



Rabbit Anti-Human NFκB p52 monoclonal antibody, clone F.323.2 (CABT-L1496)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	This antibody is not cross-reactive with other family members.
Target	NFKB2
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues at the amino-terminus of human NF-κB2 p100/p52
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Non-human primate
Clone	F.323.2
Purification	Affinity Purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	FC, IHC-P, WB
Format	Liquid
Buffer	0.01M HEPES, pH 7.5, with 0.15M NaCl, 100μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol
Preservative	See individual product datasheet
Storage	-20°C

BACKGROUND

Introduction

NF-kappaB (Nuclear Factor kappa B) is a nuclear transcription factor found in all cell types and is involved in cellular responses to stimuli such as stress, cytokines, free radicals, ultraviolet irradiation, and bacterial or viral antigens. NF-kappaB plays a key role in regulating the immune response to infection. Consistent with this role, incorrect regulation of NF-kappaB has been linked to cancer, inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, septic shock, viral infection and improper immune development. There are five members in the NF-kappaB family: NF-kappaB1, NF-kappaB2, RelA (also named p65), RelB, and c-Rel. The most common form of NF-kappaB is the p50/RelA heterodimer, although other forms of NF-kappaB dimers, such as p50/p50, p52/p52, p52/RelA, p50/c-Rel, c-Rel/c-Rel, p52/RelB, and p50/RelB, have also been identified in some types of cells. The primary role of NF-kappaB is to maintain normal cellular functions that range from cell-to-cell communication to cell motility, cell cycle progression, and cell lineage development. The activity of NF-kappaB is tightly regulated by interaction with inhibitory IkappaB proteins.

Keywords

NFKB2;nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 2 (p49/p100);p52;p105;H2TF1;LYT10;CVID10;LYT-10;NF-kB2;nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[4791](#)

UniProt ID

[Q00653](#)