Biomatik
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anti- NFKB2 antibody

Product Information

Catalog No.:	CAF50236
Size:	100μg
Form:	liquid
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified
Purity:	≥95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	polyclonal
Clone ID:	None
IsoType:	IgG
Storage:	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3, -20℃ for 12 months (Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.)

Background

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.

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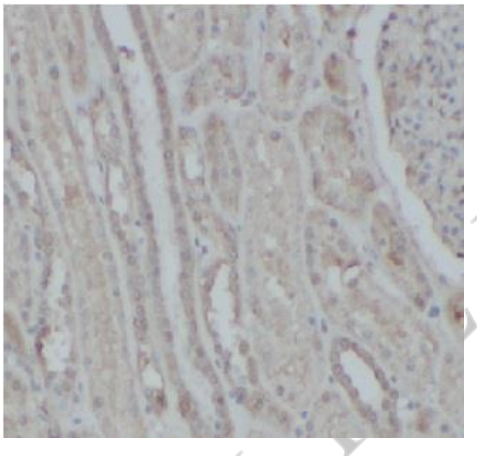
Immunogen information

Immunogen:	nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 2(p49/p100)
Synonyms:	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,NFKB2
Observed MW:	52/110kd
Uniprot ID :	Q00653

Application

Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Tested Application:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended dilution:	WB: 1:500 - 1:2000; IHC: 1:50 - 1:200

Image:



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue slide using CAF50236(NFKB2 Antibody) at dilution of 1:50

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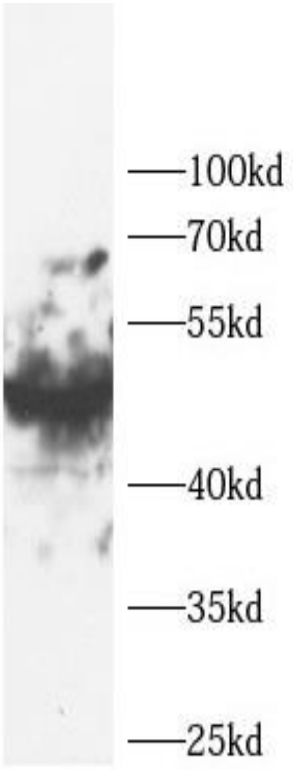

HeLa cells were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with CAF50236(NFKB2 antibody) at dilution of 1:500