

Rabbit NFKB2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NFKB2 antibody

NFKB2 Antibody

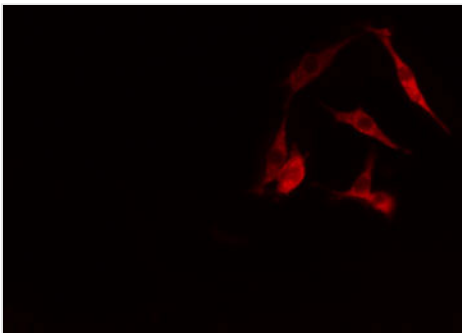
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326913	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

NFKB2; Polyclonal Antibody; NFKB2 Antibody; CVID10; DNA binding factor KBF2; H2TF1; Lymphocyte translocation chromosome 10 protein; LYT 10; NF kB2; NFKB p52/p100 subunit; Nuclear factor Kappa B subunit 2; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells 2 (p49/p100); Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells 2; Oncogene Lyt 10; p100; Transcription factor NFKB2; anti-NFKB2 antibody

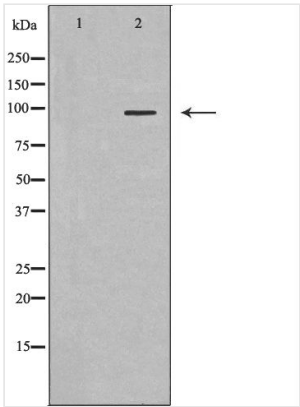
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	NFKB2 antibody detects endogenous levels of total NFKB2
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	900
Applicable Applications for anti-NFKB2 antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human NFKB2
Subcellular Location	Cytoplasmic and Nuclear
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA326913 staining RAW264.7 cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) antibody, diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary antibody.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of HeLa whole cell lysates, using NFKB2 Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NFKB2 antibody	Description: This gene encodes one of the subunits of the transcription factor complex nuclear factor-kappa-B (NFkB). The NFkB transcription factor complex is expressed in numerous cell types and functions as a central activator of genes involved in inflammation and immune function. The NFkB complex can consist of different subunits that form both homo-or heterodimers which bind specific kappa-B elements in target genes. This gene encodes the p100 subunit that is processed into the active p52 subunit. This protein can function as both a transcriptional activator and repressor, depending on its dimer partner. Alternate splicing results in both coding and non-coding variants. Function: 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. Subunit Structure: Component of the NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complex. Homodimer; component of the NF-kappa-B p52-p52 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p52 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p52-c-Rel complex. NFKB2/p52 interacts with NFKBIE. Component of a complex consisting of the NF-kappa-B p50-p50 homodimer and BCL3. Directly interacts with MEN1. Post-translational Modifications: While translation occurs, the particular unfolded structure after the GRR repeat promotes the generation of p52 making it an acceptable substrate for the proteasome. This process is known as cotranslational processing. The processed form is active and the unprocessed form acts as an inhibitor (I kappa B-like), being able to form cytosolic complexes with NF-kappa B, trapping it in the cytoplasm. Complete folding of the region downstream of the GRR repeat precludes processing. Subsequent to MAP3K14-dependent serine phosphorylation, p100 polyubiquitination occurs then triggering its proteasome-dependent processing. Constitutive processing is tightly suppressed by its C-terminal processing inhibitory domain, named PID, which contains the death domain. Similarity: The C-terminus of p100 might be involved in cytoplasmic retention, inhibition of DNA-binding by p52 homodimers, and/or transcription activation. The glycine-rich region (GRR) appears to be a critical element in the generation of p52.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	117320531
NCBI GeneID	4791
NCBI Accession #	NP_001070962.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001077494.3
UniProt Accession #	Q00653; Q04860; Q9BU75; Q9H471; Q9H472; A8K9D9; D3DR83
Molecular Weight	Observed: 97 kDa Predicted: 97 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit isoform a

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	nuclear factor kappa B subunit 2
NCBI Official Symbol	NFKB2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	p52; p100; H2TF1; LYT10; CVID10; LYT-10; NF-kB2; p49/p100
NCBI Protein Information	nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit
UniProt Protein Name	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit
UniProt Gene Name	NFKB2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	LYT10; Lyl10

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/nfkb2-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-western-blot-elisa/326913>