2200 Ringwood Ave. San Jose, CA 95131
1 (877) 594-3616 (Toll Free), (408) 747-0185
www.assaybiotechnology.com
tech@assaybiotech.com | order@assaybiotech.com

NFKB1(Phospho Ser337) (AB4333) Rabbit mAb

M2757

Key Features

Host Species
• Rabbit

Reactivity
• Human

Applications
• WB, ELISA

MW
• 0 kDa (calculated)
• 120 kDa (observed)

Isotype
• IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Application	Dilution
WB, ELISA	WB, 1:3000-1:18000 | ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 μg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements.

Storage

Storage Conditions	Store at-20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	The antibody is provided in liquid form in phosphate - buffered saline with 50% glycerol, 0.05% BSA, and 0.09% Sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	AB4333
Immunogen	A synthetic phosphorylated peptide around S337 of human NFKB1.
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of NFKB1 protein only when phosphorylated at Ser337. The antibody does not cross-react with NFKB1 phosphorylated at other sites.
Purification	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	Product concentration may vary by batch. Please refer to the product COA for details.

Target Information

Gene name	NFKB1
Protein Name	NFKB1(Phospho Ser337)

Database Link

Organism	Swiss Prot.	Gene ID
Human	P19838	4790

Background

This gene encodes a 105 kD protein which can undergo cotranslational processing by the 26S proteasome to produce a 50 kD protein. The 105 kD protein is a Rel protein-specific transcription inhibitor and the 50 kD protein is a DNA binding subunit of the NF-kappa-B (NFKB) protein complex. NFKB is a transcription regulator that is activated by various intra-and extra-cellular stimuli such as cytokines, oxidant-free radicals, ultraviolet irradiation, and bacterial or viral products. Activated NFKB translocates into the nucleus and stimulates the expression of genes involved in a wide variety of biological functions. Inappropriate activation of NFKB has been associated with a number of inflammatory diseases while persistent inhibition of NFKB leads to inappropriate immune cell development or delayed cell growth. NFKB is a critical regulator of the immediate-early response to viral

infection. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms, at least one of which is proteolytically processed.