

# NF-KB Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

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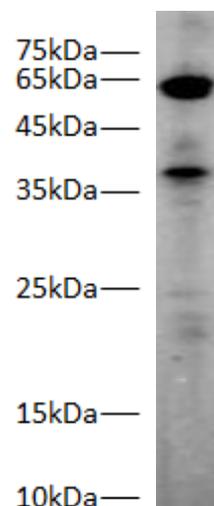
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Only For Research. Not For Diagnosis.

<b>Synonyms:</b>	p65; Rela;
<b>Attribute:</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Purity:</b>	Antigen Affinity Purification
<b>Application:</b>	ELISA, WB, IP
<b>Calculated MW:</b>	48kDa
<b>Observed MW:</b>	40+65kDa
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Zebra fish
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Recombinant Zebra fish NF-KB protein expressed by E.Coli
<b>Buffer:</b>	PBS with 0.1% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, pH 7.2
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot
<b>Recommended Dilution:</b>	WB: 1:1000-2000 IP: 1:5000-10000 IF: 1:100-200



Western blot of Zebra Fish whole lysates with anti-NF-KB Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000

## Background:

The Rel/NF-kappaB Signal Transduction Pathway Rel or NF-kappaB (NF-kB) proteins comprise a family of structurally-related eukaryotic transcription factors that are involved in the control of a large number of normal cellular and organismal processes, such as immune and inflammatory responses, developmental processes, cellular growth, and apoptosis. In addition, these transcription factors are persistently active in a number of disease states, including cancer, arthritis, chronic inflammation, asthma, neurodegenerative diseases, and heart disease (see DISEASES link). Nf-kappaB in homo sapiens is composed of 551aa, migrating as a 65kda band in SDS-PAGE; but in zebra fish, it consists of 455 amino acids and migrates as a 50kda one.

We focus on precise protein quantification