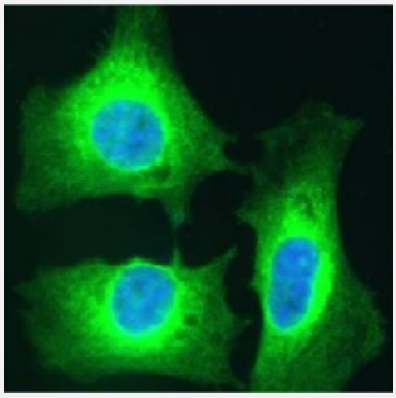
RecomAb™

NFKB2 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone SAIC-26C-15

Catalog # RAB03719 Size 200 ug

Applications



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of NFKB2 (green) in HeLa cell lysates using human anti-NFKB2 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone SAIC-26C-15 (Cat # RAB02792), and DAPI(blue).

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide corresponding to human NFKB2.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human NFKB2
Sequence	IEVDLVTHSDPPR
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Concentration	batch dependent
Isotype	IgG kappa

Recommend Usage	Immunofluorescence Immuno-MRM The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for up to 3 months. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Immunofluorescence

  Immunofluorescence analysis of NFKB2 (green) in HeLa cell lysates using human anti-NFKB2 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone SAIC-26C-15 (Cat # RAB02792), and DAPI(blue).

- Immuno-MRM (multiple reaction monitoring)

Gene Info — NFKB2

Entrez GeneID	4791
Protein Accession#	Q00653
Gene Name	NFKB2
Gene Alias	LYT-10, LYT10
Gene Description	nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 2 (p49/p100)
Omim ID	164012
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	NFKB has been detected in numerous cell types that express cytokines, chemokines, growth factors, cell adhesion molecules, and some acute phase proteins in health and in various disease states. NFKB is activated by a wide variety of stimuli such as cytokines, oxidant-free radicals, inhaled particles, ultraviolet irradiation, and bacterial or viral products. Inappropriate activation of NF-kappa-B has been linked to inflammatory events associated with autoimmune arthritis, asthma, septic shock, lung fibrosis, glomerulonephritis, atherosclerosis, and AIDS. In contrast, complete and persistent inhibition of NF-kappa-B has been linked directly to apoptosis, inappropriate immune cell development, and delayed cell growth. For reviews, see Chen et al. (1999) [PubMed 9895331] and Baldwin (1996) [PubMed 8717528].[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000020371|OTTHUMP00000059136|nuclear factor of kappa light chain gene enhancer in B-cells 2|nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 2

Pathway

- MAPK signaling pathway
- Pathways in cancer

Disease

- Alzheimer Disease
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Atherosclerosis
- Bronchiolitis
- Calcinosis
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Connective Tissue Diseases
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Susceptibility
- Edema
- Fetal Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hodgkin Disease
- Infant
- Inflammation
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders

- Multiple Myeloma
- Musculoskeletal Diseases
- Obesity
- Occupational Diseases
- Ovarian Failure
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome
- Pregnancy Complications
- Premature Birth
- Puberty
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections
- Skin Diseases
- Systemic Vasculitis
- Thrombophilia
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome