

CPTC-NFKB2-1 (CAB080366)

Uniprot ID: Q00653

Protein name: NFKB2_HUMAN

Full name: Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p100 subunit

Function: NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor present in almost all cell types and is the endpoint of a series of signal transduction events that are initiated by a vast array of stimuli related to many biological processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. NF-kappa-B is a homo- or heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing proteins RELA/p65, RELB, NFKB1/p105, NFKB1/p50, REL and NFKB2/p52. The dimers bind at kappa-B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences for different kappa-B sites that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF-kappa-B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF-kappa-B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor (I-kappa-B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I-kappa-B is phosphorylated by I-kappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF-kappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. In a non-canonical activation pathway, the MAP3K14-activated CHUK/IKKA homodimer phosphorylates NFKB2/p100 associated with RelB, inducing its proteolytic processing to NFKB2/p52 and the formation of NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complexes. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RelB-p52 complex is a transcriptional activator. The NF-kappa-B p52-p52 homodimer is a transcriptional repressor. NFKB2 appears to have dual functions such as cytoplasmic retention of attached NF-kappa-B proteins by p100 and generation of p52 by a cotranslational processing. The proteasome-mediated process ensures the production of both p52 and p100 and preserves their independent function. p52 binds to the kappa-B consensus sequence 5'-GGRNNYYCC-3', located in the enhancer region of genes involved in immune response and acute phase reactions. p52 and p100 are respectively the minor and major form; the processing of p100 being relatively poor. Isoform p49 is a subunit of the NF-kappa-B protein complex, which stimulates the HIV enhancer in synergy with p65. In concert with RELB, regulates the circadian clock by repressing the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer.

Subcellular location:

Nucleus

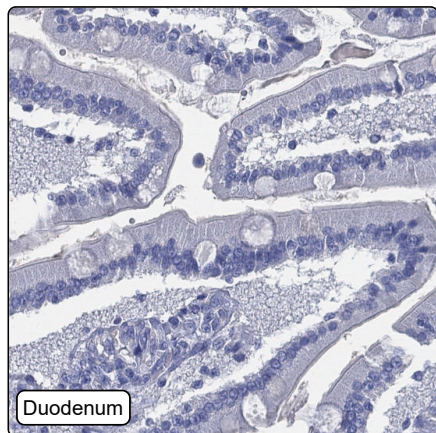
Cytoplasm

NOTE: Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B).

Protein existence: Experimental evidence at protein level

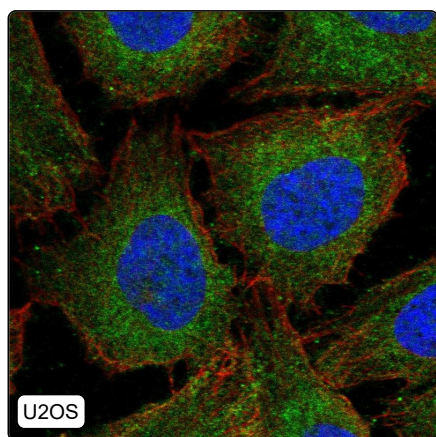
Comment:

Immunohistochemistry



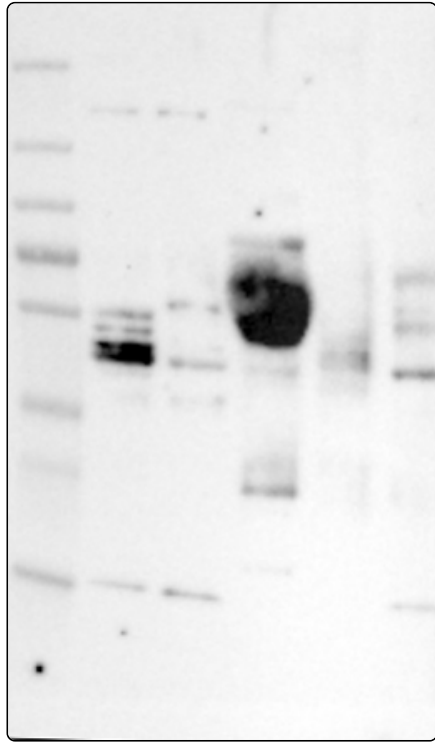
IHC protocol:	HIER pH6, Dilution 1:300
IHC test staining:	No positivity was observed.
Literature conformance:	Not consistent with gene/protein characterization data
Literature significance:	
RNA similarity:	Very low consistency between antibody staining and RNA expression data
RNA tissue specificity:	Low tissue specificity
RNA tissue distribution:	Detected in all
IHC Sibling similarity:	Other antibody shows dissimilar IHC staining pattern

Immunofluorescence



IF Overlay:	antibody (green), anti-tubulin (red) and DAPI (blue)
IF main location:	Endoplasmic reticulum - 5: Approved (auto)
IF additional location:	
IF approved for publication on HPA:	No
IF in U2OS:	ER

Western blot



WB Size markers (kDa):	250, 130, 100, 70, 55, 35, 25, 15, 10
WB Lanes:	Marker (1), RT-4 (2), U-251MG (3), Plasma (4), Liver (5), Tonsil (6)
WB Target weight (kDa):	3, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97
WB Validation:	Uncertain (Weak band of predicted size but with additional bands of higher intensity also present.)