



# NFκB-p105/p50 (phospho Ser337) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1466

For research use only

## Overview

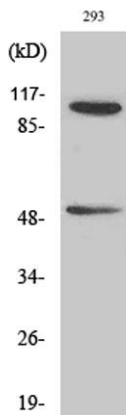
<b>Product Name</b>	NFκB-p105/p50 (phospho Ser337) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human NFκB-p105/p50 (phospho Ser337)
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-NFκB-p105/p50 (S337) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFκB-p105/p50 protein only when phosphorylated at S337.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit
<b>Gene Name</b>	NFKB1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B).
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	105+50kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	4790
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P19838
<b>Alternative Names</b>	NFKB1; 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



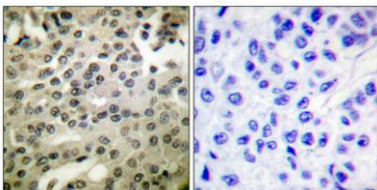


## Background

nuclear factor kappa B subunit 1(NFKB1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a 105 kD protein which can undergo 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 the NF-kappa-B (NFKB) protein complex. NFKB 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. Activated NFKB translocates into the nucleus and stimulates the expression of genes involved in a wide variety of biological functions. Inappropriate activation of NFKB has been associated with a number of inflammatory diseases while persistent inhibition of NFKB leads to inappropriate immune cell development or delayed cell growth. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-NFκB-p105/p50 (S337) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500

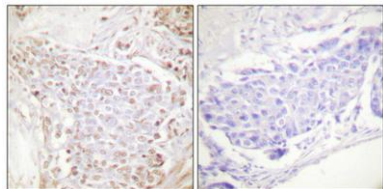


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4<sup>o</sup> overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absor



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast cancer, using NF-κB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser337) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the NF-κB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser337) peptide.

