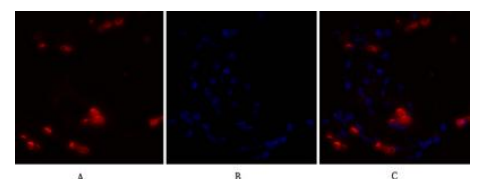
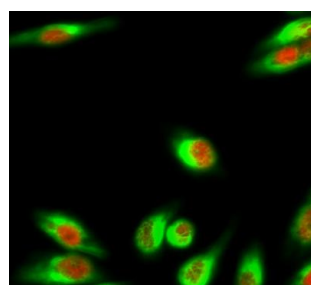
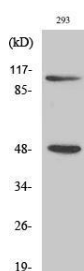


<b>Cat. No:</b>	AB-84769
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	POLY
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF-kappaB p105/p50. AA range:304-353
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000 Immunofluorescence: 1:50-200 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	105 kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	NFKB1; 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
<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>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles

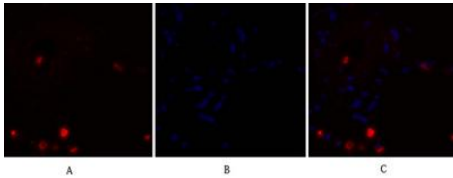


Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung tissue. 1, NFkB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at

Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using NFkB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500

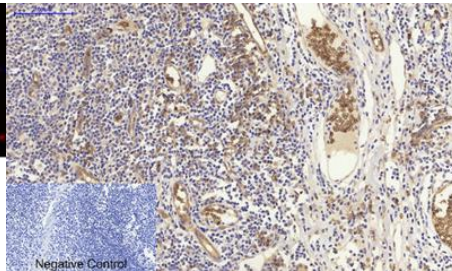
Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1,NFkB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). GAPDH Monoclonal Antibody(2B8)(green) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 was diluted

1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung tissue.

1,NFkB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-Tonsil tissue.

1,NFkB-p105/p50 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.