

NF- $\kappa$ B p105 (phospho-Ser933) rabbit pAb

Catalog_no :	AP1418
Applications :	WB
Reactivity :	Human
Category :	抗原抗体
Size :	100 $\mu$ g/50 $\mu$ g/20 $\mu$ g
Gene_name :	NFKB1
Protein_name :	NF- $\kappa$ B p105 (Ser933)
Humangene_id :	<a href="#">4790</a>
Humanswissprot_no :	<a href="#">P19838</a>
Mousegene_id :	<a href="#">18033</a>
Mouseswissprot_no :	<a href="#">P25799</a>
Ratswissprot_no :	<a href="#">Q63369</a>
Immunogen :	Synthesized phosho peptide around human NF- $\kappa$ B p105 (Ser933)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human NF- $\kappa$ B p105 (phospho-Ser933)
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Rabbit
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage_stability :	-20°C/1 year
Other_name :	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]
Molecular	50,110KD

Weight :

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**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 isoforms

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