

Polyclonal Antibody to Nuclear Factor Kappa B2 (NFkB2)

Nuclear Factor Kappa B2

Catalog # AP74730

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P98150
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	99667

Additional Information

Gene ID	386574
Other Names	LYT-10; H2TF1; Lymphocyte translocation chromosome 10; Nuclear Factor Of Kappa Light Polypeptide Gene Enhancer In B-Cells 2(p49/P100); Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p52
Target/Specificity	Chicken (Gallus)
Dilution	WB~~Western blotting: 0.5-2 µg/mL;1:150-550 Immunohistochemistry: 5-20 µg/mL;1:15-55 Immunocytochemistry: 5-20 µg/mL;1:15-55 Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.
Format	0.01M PBS, pH7.4, containing 0.05% Proclin-300, 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	NFKB2
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. 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. In a non-canonical activation pathway, the MAP3K14-activated CHUK/IKKA homodimer phosphorylates NFKB2/p100 associated with RelB, inducing its proteolytic processing to NFKB2/p52 and the formation of NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complexes. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RelB-p52 complex is a transcriptional activator. NFKB2 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p100 and generation of p52 by a cotranslational processing. The proteasome- mediated process ensures the production of both p52 and p100 and preserves their independent function. p52 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 concert with RELB, may play a role in the regulation of the circadian clock (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B).

Images

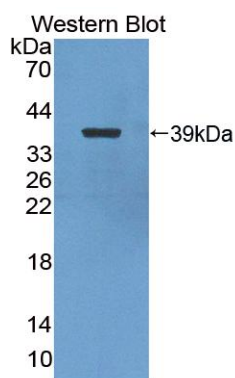


Figure. Western Blot; Sample: Recombinant NFKB2, Chicken.

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