

Anti-NF- κ B p65 Antibody
Catalog # ABO10984**Specification****Anti-NF- κ B p65 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, ICC
Primary Accession	Q04206
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Transcription factor p65(RELA) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, ICC in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-NF- κ B p65 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 5970****Other Names**

Transcription factor p65, Nuclear factor NF- κ -B p65 subunit, Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3, RELA, NFKB3

Calculated MW

60219 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat
Immunocytochemistry , 0.5-1 μ g/ml, Human, -
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Colocalized with DDX1 in the nucleus upon TNF-alpha induction (By similarity). Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I- κ -B). Colocalizes with GFI1 in the nucleus after LPS stimulation. .

Protein Name

Transcription factor p65

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human NF- κ B p65(143-158aa VPIEEQRG DYDLNAVR), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r° Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

Anti-NF-κB p65 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RELA**Synonyms** NFKB3**Function**

NF-κappa-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-κappa-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 heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 complex appears to be most abundant one. The dimers bind at κappa-B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences for different κappa-B sites that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. The NF-κappa-B heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 and RELA-REL complexes, for instance, function as transcriptional activators. NF-κappa-B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF-κappa-B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF-κappa-B inhibitor (I- κappa-B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I-κappa-B is phosphorylated by I-κappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF-κappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. The inhibitory effect of I- κappa-B on NF-κappa-B through retention in the cytoplasm is exerted primarily through the interaction with RELA. RELA shows a weak DNA- binding site which could contribute directly to DNA binding in the NF- κappa-B complex. Besides its activity as a direct transcriptional activator, it is also able to modulate promoters accessibility to transcription factors and thereby indirectly regulate gene expression. Associates with chromatin at the NF-κappa-B promoter region via association with DDX1. Essential for cytokine gene expression in T- cells (PubMed:15790681). The NF-κappa-B homodimeric RELA-RELA complex appears to be involved in invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. Key transcription factor regulating the IFN response during SARS-CoV-2 infection (PubMed:33440148).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-κappa-B) (PubMed:1493333). Colocalized with DDX1 in the nucleus upon TNF induction (PubMed:19058135) Colocalizes with GFI1 in the nucleus after LPS stimulation (PubMed:20547752). Translocation to the nucleus is impaired in L.moncytogenes infection

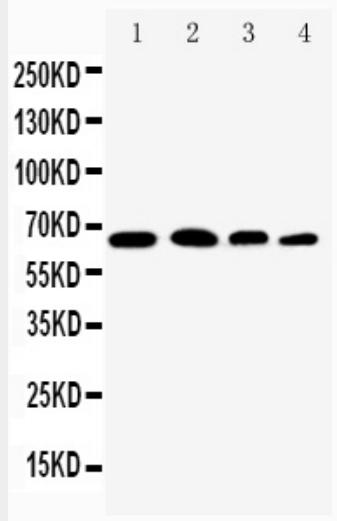
(PubMed:20855622)

Anti-NF- κ B p65 Antibody - Protocols

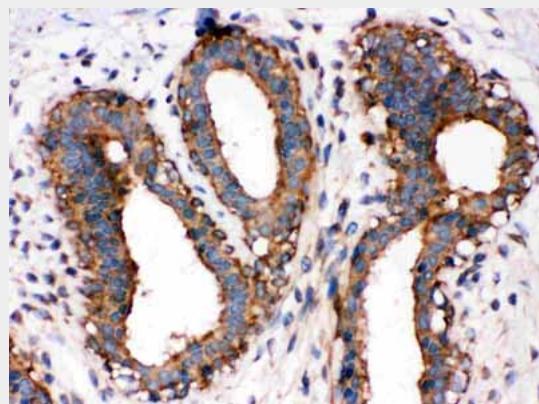
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-NF- κ B p65 Antibody - Images



Anti-NF- κ B p65 antibody, ABO10984, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate Lane 2: HEA Cell Lysate
Lane 3: A431 Cell Lysate Lane 4: JURKAT Cell Lysate



Anti-NF- κ B p65 antibody, ABO10984, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue

Anti-NF- κ B p65 Antibody - Background

RELA(V-REL AVIAN RETICULOENDOTHELIOSIS VIRAL ONCOGENE HOMOLOG A), also called NFKB3 or NFKB, p65 SUBUNIT. NFKB1 or NFKB2 is bound to REL, RELA, or RELB to form the NFKB complex. The NFKB complex is inhibited by I-kappa-B proteins, which inactivate NFKB by trapping it in the cytoplasm. The p65(RELA) heterodimer is the most abundant form of NFKB. And the RELA gene is located on 11q13.1. RELA is a nonhistone substrate of HDAC3 and that IKBA-dependent nuclear export of the HDAC3-deacetylated RELA replenishes the depleted cytoplasmic pool of latent NFKB-IKBA complexes for subsequent NFKB responses. RELA nucleocytoplasmic redistribution coincided with export of PPARG, and immunoprecipitation analysis indicated that PPARG-RELA association was dependent on the PPARG C-terminal ligand-binding domain. IKK-dependent phosphorylation of RELA on ser468 enhanced binding of GCN5 to RELA and RELA ubiquitination.