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NFKB2 (vPair™) Antibodies

Cat#: R1342-vp

Lot#: Refer to vial

Predicted | Observed M.W.: 97, 52 | 52 kDa

Uniprot ID: Q00653

Application: WB

Quantity: 50 ul NFKB2 (N) (R1342-1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody &
50 ul NFKB2 (C) (R1342-2) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product Introduction:

vPair™ antibodies represent a pair of fully characterized antibodies that recognize two different regions of a target protein. The product is developed by Abiocode to address whether the signal observed truly represents the protein of interest, an often encountered issue in antibody-based assays. The use of a pair of fully characterized vPair™ antibodies in the same assay can validate signal specificity since vPair™ antibodies recognize two independent epitopes of the same protein. Different sets of vPair™ antibodies are developed at Abiocode to work with specific applications, including antibody arrays, Western blot, IP-Western, ChIP, IHC, and FACS.

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 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. The dimers bind at kappa-B sites in their target genes with distinct affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF-kappa-B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state by 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. 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RelB-p52 complex is a transcriptional activator. The NF-kappa-B p52-p52 homodimer is a transcriptional repressor. 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.

Species Specificity:

Human, Mouse

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Other Names:

Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit, DNA-binding factor KBF2, H2TF1, Lymphocyte translocation chromosome 10 protein, Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 2, Oncogene Lyt-10, LYT10, Lyt10

Source and Purity:

Rabbit polyclonal antibodies were produced by immunizing animals with GST-fusion proteins containing either the N-terminal [NFkB2 (N) (R1342-1)] or the C-terminal [NFkB2 (C) (R1342-2)] region of human NFkB2. Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Storage Buffer and Condition:

Supplied in 1 x PBS (pH 7.4), 100 ug/ml BSA, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% NaN₃. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 6 months from date of receipt.

Tested Applications:

WB: 1:1,000-1:3,000 (detect endogenous protein*)

*: The apparent protein size on WB may be different from the calculated M.W. due to modifications.

Product Data:

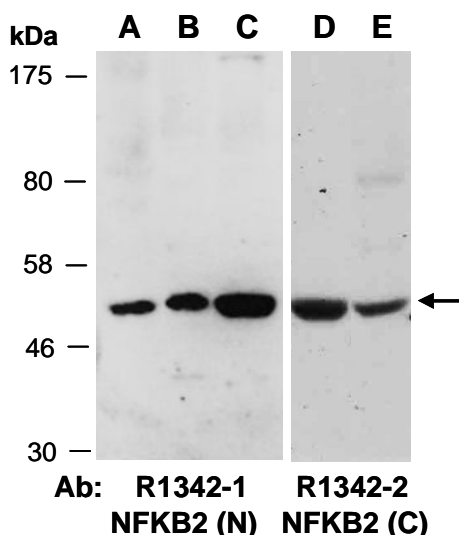


Fig 1. Western blot of total cell extracts from (A) human THP1, (B) mouse L929, (C, D) mouse brain, (E) human Jurkat; using 2 distinct Abs against 2 distinct regions of human NFkB2 at RT for 2 h. These Abs recognize the 52 kD form of NFkB2.