

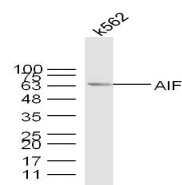
Product Datasheet

NFkB p105 / p50 Polyclonal Antibody GRP366

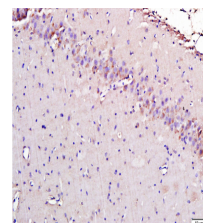
Description

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.

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



WB of GRP366



IHC-P of GRP366