

兔抗 NFKB1 (Phospho-Ser337)多克隆抗体

中文名称: 兔抗 NFKB1 (Phospho-Ser337)多克隆抗体

英文名称: Anti-NFKB1 (Phospho-Ser337) rabbit polyclonal antibody

别名: p50; KBF1; p105; EBP-1; NF-kB1; NFKB-p50; NFkappaB; NF-kappaB; NFKB-p105; NF-kappa-B

相关类别: 一抗

储存: 冷冻 (-20℃) 避光

宿主: Rabbit

抗原: NFKB1 (Phospho-Ser337)

反应种属: Human, Mouse, Rat

标记物: Unconjugate

克隆类型: rabbit polyclonal

技术规格

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 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 to.

	<p>d 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.</p>
Applications:	WB, IHC, IF
Name of antibody:	NFKB1 (Phospho-Ser337)
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of human NFKB1 (Phospho-Ser337)
Full name:	nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1 (Phospho-Ser337)
Synonyms :	p50; KBF1; p105; EBP-1; NF-kB1; NFKB-p50; NFkappaB; NF-kappaB; NFKB-p105; NF-kappa-B
SwissProt:	P19838
IHC positive control:	Human breast carcinoma
IHC Recommend dilution:	50-100
WB Predicted band size:	50 kDa; 120 kDa
WB Positive control:	HeLa cells
WB Recommended dilution:	500-1000
IF Positive control:	HeLa cells
IF Recommended dilution	100-200



