

Anti-NFkB p105/P50 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO11847

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P19838
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit(NFKB1) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	4790
Other Names	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit, DNA-binding factor KBF1, EBP-1, Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1, Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p50 subunit, NFKB1
Calculated MW	105356
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat
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 Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human NFkB p105/P50 recombinant protein (Position: M1-Q360). Human NFkB p105/P50 shares 93% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse NFkB p105/P50.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also

Sequence Similarities

be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated 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. 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

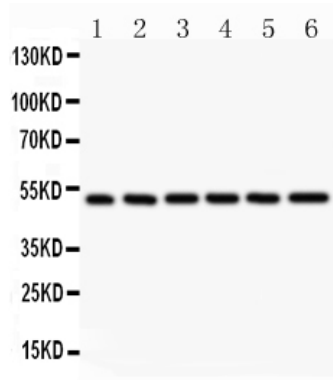
Background

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. NFKB1 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 NFKB1 proteins by p105 and generation of p50 by a cotranslational processing.

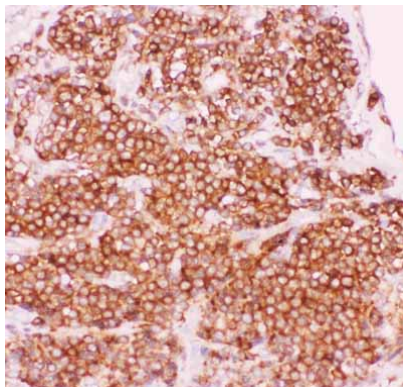
Images



Anti-NFkB p105/P50 Picoband antibody,
 ABO11847-1.jpg All lanes: Anti NFKBP105 (ABO11847) at
 0.5ug/ml WB: Recombinant Human NFKBP105 Protein
 0.5ng Predicted bind size: 40KD Observed bind size: 40KD



Anti-NFkB p105/P50 Picoband antibody,
 ABO11847-2.jpg All lanes: Anti NFKBP105 (ABO11847) at
 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 2:
 PC-12 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 3: HELA Whole Cell
 Lysate at 40ug Lane 4: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at
 40ug Lane 5: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 6:
 MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 50KD
 Observed bind size: 50KD



Anti-NFkB p105/P50 Picoband antibody,
 ABO11847-3.JPG IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

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