



NFκB-p105/p50 (phospho Ser337) rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb769247 (Manual)

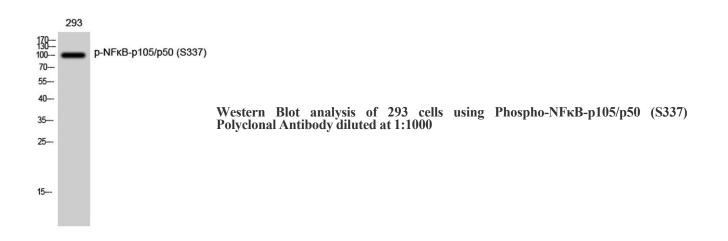
For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	NFκB-p105/p50 (phospho Ser337) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
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 Ser337. AA range:304-353
Specificity	Phospho-NF κ B-p105/p50 (S337) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NF κ B-p105/p50 protein only when phosphorylated at S337.
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

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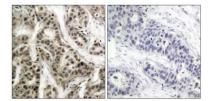
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Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	
Human Gene ID	4790
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P19838
Alternative Names	NFKB1; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit; DNA-binding factor KBF1; EBP-1; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B- cells 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 isof

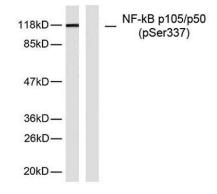




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Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using NF-kappaB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser337) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from MDA-MB-435 cells, using NF-kappaB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser337) Antibody. The lane on the left is blocked with the phospho peptide.