

Rabbit NFkappaB-p100 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NFkappaB-p100 antibody

NFkappaB-p100 Polyclonal Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA295364	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunoprecipitation, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

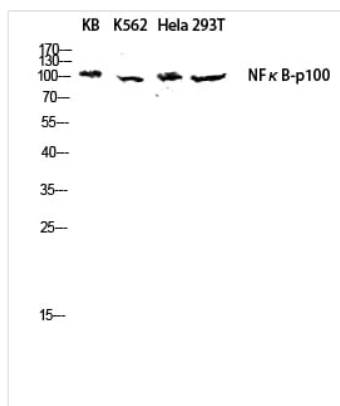
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

NFkappaB-p100; Polyclonal Antibody; NFkappaB-p100 Polyclonal Antibody; NFkB2; LYT10; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit; DNA-binding factor KBF2; H2TF1; Lymphocyte translocation chromosome 10 protein; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 2; Oncogene Lyt-10; Lyt10; anti-NFkappaB-p100 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

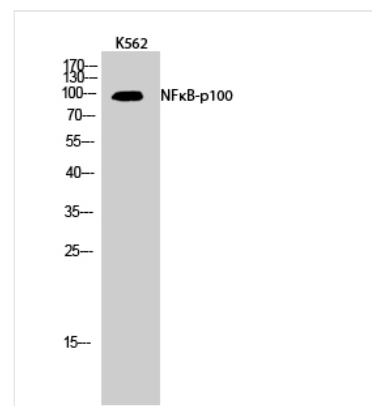
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applicable Applications for anti-NFkappaB-p100 antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



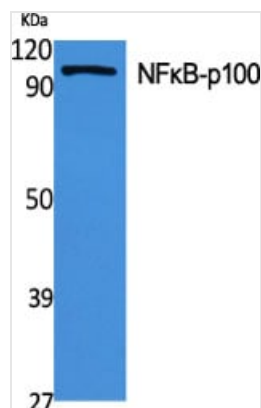
WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.
Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000.
Not yet tested in other applications.



WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.
Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000.
Not yet tested in other applications.



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Dilution: Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000.

Not yet tested in other applications.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NFκappaB-p100 antibody

NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor present in almost all cell types and is the endpoint of a series of signal transduction events that are initiated by a vast array of stimuli related to many biological processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. NF-kappa-B is a homo- or heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing proteins RELA/p65, RELB, NFKB1/p105, NFKB1/p50, REL and NFKB2/p52. The dimers bind at kappa-B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences for different kappa-B sites that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF-kappa-B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF-kappa-B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF- kappa-B inhibitor (I-kappa-B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I-kappa-B is phosphorylated by I-kappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF-kappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. In a non-canonical activation pathway, the MAP3K14- activated CHUK/IKKA homodimer phosphorylates NFKB2/p100 associated with RelB, inducing its proteolytic processing to NFKB2/p52 and the formation of NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complexes. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RelB-p52 complex is a transcriptional activator. The NF-kappa-B p52-p52 homodimer is a transcriptional repressor. NFKB2 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p100 and generation of p52 by a cotranslational processing. The proteasome-mediated process ensures the production of both p52 and p100 and preserves their independent function. p52 binds to the kappa-B consensus sequence 5'-GGRNNYYCC-3', located in the enhancer region of genes involved in immune response and acute phase reactions. p52 and p100 are respectively the minor and major form; the processing of p100 being relatively poor. Isoform p49 is a subunit of the NF-kappa-B protein complex, which stimulates the HIV enhancer in synergy with p65. In concert with RELB, regulates the circadian clock by repressing the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK- ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	117320531
NCBI GeneID	4791
NCBI Accession #	NP_001070962.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001077494.2
UniProt Accession #	Q00653; Q04860; Q9BU75; Q9H471; Q9H472; A8K9D9; D3DR83; AAB23437
Molecular Weight	96,749 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 2 (p49/p100)
NCBI Official Symbol	NFKB2

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	p52; p105; H2TF1; LYT10; LYT-10; NF-kB2
NCBI Protein Information	nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit; oncogene Lym-10; DNA-binding factor KBF2; lymphocyte translocation chromosome 10 protein; nuclear factor of kappa light chain gene enhancer in B-cells 2
UniProt Protein Name	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit
UniProt Gene Name	NFKB2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	LYT10; Lym10
UniProt Entry Name	NFKB2_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/nfkappab-p100-antibody-immunoprecipitation-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/295364>