

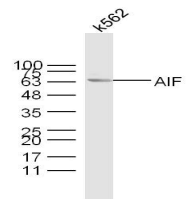
## Product Datasheet

### NFkB p105 / p50 Polyclonal Antibody GRP366

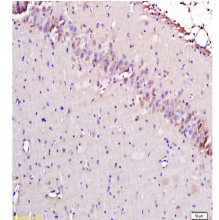
#### Description

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.

<b>Species/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Tested Applications</b>	IHC-P, WB
<b>Immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NFKB1 (public_immunogen_range: 63-113/968)
<b>Form/Appearance</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration</b>	1ug/ul
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C for 12 months.
<b>Note</b>	For research use only.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Purity</b>	Purified by Protein A.
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	<b>P19838</b>
<b>Entrez</b>	<b>4790</b>
<b>Dilution Range</b>	WB: 1:300-1000, IHC-P: 1:200-400



WB of GRP366



IHC-P of GRP366