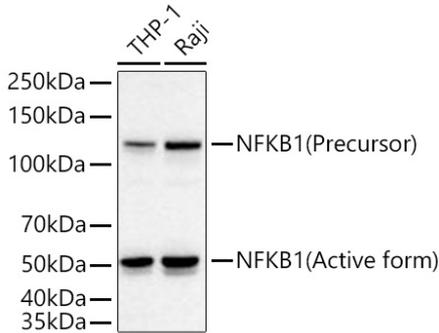




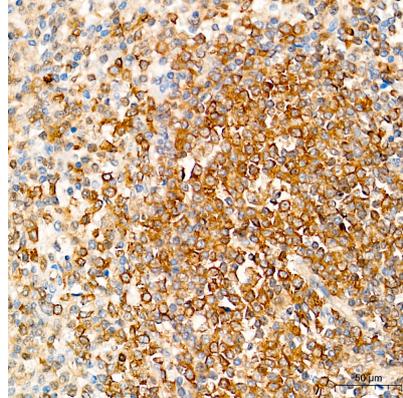
| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Product name: | NFKB1 Rabbit Monoclonal antibody |
| Cat number: | AB27463 |
| Conjugate: | Unconjugated |
| Size: | 100 ug |
| Concentration: | 1mg/ml |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Immunogen: | Synthetic peptide. This information is considered to be commercially sensitive. |
| Reactivity: | Human,Mouse |
| Applications: | WB 1:1000 - 1:2000 IHC-P 1:200 - 1:400 IP 0.5µg-4µg antibody for 200µg-400µg extracts of whole cells ELISA Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL ChIP 5µg antibody for 5µg-20µg of Chromatin. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements. |
| Molecular Weight: | 50 kDa(Active form)/120 kDa(Precursor) |
| Purification: | Affinity purification |
| Form: | liquid |
| Buffer: | PBS containing 50% glycerol and 0.05% BSA, preserved with proclin300 or sodium azide (as specified on the Certificate of Analysis), pH 7.3. |
| Storage: | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| Synonyms: | KBF1; EBP-1; NF-kB; CVID12; NF-kB1; NFKB-p50; NFkappaB; NF-kappaB; NFKB-p105; NF-kappa-B1; NF-kappabeta |
| Background: | 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. NFKB is a critical regulator of the immediate-early response to viral infection. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms, at least one of which is proteolytically processed. |

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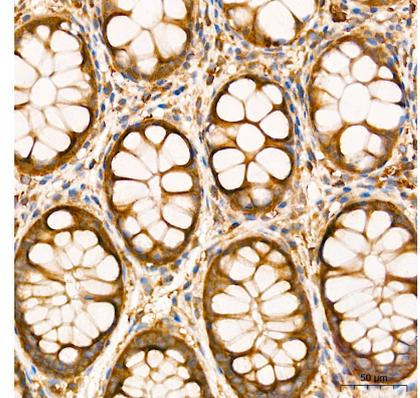
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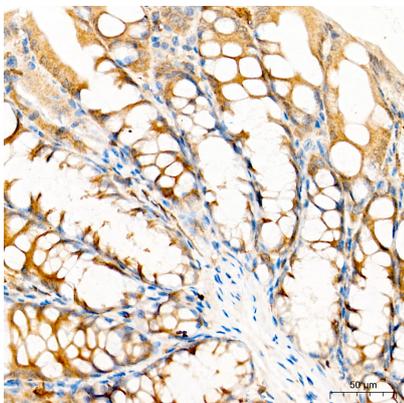
Western blot analysis of various lysates using NFKB1 Rabbit mAb at 1:1000 dilution incubated overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:10000 dilution. Lysates/proteins: 25 µg per lane. Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST. Detection: ECLWest Pico Plus. Exposure time: 10 s.



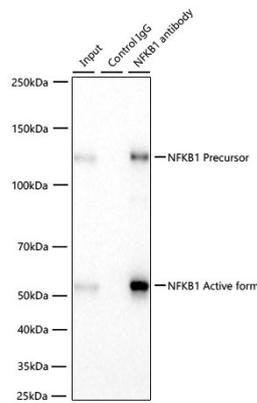
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human spleen tissue using NFKB1 Rabbit mAb at a dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval performed with 0.01M Tris-EDTA Buffer (pH 9.0) prior to IHC staining.



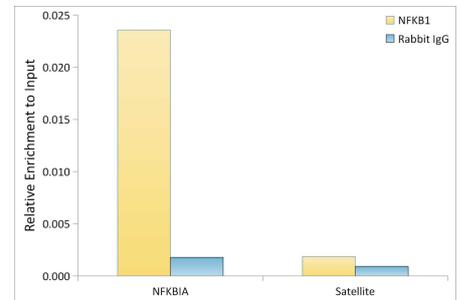
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Human colon tissue using NFKB1 Rabbit mAb at a dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval performed with 0.01M Tris-EDTA Buffer (pH 9.0) prior to IHC staining.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse colon tissue using NFKB1 Rabbit mAb at a dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). High pressure antigen retrieval performed with 0.01M Tris-EDTA Buffer (pH 9.0) prior to IHC staining.



Immunoprecipitation of NFKB1 from 300 µg extracts of Raji cells was performed using 1 µg of NFKB1 Rabbit mAb. Rabbit Control IgG was used to precipitate the Control IgG sample. IP samples were eluted with 1x reducing Laemmli Buffer. The Input lane represents 10% of the total input. Western blot analysis of immunoprecipitates was conducted using NFKB1 Rabbit mAb at a dilution of 1:1000.



Chromatin immunoprecipitation was performed with 20 µg of cross-linked chromatin from MCF7, using 3 µg of NFKB1 Rabbit mAb and Rabbit IgG isotype control. The enrichment of immunoprecipitated DNA at different genomic loci was examined by quantitative PCR. The histogram compares the ratio of the immunoprecipitated DNA to the input at given loci.

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