

Anti-NFkB p105 / p50 (phospho S932) antibody ab194908

[2 References](#) [画像数 1](#)

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-NFkB p105 / p50 (phospho S932) antibody
製品の詳細	Rabbit polyclonal to NFkB p105 / p50 (phospho S932)
由来種	Rabbit
特異性	Recognises the p105 subunit.
アプリケーション	適用あり: WB
種交差性	交差種: Human
免疫原	Synthetic peptide within Human NFkB p105/ p50 (phospho S932). The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: P19838

特記事項

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	pH: 7.30 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 49% PBS
精製度	Immunogen affinity purified
ポリモノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

アプリケーション

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise保証は、次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab194908の使用に適用されず

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		1/500 - 1/2000. Predicted molecular weight: 105 kDa.

ターゲット情報

機能

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 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. p50 binds to the kappa-B consensus sequence 5'-GGRNNYYCC-3', located in the enhancer region of genes involved in immune response and acute phase reactions. In a complex with MAP3K8, NFKB1/p105 represses MAP3K8-induced MAPK signaling; active MAP3K8 is released by proteasome-dependent degradation of NFKB1/p105.

配列類似性

Contains 7 ANK repeats.
Contains 1 death domain.
Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

ドメイン

The C-terminus of p105 might be involved in cytoplasmic retention, inhibition of DNA-binding, and transcription activation.
Glycine-rich region (GRR) appears to be a critical element in the generation of p50.

翻訳後修飾

While translation occurs, the particular unfolded structure after the GRR repeat promotes the generation of p50 making it an acceptable substrate for the proteasome. This process is known as cotranslational processing. The processed form is active and the unprocessed form acts as an inhibitor (I kappa B-like), being able to form cytosolic complexes with NF-kappa B, trapping it in the cytoplasm. Complete folding of the region downstream of the GRR repeat precludes processing.
Phosphorylation at 'Ser-903' and 'Ser-907' primes p105 for proteolytic processing in response to TNF-alpha stimulation. Phosphorylation at 'Ser-927' and 'Ser-932' are required for BTRC/BTRCP-mediated proteolysis.

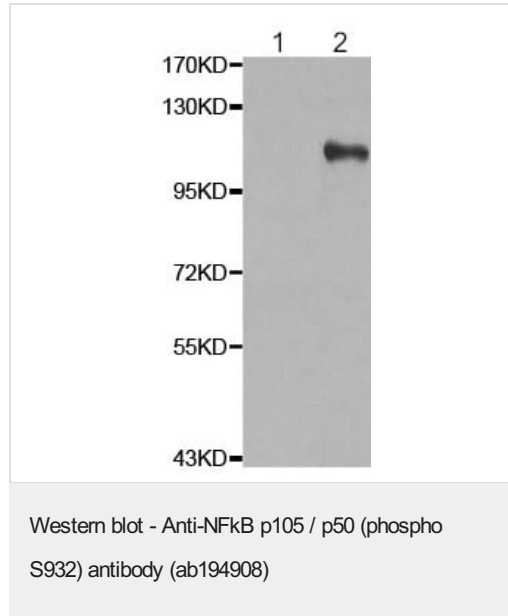
Polyubiquitination seems to allow p105 processing.

S-nitrosylation of Cys-61 affects DNA binding.

細胞内局在

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor.

画像



All lanes : Anti-NFκB p105 / p50 (phospho S932) antibody (ab194908) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1 : 293 cell extract untreated

Lane 2 : 293 cell extract treated with TNF-α

Predicted band size: 105 kDa

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