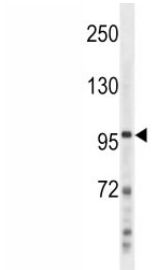
NFKB2 Antibody (F47541)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F47541-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F47541-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Predicted Reactivity	Mouse
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Antigen affinity
UniProt	Q00653
Applications	Western blot: 1:1000
Limitations	This NFKB2 antibody is available for research use only.



NFKB2 antibody western blot analysis in NCI-H460 lysate. Predicted molecular weight ~100 kDa.

Description

NF-kappa-B has been detected in numerous cell types that express cytokines, chemokines, growth factors, cell adhesion molecules, and some acute phase proteins in health and in various disease states. NF-kappa-B is activated by a wide variety of stimuli, such as cytokines, oxidant-free radicals, inhaled particles, ultraviolet irradiation, and bacterial or viral products. Inappropriate activation of NF-kappa-B has been linked to inflammatory events associated with autoimmune arthritis, asthma, septic shock, lung fibrosis, glomerulonephritis, atherosclerosis, and AIDS. In contrast, complete and

persistent inhibition of NF-kappa-B has been linked directly to apoptosis, inappropriate immune cell development, and delayed cell growth. NFKB1 (MIM 164011) and NFKB2 encode p105 and p100 proteins that are processed to produce the active p50 and p52 NF-kappa-B subunits, respectively. However, the p100 and p105 proteins serve regulatory functions and should not be considered exclusively as precursor forms. The most abundant activated form of NF-kappa-B is a heterodimer of the p50 or p52 subunit bound to the RELA subunit (MIM 164014). Other NF-kappa-B complexes, consisting of hetero- and homodimers of p50, p52, RELA, REL (MIM 164910), and RELB (MIM 604758), have also been detected. NF-kappa-B complexes are inhibited by I-kappa-B proteins, NFKBIA (MIM 164008) or NFKBIB (MIM 604495), which inactivate NF-kappa-B by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the I-kappa-B proteins by the kinases IKBKA (CHUK; MIM 600664) or IKBKB (MIM 603258) marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NF-kappa-B complex. The activated NF-kappa-B complex translocates into the nucleus and binds DNA at kappa-B-binding motifs, such as 5-prime GGGRNNYYCC 3-prime or 5-prime HGGARNYYCC 3-prime (where H is A, C, or T; R is an A or G purine; and Y is a C or T pyrimidine). For reviews, see Chen et al. (1999) [PubMed 9895331] and Baldwin (1996) [PubMed 8717528].

Application Notes

Titration of the NFKB2 antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 848-874 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this NFKB2 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the NFKB2 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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