

## Product datasheet for **TA319254**

### **NFKB1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:5,000 - 1:25,000, WB: 1:500 - 1:2,000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Human NFkB p50 (NFKB1) peptide corresponding to a region near the N-terminus of the human protein conjugated to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH).
Formulation:	None
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	nuclear factor kappa B subunit 1
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_001158884</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 4790 Human</a> <a href="#">P19838</a>
Synonyms:	CVID12; EBP-1; KBF1; NF-kappa-B; NF-kappaB; NF-kB1; NFkappaB; NFKB-p50; NFKB-p105; p50; p105



[View online »](#)

**Note:** Anti NFkB p50 Antibody recognizes NFkB p50 which is a component of NFkB. NFkB was originally identified as a factor that binds to the immunoglobulin kappa light chain enhancer in B cells. It was subsequently found in non-B cells in an inactive cytoplasmic form consisting of NFkB bound to IkB. NFkB was originally identified as a heterodimeric DNA binding protein complex consisting of p65 (RelA) and p50 (NFkB1) subunits. Other identified subunits include p52 (NFkB2), c-Rel, and RelB. The p65, cRel, and RelB subunits are responsible for transactivation. The p50 and p52 subunits possess DNA binding activity but limited ability to transactivate. p52 has been reported to form transcriptionally active heterodimers with the NFkB subunit p65, similar to p50/p65 heterodimers. The heterodimers of p52/p65 and p50/p65 are regulated by physical inactivation in the cytoplasm by IkB-a. IkB-a binds to the p65 subunit, preventing nuclear localization and DNA binding. Low levels of p52 and p50 homodimers can also exist in cells.

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:** Acute myeloid leukemia, Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Apoptosis, B cell receptor signaling pathway, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, MAPK signaling pathway, Metabolic pathways, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Small cell lung cancer, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

## Product images:



All incubations except color development were performed using TBS supplemented with 0.1% Tween-20 at room temperature. The membrane was blocked in 5% dry milk for 2 h. After washing, a 1:1,000 dilution of the primary antibody was added to the membrane and incubated for 2 h. Washes with buffer were performed 4 times for 5' each. The western blot was incubated with secondary antibody (HRP Goat-a-Rabbit IgG [H&L]) diluted 1:2,000 for 1 h. Washes with TBS preceded color development.