



## NF κB P50 Mouse mAb(5D2)

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-04819
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	NFKB1
<b>Protein Name</b>	NF κB P50
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human NF κB P50
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of NF κB P50 at Human
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.61% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-p1:50-200 ,WB 1:1000-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit (DNA-binding factor KBF1) (EBP-1) (Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1) [Cleaved into: Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p50 subunit]
<b>Observed Band</b>	50kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B).
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Muscle,Rectum tumor,Uterus,
<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



### Background

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

### matters needing attention

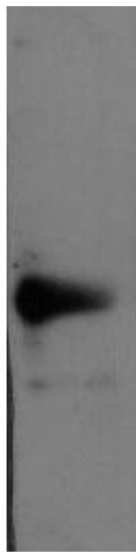
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

### Usage suggestions

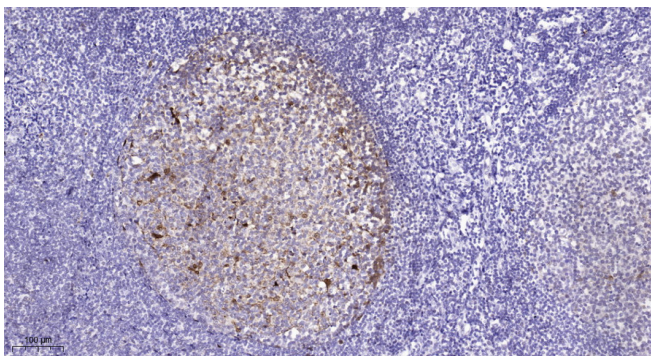
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images

130KD  
100KD  
75KD  
50KD



Western blot analysis of MCF7 Cell Lysate using NF B P50 Mouse Monoclonal mAb diluted at 1:1,000.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Tris-EDTA, pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 2 Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).