



NFκB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser932) Antibody

#11251

Catalog Number: 11251-1, 11251-2

Amount: 50μg/50μl, 100μg/100μl

Swiss-Prot No. : P19838

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at -20°C/1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized phosphopeptide derived from human NF κ B p105/p50 around the phosphorylation site of serine 932 (E-T-S^P-F-R).

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. The antibody against non-phosphopeptide was removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide corresponding to the phosphorylation site

Specificity/Sensitivity:

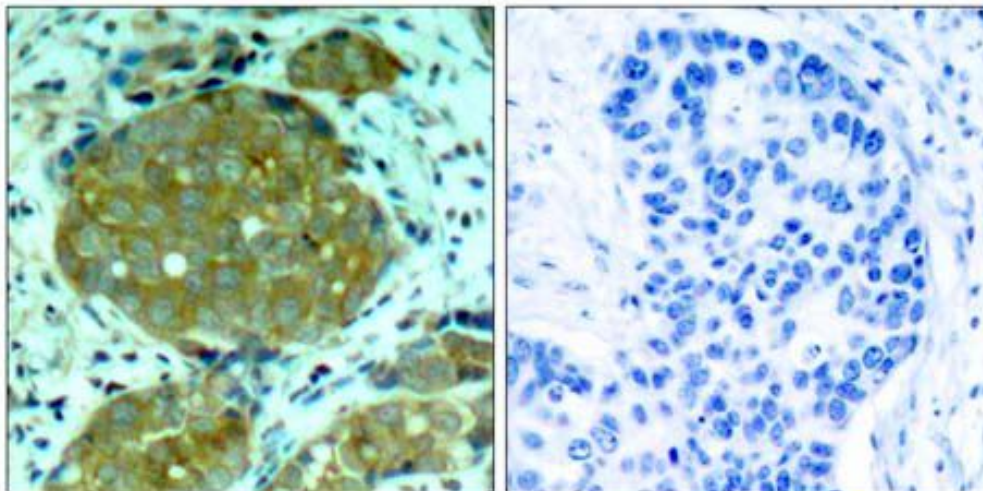
NF κ B-p105/p50 (phospho-Ser932) antibody detects endogenous levels of NF κ B-p105/p50 only when phosphorylated at serine 932.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications:

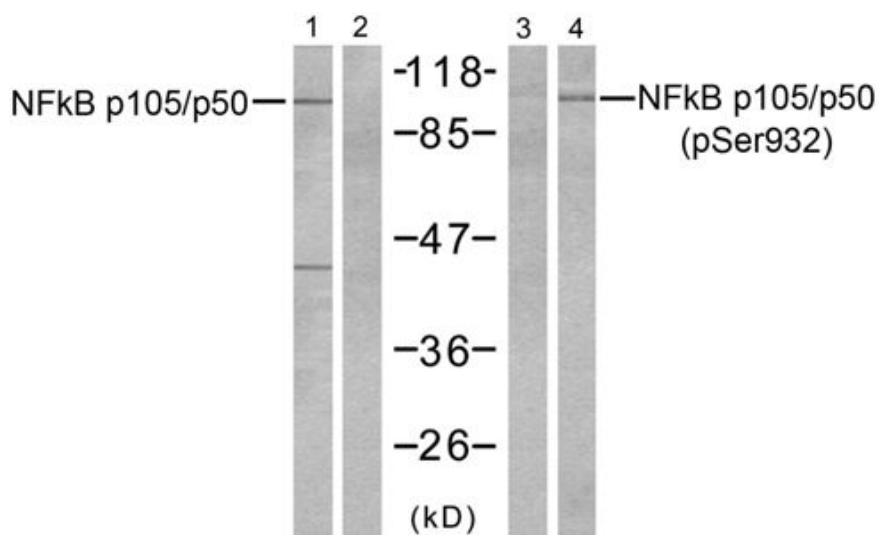
Predicted MW: 120kd

WB: 1:500~1:1000 IHC: 1:50~1:100



P-Peptide - +

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NF κ B p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser932) antibody (#11251).



TNF α +Calyculin A - - - +

Peptide - + - -

Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells, untreated or treated with TNF α (20ng/ml 5min) and Calyculin A (50nM 15min), using NF κ B p105/p50 (Ab-932) antibody (#21243, Line 1 and 2) and NF κ B p105/p50 (phospho-Ser932) antibody (#11251, Line 3 and 4).

Background :

NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in 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 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.

References:

- Sören Beinke et al. (2004) Biochem J. 382(Pt 2): 393–409.
Vigo Heissmeyer¹, et al. (1999) The EMBO Journal 18: 4766–4778,
F Chen, et al. (2006) Cell Death and Differentiation 13: 1835–1838.
Kris A. Steinbrecher, et al. (2005) Mol Cell Biol. 25(19): 8444–8455