NF-κB1 p105/p50 Antibody		CHNOLOGY®			
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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.					

Information       IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP® Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.         Application       Dilution         Western Blotting       11:1000         Immunoprecipitation       1:50         Chromatin IP       1:50         Storage       Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glyce 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.         Specificity/Sensitivity       NF-kappaB p105/p50 Antibody detects endogenous levels of the precurser protein p102 cleavage product p50.         Source / Purification       Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide cor amino acids at the amino-terminus of human NF-kappaB p105.         Background       Transcription factors of the nuclear factor kB (NF-kB)/Rel family play a pivotal role in infilmmune responses (1.2). There are five family members in marmals: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, (p105/p50), and tp105 and p100 are proteolytically proteasome proteosynthe regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-kB is seq cytoplasm by IKB inbibitory proteins (3-5). NF-kB-actively, Rel proteins bind p50 and p52 to for complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-kB is seq cytoplasm by IKB inbibitory proteins (3-5). NF-kB actively, Rel p1000 to produce p52, which tri the nucleus (9-1).         Following IKK-mediated phosphorylation of p105 NF-kB at multiple sites (Ser921, 923, 9 Hits actroxy-terminus, SCF/B-TCP mediated processing produces the 50 kDa active form the nucleus (9-1).         Following IKK-mediated phosphorylation of p105 NF-kB at multiple sites (Ser921, 923, 9 Hits actroxy-terminus, SCF/B-TC	<b>Applications:</b> W, IP, ChIP	Reactivity: H Mk	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 50 Active form. 120 Precursor.	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #P19838	Entrez-Gene Id 4790
Western Blotting       1:1000         Immunoprecipitation       1:50         Storage       Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glyce 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.         Specificity/Sensitivity       NF-kappaB p105/p50 Antibody detects endogenous levels of the precurser protein p105 cleavage product p50.         Source / Purification       Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide cor amino acids at the amino-terminus of human NF-kappaB p105.         Background       Transcription factors of the nuclear factor kB (NF-kB/Rel family play a pivotal role in infimmune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammas: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, (p105/p50), and NF-kB2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed b proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bindytically processed b proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bindytically processed by protessome by NR inhibitory proteins (2-5). NF-kB activating agents can induce the phosy like proteins. StelA, c-Rel, RelB, NK-kB to enter the nucleus (9-11).         Following IKK-mediated phosphorylation and processing produces the 50 kDa active form complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-kB is see cytoplasm by IKB inhibitory proteins (2-6). NF-kB at multiple sites (Cer921, 923, 9 its carboxy-terminus, SCF/β-TrCP mediated phocessing produces the 50 kDa active form regulate the phosphorylation and processing of NF-kB 2 (1000 to produce p52, which tr the nucleus (9-11).         Background References       1. Baeuerle, PA, and Henkel, T. (1994) Annu Rev Immunol 12, 141-79.       2. Beauerle, PA, and Henkel, T. (1995) C	roduct Usage nformation		For optimal ChIP results, use 10 μl of antibody and 10 μg of chromatin (approximately 4 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells) per IP. This antibody has been validated using SimpleChIP <sup>®</sup> Enzymatic Chromatin IP Kits.				
20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.         Specificity/Sensitivity       NF-kappaB p105/p50 Antibody detects endogenous levels of the precurser protein p105 cleavage product p50.         Source / Purification       Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide cor amino acids at the amino-terminus of human NF-kappaB p105.         Background       Transcription factors of the nuclear factor xB (NF-kB/Rel family) play a pivotal role in inflimmune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammals: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, (p105/p50), and NF-kB2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed b proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bind p50 and p52 to forn complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-kB is seq cytoplasm by LKB inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF-KB-activating agents can induce the phosp lack by notice (9-11).         Background References       1. Baeuerle, PA. and Henkel, T. (1994) Annu Rev Immunol 12, 141-79.         Background References       1. Baeuerle, PA. and Baltimore, D. (1996) Cell 87, 13-20.         Background References       1. Baeuerle, FA. and Baltimore, D. (1996) Cell 87, 13-20.         Background References       1. Baeuerle, E.B. et al. (1991) Cell 65, 1281-9.         Senterle, E.B. et al. (1995) Cell 80, 573-82.       5. Whiteside, ST. et al. (1995) Cell 80, 573-82.         S. Whiteside, S.T. et al. (1995) Cell 80, 573-83.       1. Xiao, G. et al. (2001) Mol Cell 7, 413-26.         G. Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) Cell 80, 573-82.       5. Scherer, D.C. et al. (2001) Science 293, 1495-9.			Western Blotting Immunoprecipitati	on		1:1000 1:50	
cleavage product p50.         Source / Purification         Background         Transcription factors of the nuclear factor kB (NF-kB)Rel family play a pivotal role in infi         immune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammals: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, (p105/p50), and NF-kB2 (p100/p52). Both p103 and p100 are proteolytically processed b         proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins thin dp50 and p52 to for complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-kB is seq cytoplasm by IkB inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF-kB-activating agents can induce the phosp lorginal the phosphorylation and processing of NF-kB2 (p100/p52). Both p103 NF-kB is seq cytoplasm by IkB inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF-kB-activating agents can induce the phosp lorgination and processing of NF-kB2 (p100) to produce p52, which tr the nucleus (9-11).         Following IKK-mediated phosphorylation of p105 NF-kB at multiple sites (Ser921, 923, 9         its carboxy-terminus, SCF/B-TrCP mediated processing produces the 50 kDa active form         Background References       1. Baeuerle, PA. and Henkel, T. (1994) Annu Rev Immunol 12, 141-79.         2. Baeuerle, PA. and Henkel, T. (1994) Annu Rev Immunol 12, 141-79.         3. Haskili, S. et al. (1997) <i>EMBO</i> (16, 1413-26.         6. Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) <i>EMBO</i> (14, 143-26.         6. Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) <i>EMBO</i> (14, 143-26.         6. Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) <i>EMBO</i> (14, 143-26.         6. Traenckner, E.B. et al. (2001) <i>Mol Cell</i> 7, 407-83.         7. Scherer, D.C. et al. (2002) <i>EMBO</i> (21,	torage				150 mM NaCl, 100 µg	/ml BSA and 50% g	lycerol. Store at –
<ul> <li>amino acids at the amino-terminus of human NF-kapaB p105.</li> <li>Background</li> <li>Transcription factors of the nuclear factor kB (NF-kB)/Rel family play a pivotal role in infi immune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammalis. RelA, c-Rel, RelB, I (p105/p50), and NF-kB2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed b proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bind p50 and p52 to forr complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-kB is see cytoplasm by IkB inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF-kB-activating agents can induce the phospinor regulate the phosphorylation and processing of NF-kB2 (p100) to produce p52, which tr the nucleus (9-11).</li> <li>Following IKK-mediated phosphorylation of p105 NF-kB at multiple sites (Ser921, 923, 9 its carboxy-terminus, SCF/β-TrCP mediated processing produces the 50 kDa active form</li> <li>Baeuerle, PA. and Henkel, T. (1994) <i>Annu Rev Immunol</i> 12, 141-79.</li> <li>Baeuerle, PA. and Baltimore, D. (1996) <i>Cell</i> 87, 13-20.</li> <li>Haskill, S. et al. (1991) <i>Cell</i> 65, 1281-9.</li> <li>Thompson, J.E. et al. (1995) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 92, 11259-63.</li> <li>Scherre, D.C. et al. (1995) <i>PMBO J</i> 16, 1413-26.</li> <li>Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) <i>PMBO J</i> 14, 2876-83.</li> <li>Scherre, D.C. et al. (2001) <i>Mol Cell</i> 7, 401-9.</li> <li>Heissmeyer, V. et al. (2001) <i>Mol Cell</i> 7, 1024-1035.</li> <li>Orian, A. et al. (2000) <i>EMBO J</i> 19, 2580-2591.</li> </ul> Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., we Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 55 TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	pecificity/Sens	sitivity	NF-kappaB p105/p50 Antibody detects endogenous levels of the precurser protein p105 and its cleavage product p50.				
immune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammals: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, (p105/p50), and NF-xB2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed by proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bind p50 and p52 to for complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-xB is seq cytoplasm by IkB inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF-xB-activating agents can induce the phosy IkB proteins, targeting them for rapid degradation through the ubiquitin-proteasome p releasing NF-xB to enter the nucleus where it regulates gene expression (6-8). NIK and 1 regulate the phosphorylation and processing of NF-xB2 (p100) to produce p52, which tr the nucleus (9-11). Following IKK-mediated phosphorylation of p105 NF-xB at multiple sites (Ser921, 923, 9 lits carboxy-terminus, SCF/β-TrCP mediated processing produces the 50 kDa active form 1. Baeuerle, P.A. and Henkel, T. (1994) Annu Rev Immunol 12, 141-79. 2. Baeuerle, P.A. and Henkel, T. (1994) Annu Rev Immunol 12, 141-79. 2. Baeuerle, P.A. and Baltimore, D. (1996) Cell 80, 73-82. 5. Whiteside, S.T. et al. (1991) Cell 65, 1281-9. 4. Thompson, J.E. et al. (1995) Cell 80, 753-82. 5. Whiteside, S.T. et al. (1995) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 92, 11259-63. 8. Chen, Z.J. et al. (1996) Cell 84, 853-62. 9. Senfiteben, U. et al. (2001) Science 293, 1495-9. 10. Coope, H.J. et al. (2001) Science 293, 1495-9. 10. Coope, H.J. et al. (2000) Disclerce 2	ource / Purifica	ation	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids at the amino-terminus of human NF-kappaB p105.				
<ul> <li>2. Baeuerle, P.A. and Baltimore, D. (1996) <i>Cell</i> 87, 13-20.</li> <li>3. Haskill, S. et al. (1991) <i>Cell</i> 65, 1281-9.</li> <li>4. Thompson, J.E. et al. (1995) <i>Cell</i> 80, 573-82.</li> <li>5. Whiteside, S.T. et al. (1995) <i>EMBO J</i> 16, 1413-26.</li> <li>6. Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 92, 11259-63.</li> <li>8. Chen, Z.J. et al. (1996) <i>Cell</i> 84, 853-62.</li> <li>9. Senftleben, U. et al. (2001) <i>Science</i> 293, 1495-9.</li> <li>10. Coope, H.J. et al. (2001) <i>Mol Cell</i> 7, 401-9.</li> <li>12. Heissmeyer, V. et al. (2001) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 21, 1024-1035.</li> <li>13. Orian, A. et al. (2000) <i>EMBO J</i> 19, 2580-2591.</li> </ul> Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., we TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	ackground		immune responses (p105/p50), and NF proteasome to proc complexes that bin cytoplasm by IkB in IkB proteins, target releasing NF-kB to regulate the phosp the nucleus (9-11). Following IKK-medi	(1,2). There are five fan -ĸB2 (p100/p52). Both p duce p50 and p52, resp d DNA and regulate tran hibitory proteins (3-5). I ting them for rapid deg enter the nucleus where horylation and processi iated phosphorylation o	hily members in mamination of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection of the protection. In unstimute NF-κB-activating agent adation through the use of the regulates gene expanse of NF-κB2 (p100) to f p105 NF-κB at multipation of the protection of the	mals: RelA, c-Rel, Re teolytically processe ind p50 and p52 to lated cells, NF-ĸB is ts can induce the pl ubiquitin-proteason pression (6-8). NIK a produce p52, whic ole sites (Ser921, 92	HB, NF-κB1 ed by the form dimeric sequestered in the nosphorylation of ne pathway and nd ΙΚΚα (ΙΚΚ1) th translocates to 3, 927, and 932) on
Western Blot Buffer       IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 59 TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	ackground Re	ferences	2. Baeuerle, P.A. an 3. Haskill, S. et al. (1 4. Thompson, J.E. e 5. Whiteside, S.T. et 6. Traenckner, E.B. e 7. Scherer, D.C. et a 8. Chen, Z.J. et al. (1 9. Senftleben, U. et 10. Coope, H.J. et al 11. Xiao, G. et al. (2 12. Heissmeyer, V. e	d Baltimore, D. (1996) <i>C</i> 1991) <i>Cell</i> 65, 1281-9. t al. (1995) <i>Cell</i> 80, 573-8 c al. (1997) <i>EMBO J</i> 16, 14 et al. (1995) <i>EMBO J</i> 14, 2 l. (1995) <i>Proc Natl Acad</i> 1996) <i>Cell</i> 84, 853-62. al. (2001) <i>Science</i> 293, 7 l. (2002) <i>EMBO J</i> 21, 537 001) <i>Mol Cell</i> 7, 401-9. et al. (2001) <i>Mol Cell Bio</i>	ell 87, 13-20. 32. 413-26. 2876-83. <i>Sci USA</i> 92, 11259-63. 1495-9. 5-85. / 21, 1024-1035.	I-79.	
TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	pecies Reactiv	ity	Species reactivity is	determined by testing	in at least one approv	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
Applications Key         W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation ChIP: Chromatin IP	Vestern Blot Bı	uffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.				
	pplications Ke	y	W: Western Blotting IP: Immunoprecipitation ChIP: Chromatin IP				
Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human Mk: Monkey	ross-Reactivity	y Key	H: Human Mk: Mor	nkey			

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