

Phospho-NFkB1 p105/p50 (Ser907) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog #: EAB13412

Host/Isotype	Clonality	Applications	MW (kDa)	Reactivity
Rabbit IgG	Polyclonal	WB, IP, IHC-P, IF, ELISA	105	Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications Dilutions

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

WB(Western Blotting)	1:500-2000
IP(Immunoprecipitation)	1:20-200
IHC-P(Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin)	1:50-300
IF(Immunofluorescence)	1:50-300
ELISA(Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay)	1:5000-20000

Product Information

Conjugate	Unconjugate
Specificity	Phospho-NFkB1 p105/p50 (Ser907) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFkB1 p105/p50 only when phosphorylated at Ser907.
Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1mg/ml
Format	Liquid
Formulation	In PBS, pH 7.4, Containing 0.02% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA and 50% Glycerol
Shipping	Gel Pack
Storage	Store at -20°C least 1 year from the date of shipment. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Aliquots may be stored at +4°C for 1-2 weeks
UniProt ID	P19838
Entrez-Gene Id	4790

Product Description

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. NFkB is a critical regulator of the immediate-early response to viral infection. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms, at least one of which is proteolytically processed.

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