

NF-kB p105/p50 Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90107

Specification

NF-κB p105/p50 Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC
Primary Accession P19838
Reactivity Rat

Clonality Monoclonal

Other Names

NF-kappa-B1; p84/NF-kappa-B1 p98; NFKB1; DNA-binding factor KBF1; EBP-1; NFkB-p50;

Isotype Rabbit IgG
Host Rabbit
Calculated MW 105356 Da

NF-κB p105/p50 Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution WB~~1:1000

IHC~~1:100~500

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human

NF-kB (p105/p50)

Description NF-κB-p105 a transcription factor of the

nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-κB) group.
Undergoes cotranslational processing by
the 26S proteasome to produce a 50 kD
protein. The 105 kD protein is a Rel

protein-specific transcription inhibitor and the 50 kD protein is a DNA binding subunit of NF-κB. NF-κB is a transcription regulator that is activated by various intra- and extra-cellular stimuli such as cytokines,

oxidant-free radicals, ultraviolet

irradiation, and bacterial or viral products.

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze / thaw cycle.

NF-κB p105/p50 Antibody - Protein Information

Name NFKB1

Storage Condition and Buffer

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, Ikappa-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

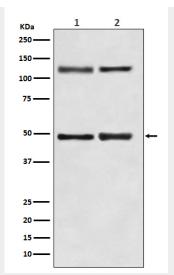
NF-κB p105/p50 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

NF-kB p105/p50 Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of NF- κ B (p105/p50) expression in (1)PC-12 cell lysate;(2) NIH/3T3 cell lysate.