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Produktinformation



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

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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 SAIC-26C-15

Catalog Number: RAB03719

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide corresponding to human NFKB2.

Clone Name: SAIC-26C-15

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to human NFKB2

Sequence: IEVDLVTHSDPPR

Antibody Species: Rabbit

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

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.

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]