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Produktinformation



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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

NFKB2 recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R04-4D6

Catalog Number: RAB02063

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human NFKB2.

Clone Name: R04-4D6

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to human NFKB2.

Theoretical MW (kDa): Calculated MW: 97 kD

Antibody Species: Rabbit

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Purification: Affinity purification

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Immunocytochemistry

Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:200)

Immunoprecipitation (1:20)

Western Blot (1:500-1:1000)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In 50 mM Tris-Glycine, pH 7.4 (0.15 M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA)

Storage Instruction: Store at -20 °C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 4791

Gene Symbol: NFKB2

Gene Alias: LYT-10, LYT10

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]