



NFκB p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser337)
Antibody

#11017

Catalog Number: 11017-1, 11017-2

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 NFκB p105/p50 around the phosphorylation site of serine 337 (R-K-S_P-D-L).

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:

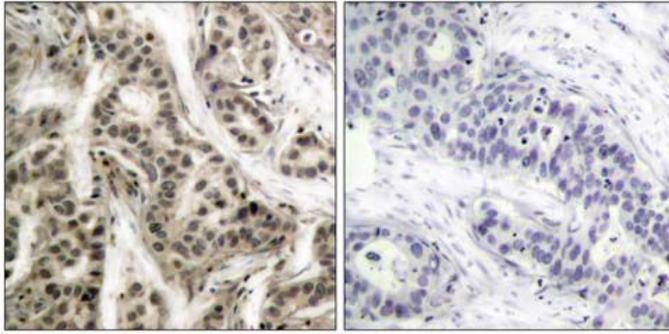
NF κ B-p105/p50 (phospho-Ser337) antibody detects endogenous levels of NF κ B-p105/p50 only when phosphorylated at serine 337.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications:

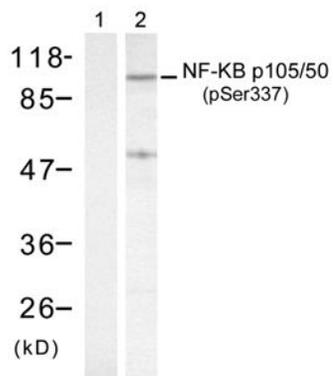
Predicted MW: 120kd

WB: 1:500~1:1000 IHC: 1:50~1:100 IF:1:100~1:200



P-Peptide - +

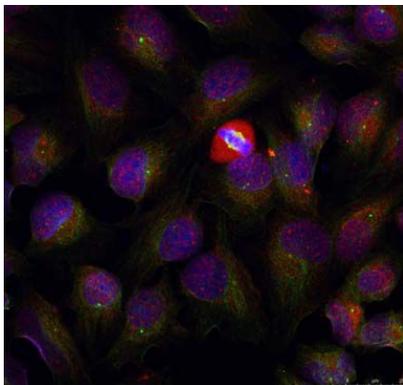
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NF- κ B p105/p50 (Phospho-Ser337) antibody (#11017).



TNF- α + Calyculin A + +

P-Peptide + -

Western blot analysis of extract from HeLa cells, using NF- κ B p105/p50 (phospho-Ser337) antibody (#11017, Lane 1 and 2).



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using NF- κ B p105/p50 (phospho-Ser337) antibody (#11017, Red)

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:

- Hou S, et al. (2003) J Biol Chem. 278(46): 45994-45998.
Baeuerle P A, et al. (1994) Annu Rev Immunol. 12:141-179.
Baeuerle P A, et al. (1996) Cell 87:13-20.
Haskill S, et al. (1991) Cell 65:1281-1289.