# NFκB-p105(Phospho-Ser907) Antibody

Catalog No: #AB11019

Package Size: #AB11019-1 50ul #AB11019-2 100ul #AB11019-4 25ul

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## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | NFκB-p105(Phospho-Ser907) Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide. |
| Applications | WB IHC |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Ms Rt |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of NFΓ B'IB-p105 only when phosphorylated at serine 907. |
| Immunogen Type | Peptide-KLH |
| Immunogen Description | Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 907(P-L-S(p)-P-A) derived from Human NFκB-p105. |
| Target Name | NFκB-p105 |
| Modification | Phospho-Ser907 |
| Other Names | p50; KBF1; NF-kB1; NFKB-p50; NFkappaB |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot: P19838NCBI Gene ID: 4790NCBI mRNA: NM_001165412.1 NCBI Protein: NP_001158884.1 |
| Concentration | 1.0mg/ml |
| Formulation | Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C |

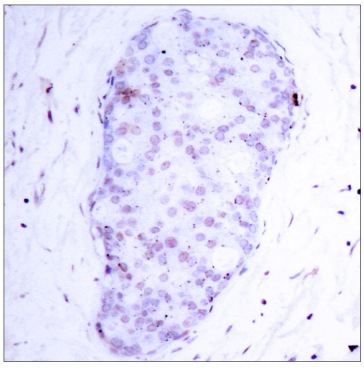
## Application Details

Predicted MW: 120kd

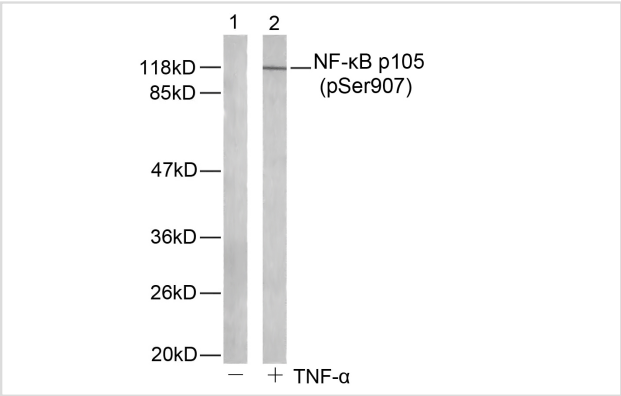
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

## Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NF-κB p105(phospho-Ser907) antibody (#AB11019).




Western blot analysis of extract from HeLa cells untreated or treated with TNF-α using NF-κB p105(phospho-Ser907) antibody (#AB11019).

## 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. 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.

Beg A.A., Baldwin A.S. Jr.Oncogene 9:1487-1492(1994)
Guizani-Tabbane L., Ben-Aissa K., Belghith M., Sassi A., Dellagi K.Infect. Immun. 72:2582-2589(2004)
Beinke S., Robinson M.J., Hugunin M., Ley S.C.Mol. Cell. Biol. 24:9658-9667(2004)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.