was identified by Western Blotting using an anti-IRAK1 antibody and such species were observed only in the pellet sample derived from a binding reaction containing wild-type GST-NEMO and IL-1 stimulated HEK293 cell lysate (Lane 1).





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Lot-specific COA version tracker: v1.0.0



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS Page 2 of 2

Background

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autoimmune disease (Clark et al., 2011; Kawagoe et al., 2009). NEMO is a powerful reagent for capturing the Lys63linked and linear polyubiquitin chains and their binding partners present in cell extracts. It is recommended that the NEMO [D311N] mutant, which is unable to bind polyubiquitin chains, is used as a control in such experiments (Windheim et al., 2008).

References:

Chariot A, Leonardi A, Muller J, Bonif M, Brown K and Siebenlist U (2002) Association of the adaptor TANK with the I kappa B kinase (IKK) regulator NEMO connects IKK complexes with IKK epsilon and TBK1 kinases. J Biol Chem 277, 37029-37036

Clark K, Takeuchi O, Akira S and Cohen P (2011) The TRAFassociated protein TANK facilitates cross-talk within the IkappaB kinase family during Toll-like receptor signaling. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 108, 17093-17098.

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Kensche T, Tokunaga F, Ikeda F, Goto E, Iwai K and Dikic I (2012) Analysis of NF-kappaB essential modulator (NEMO) binding to linear and lysine-linked ubiquitin chains and its role in the activation of NF-kappaB. J Biol Chem. 287, 23626-34.

Nanda SK, Venigalla RK, Ordureau A, Patterson-Kane JC, Powell DW, Toth R, et al. (2011) Polyubiquitin binding to ABIN1 is required to prevent autoimmunity. J Exp Med 208, 1215-1228.

Windheim M, Stafford M, Peggie M and Cohen P (2008) Interleukin-1 (IL-1) induces the Lys63-linked polyubiquitination of IL-1 receptor-associated kinase 1 to facilitate NEMO binding and the activation of IkappaBalpha kinase. *Mol Cell Biol* **28**, 1783-1791.

Wu CJ, Conze DB, Li T, Srinivasula SM and Ashwell JD (2006) Sensing of Lys 63-linked polyubiquitination by NEMO is a key event in NF-kappaB activation [corrected]. Nature Cell Biology, 8 398-406

Physical Characteristics

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Protein Sequence:

MSPILGYWKIKGLVQPTRLLLEYLEEKYEEH LYERDEGDKWRNKKFELGLEFPNLPYYIDGD **VKLTOSMAIIRYIADKHNMLGGCPKERAEISM** LEGAVLDIRYGVSRIAYSKDFETLKVDFL SKLPEMLKMFEDRLCHKTYLNGDHVTHPD **FMLYDALDVVLYMDPMCLDAFPKLVCFK** KRIEAIPQIDKYLKSSKYIAWPLQGWQATF GGGDHPPKSDLEVLFQGPLGSNRHLWKSQL CEMVQPSGGPAADQDVLGEESPLGKPAML HLPSEQGAPETLQRCLEENQELRDAIRQSNQ ILRERCEELLHFQASQREEKEFLMCKFQEAR KLVERLGLEKLDLKROKEOALREVEHLKRC QQQMAEDKASVKAQVTSLLGELQESQSR LEAATKECQALEGRARAASEQARQLESERE ALQQQHSVQVDQLRMQGQSVEAALRMERQAA SEEKRKLAQLQVAYHQLFQEYDNHIKSSVVG SERKRGMQLEDLKQQLQQAEEALVAKQEVI DKLKEEAEQHKIVMETVPVLKAQADIYKAN FQAERQAREKLAEKKELLQEQLEQLQREY SKLKASCQESARIEDMRKRHVEVSQAPLPPA PAYLSSPLALPSQRRSPPEEPPDFCCPKCQY QAPDMDTLQIHVMECIE

Tag (bold text): N-terminal GST Protease cleavage site: PreScission™ (<u>LEVLFQ▼GP</u>) NEMO (D311N) (regular text): Start bold italics (amino acid residues 2-418) Accession number: AAD38081

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