

## 35-1018: Polyclonal Antibody to NFkB-p105/p50(Phospho-Ser907)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Application :</b>	IHC,WB
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Rat,Mouse,Human
<b>Gene :</b>	NF-kB1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	4790
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P19838
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	p50, KBF1, NF-kB1, NFKB-p50, NFkappaB
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 907(P-L-S(p)-P-A) derived from Human NFkB-p105.

### Description

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 and the heterodimeric p65-p50 complex appears to be most abundant one. 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. NF-kappa-B heterodimeric p65-p50 and RelB-p50 complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF-kappa-B p50-p50 homodimer is a transcriptional repressor, but can act as a transcriptional activator when associated with BCL3. NFKB1 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p105 and generation of p50 by a cotranslational processing. The proteasome-mediated process ensures the production of both p50 and p105 and preserves their independent function, although processing of NFKB1/p105 also appears to occur post-translationally. p50 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. In a complex with MAP3K8, NFKB1/p105 represses MAP3K8-induced MAPK signaling; active MAP3K8 is released by proteasome-dependent degradation of NFKB1/p105. Beg A.A., Baldwin A.S. Jr. *Oncogene* 9:1487-1492(1994) Guizani-Tabbane L., Ben-Aissa K., Belghith M., Sassi A., Dellagi K. *Infect. Immun.* 72:2582-2589(2004) Beinke S., Robinson M.J., Hugunin M., Ley S.C. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 24:9658-9667(2004)

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	50 µl / 100 µl
<b>Content :</b>	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

## Application Note

Predicted MW: 120kd, Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000, Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

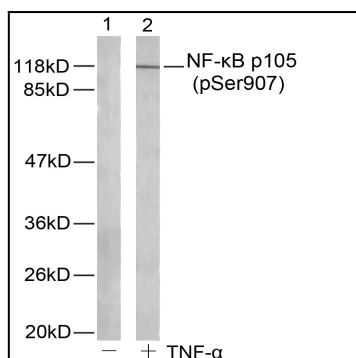


Figure 1: Western blot analysis of extract from HeLa cells untreated or treated with TNF- $\alpha$  using NF- $\kappa$ B p105(phospho-Ser907) antibody (35-1018 ).

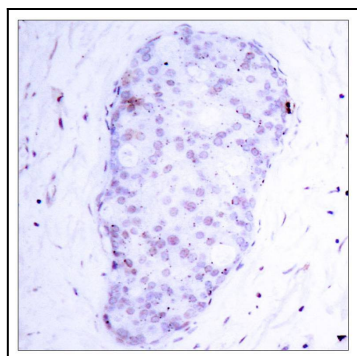


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NF- $\kappa$ B p105(phospho-Ser907) antibody (35-1018 ).