

Recombinant NF-kB2 p100/p52 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301826L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

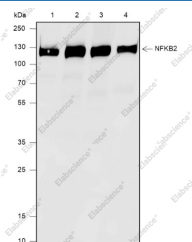
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant human NF-kB2 p100/p52 fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C111448
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

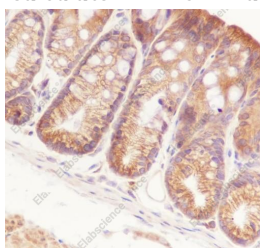
WB	1:1000-1:5000
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50

Data

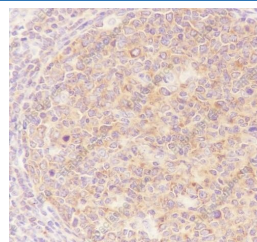
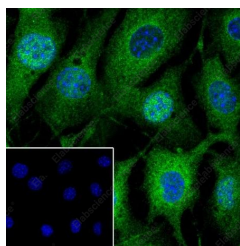


Western Blot with NF-kB2 p100/p52 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:5000. Lane 1: Jurkat, Lane 2: Raji, Lane 3: NIH/3T3, Lane 4: C6

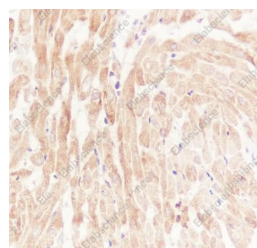
Observed-MW:120 kDa
Calculated-MW:97 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse colon using NF-kB2 p100/p52 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using NF-kB2 p100/p52 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat cardiac muscle using NF-kB2 p100/p52 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.3

Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% Paraformaldehyde)
fixed NIH/3T3 cells using anti-NF-kB2 p100/p52
Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

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. In a non-canonical activation pathway, the MAP3K14-activated CHUK/IKKA homodimer phosphorylates NFKB2/p100 associated with RelB, inducing its proteolytic processing to NFKB2/p52 and the formation of NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complexes. NFKB2 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p100 and generation of p52 by a cotranslational processing. The proteasome-mediated process ensures the production of both p52 and p100 and preserves their independent function.

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