ELK Biotechnology

NFκB-p105 (phospho Ser927) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES1511

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	NFκB-p105 (phospho Ser927) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF-kappaB p105/p50 around the phosphorylation site of Ser927. AA range:896-945
Specificity	Phospho-NFκB-p105 (S927) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFκB-p105 protein only when phosphorylated at S927.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit
Gene Name	NFKB1
Cellular localization	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B).
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	110kD
Human Gene ID	4790
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P19838
Alternative Names	NFKB1; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit; DNA-binding factor KBF1; EBP-1; Nuclear factor of

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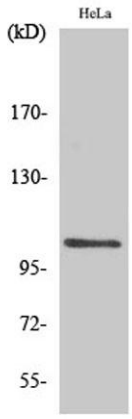
Background

kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1 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 isof



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-NFκB-p105 (S927) Polyclonal Antibody

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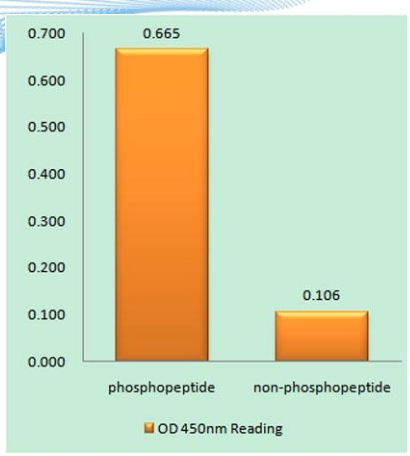
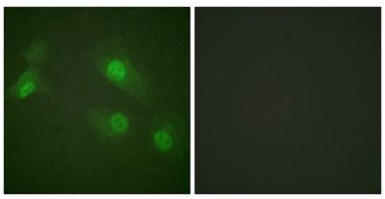
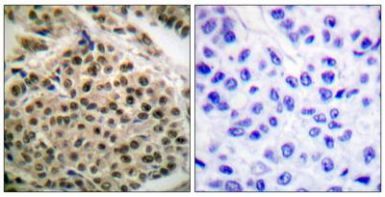


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using NF-kappaB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser927) Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells treated with EGF 200nM 5', using NF-kappaB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser927) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using NF-kappaB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser927) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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