### Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>100 μL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>NFKB1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding Specificity</td>
<td>pSer893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>Human, Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clonality</td>
<td>Polyclonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjugate</td>
<td>This NFKB1 antibody is un-conjugated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Product Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immunogen</th>
<th>KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human NF KappaB p105 around the phosphorylation site of Ser893</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isotype</td>
<td>IgG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicted Reactivity</td>
<td>Cow, Horse, Rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purification</td>
<td>Purified by Protein A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Target Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>NFKB1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Name</td>
<td>NFKB1 (NFKB1 Products)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Target Details

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. 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. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF-kappa-B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF-kappa-B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor (I-kappa-B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I-kappa-B is phosphorylated by I-kappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF-kappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. NF-kappa-B heterodimeric p65-p50 and RelB-p50 complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF-kappa-B p50-p50 homodimer is a transcriptional repressor, but can act as a transcriptional activator when associated with BCL3. NFKB1 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p105 and generation of p50 by a cotranslational processing. The proteasome-mediated process ensures the production of both p50 and p105 and preserves their independent function, although processing of NFKB1/p105 also appears to occur post-translationally.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm, Nucleus

Synonyms: p50, KBF1, p105, EBP-1, NF-kB1, NFKB-p50, NFkappaB, NF-kappaB, NFKB-p105, NF-kappa-B, Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p105 subunit, DNA-binding factor KBF1, Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 1, NFKB1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene ID:</th>
<th>4790</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UniProt:</td>
<td>P19838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pathways:
- p53 Signaling
- NF-kappaB Signaling
- RTK Signaling
- TCR Signaling
- TLR Signaling
- Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway
- Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway
- Activation of Innate immune Response
- Myometrial Relaxation and Contraction
- Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process
- Hepatitis C
- Toll-Like Receptors Cascades
- BCR Signaling
- S100 Proteins
Application Details

Application Notes:
- **ELISA**: 1:500-1000
- **FCM**: 1:20-100
- **IHC-P**: 1:200-400
- **IHC-F**: 1:100-500
- **IF(IHC-P)**: 1:50-200
- **IF(IHC-F)**: 1:50-200
- **IF(ICC)**: 1:50-200

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1 µg/µL

Buffer: 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.

Preservative: ProClin

Precaution of Use: This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Expiry Date: 12 months

Images

**ELISA**

**Image 1.** Antigen: 0.2 µg/100 µL. Primary: Antiserum, 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000, 1:4000, 1:8000, 1:16000, 1:32000; Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1: 5000; TMB staining; Read the data in MicroplateReader by 450
Images

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN710666.