

## NFκB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-61286

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

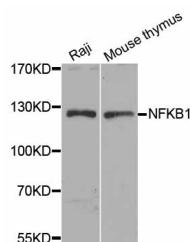
### Description

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | Recombinant protein of human NFKB1                   |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                                |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4. |

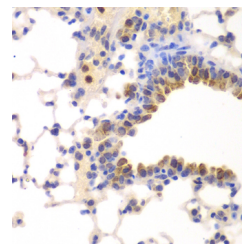
### Applications Recommended Dilution

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| <b>WB</b>  | 1:500-1:2000 |
| <b>IHC</b> | 1:50-1:200   |
| <b>IF</b>  | 1:50-1:100   |

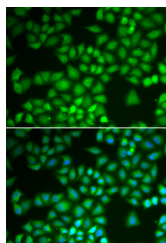
### Data



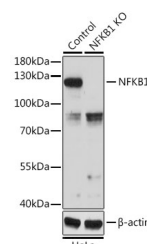
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines with NFκB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody  
**Observed Mw:120kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:85kDa/105kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse lung with NFκB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells with NFκB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of extracts from normal (control) and NFκB-p105/p50 knockout (KO) HeLa cells, using NFκB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

### For Research Use Only

## Preparation & Storage

**Storage**                      Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## Background

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, at least one of which is proteolytically processed.

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