

Anti-NFkB p105/p50 Antibody

Catalog # ABO11417

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P25799
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit(NFKB1) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	18033
Other Names	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit, DNA-binding factor KBF1, EBP-1, NF-kappa-B1 p84/NF-kappa-B1 p98, Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1, Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p50 subunit, Nfkb1
Calculated MW	105615
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B).
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of mouse NFkB p105(778-797aa WQVFDILNGKPYEPVFTSDD), identical to the related rat sequence, and different from the related human sequence by one amino acid.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20° C for one year. After r° Constitution, at 4° C for one month. It° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C for a longer time.Avoid repeated

Sequence Similarities

freezing and thawing.
Contains 7 ANK repeats.

Protein Information

Name Nfkb1

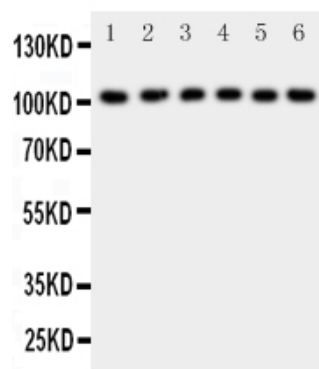
Function NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor present in almost all cell types and is the endpoint of a series of signal transduction events that are initiated by a vast array of stimuli related to many biological processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. NF-kappa-B is a homo- or heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing proteins RELA/p65, RELB, NFKB1/p105, NFKB1/p50, REL and NFKB2/p52 and the heterodimeric p65-p50 complex appears to be most abundant one. The dimers bind at kappa-B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences for different kappa-B sites that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF-kappa-B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF-kappa-B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor (I-kappa-B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I-kappa-B is phosphorylated by I-kappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF-kappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. NF-kappa-B heterodimeric p65-p50 and RelB-p50 complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF-kappa-B p50-p50 homodimer is a transcriptional repressor, but can act as a transcriptional activator when associated with BCL3. NFKB1 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p105 and generation of p50 by a cotranslational processing. The proteasome-mediated process ensures the production of both p50 and p105 and preserves their independent function, although processing of NFKB1/p105 also appears to occur post-translationally. p50 binds to the kappa-B consensus sequence 5'-GGRNNYYCC-3', located in the enhancer region of genes involved in immune response and acute phase reactions. Plays a role in the regulation of apoptosis. In a complex with MAP3K8, NFKB1/p105 represses MAP3K8-induced MAPK signaling; active MAP3K8 is released by proteasome-dependent degradation of NFKB1/p105.

Cellular Location [Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit]: Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P19838} [Isoform 5]: Cytoplasm [Isoform 7]: Nucleus

Background

Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit, also called EBP-1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the NFKB1 gene. By fluorescence in situ hybridization, the gene was assigned to human chromosome 4q24. NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor present in almost all cell types and is the endpoint of a series of signal transduction events that are initiated by a vast array of stimuli related to many biological processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. NFKB1 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p105 and generation of p50 by a cotranslational processing.

Images



Anti-NFκB p105/p50 antibody, ABO11417, Western blotting
 All lanes: Anti NFκB p105/p50 (ABO11417) at 0.5ug/ml
 Lane 1: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ug
 Lane 2: Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate at 50ug
 Lane 3: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ug
 Lane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
 Lane 5: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
 Lane 6: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
 Predicted bind size: 50KD
 Observed bind size: 105KD

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