

**NFκB-p105 (phospho Ser907) Polyclonal Antibody**

|                              |  |
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| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YP0184   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Rat;Mouse;   |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA   |
| <b>Target :</b>              | NFKB1  |
| <b>Fields :</b>              | >>Antifolate resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>Sphingolipid signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Cellular senescence;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;>>C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Prolactin signaling pathway;>>Adipocytokine signaling pathway;>>Relaxin signaling pathway;>>Insulin resistance;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications;>>A |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | NFKB1  |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit   |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 4790   |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | P19838   |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | P25799   |
| <b>Immunogen :</b>           | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF-kappaB p105/p50 around the phosphorylation site of Ser907. AA range:874-923   |
| <b>Specificity :</b>         | Phospho-NFκB-p105 (S907) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFκB-p105 protein only when phosphorylated at S907.  |

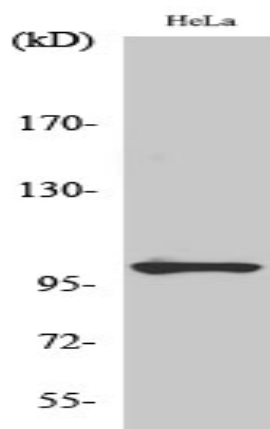
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|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Formulation :</b>       | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.   |
| <b>Source :</b>            | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG  |
| <b>Dilution :</b>          | WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug:mg lysate. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200   |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.   |
| <b>Concentration :</b>     | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b> | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)  |
| <b>Observed Band :</b>     | 110kD   |
| <b>Cell Pathway :</b>      | T_Cell_Receptor; B_Cell_Antigen; Stem cell pathway; Toll_Like; MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein; PI3K/Akt; Protein_Acetylation  |
| <b>Background :</b>        | nuclear factor kappa B subunit 1(NFKB1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a 105 kD protein which can undergo cotranslational processing by the 26S proteasome to produce a 50 kD protein. The 105 kD protein is a Rel protein-specific transcription inhibitor and the 50 kD protein is a DNA binding subunit of the NF-kappa-B (NFKB) protein complex. NFKB is a transcription regulator that is activated by various intra- and extra-cellular stimuli such as cytokines, oxidant-free radicals, ultraviolet irradiation, and bacterial or viral products. Activated NFKB translocates into the nucleus and stimulates the expression of genes involved in a wide variety of biological functions. Inappropriate activation of NFKB has been associated with a number of inflammatory diseases while persistent inhibition of NFKB leads to inappropriate immune cell development or delayed cell growth. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isof |
| <b>Function :</b>          | domain:Glycine-rich region (GRR) appears to be a critical element in the generation of p50.,domain:The C-terminus of p105 might be involved in cytoplasmic retention, inhibition of DNA-binding, and transcription activation.,function:NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in 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. Diff  |

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form

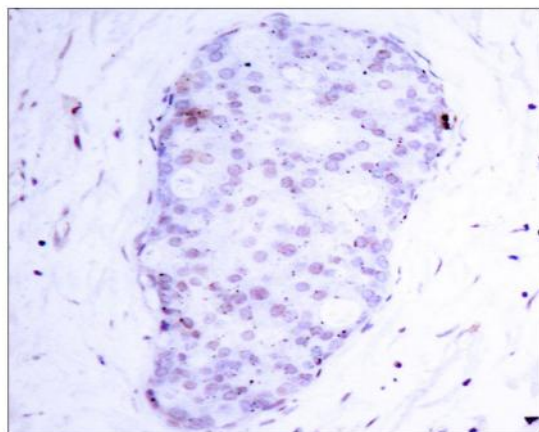
**Subcellular Location :** complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B).

**Expression :** Muscle,Rectum tumor,Uterus,

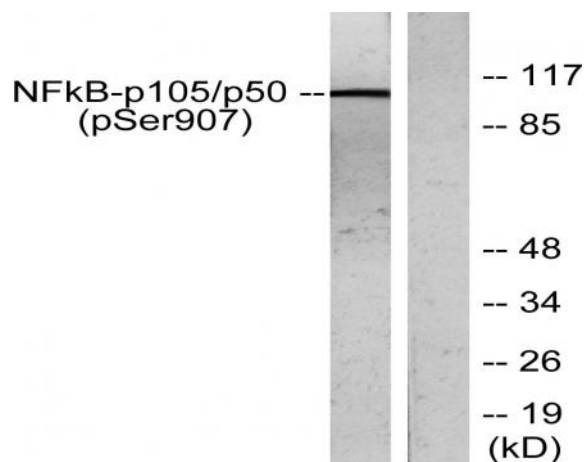
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-NFκB-p105 (S907) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using NF-kappaB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser907) Antibody.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells treated with TNF-alpha, using NF-kappaB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser907) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.