

**Anti-NF-kB p65 Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11796****Specification**

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**Anti-NF-kB p65 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q04206</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Transcription factor p65(RELA) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

**Reconstitution**

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

**Anti-NF-kB p65 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5970

**Other Names**

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

**Calculated MW**

60219 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**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-kappa-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 NaN3.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human NF-kB p65 recombinant protein (Position: F99-S551). Human NF-kB p65 shares 86% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse NF-kB p65.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, 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-kB p65 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** RELA

**Synonyms** NFKB3

**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 heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 complex appears to be most abundant one. 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 and RELA-REL complexes, for instance, function as transcriptional activators. 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. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B on NF-kappa-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-kappa-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-kappa-B promoter region via association with DDX1. Essential for cytokine gene expression in T-cells (PubMed:15790681). The NF-kappa-B homodimeric RELA-RELA complex appears to be involved in invasion-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. Key transcription factor regulating the IFN response during SARS-CoV-2 infection (PubMed:33440148).

**Cellular Location**

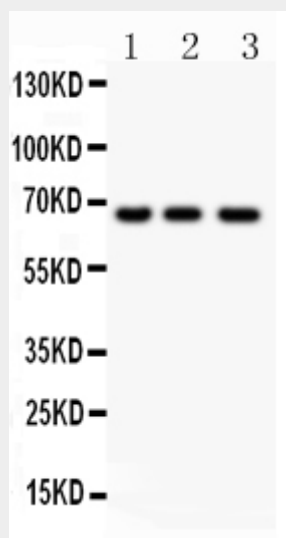
Nucleus. Cytoplasm Note=Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B) (PubMed:1493333). Colocalized with DDX1 in the nucleus upon TNF induction (PubMed:19058135) Colocalizes with GF11 in the nucleus after LPS stimulation (PubMed:20547752). Translocation to the nucleus is impaired in L.monocytogenes infection (PubMed:20855622)

## Anti-NF- $\kappa$ B p65 Picoband 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- $\kappa$ B p65 Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti-NF- $\kappa$ B p65 Picoband antibody, ABO11796-1.jpg All lanes: Anti- NF- $\kappa$ B p65 (ABO11796) at 0.5ug/ml  
Lane 1: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Lane 2: Colo320 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Lane 3: Hela Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug  
Predicted bind size: 64 KD  
Observed bind size: 64KD

## Anti-NF- $\kappa$ B p65 Picoband Antibody - Background

Transcription factor p65, also known as NFKB3 or NF- $\kappa$ B p65, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the RELA gene. It is mapped to 11q13.1. NFKB is an essential transcription factor complex involved in all types of cellular processes, including cellular metabolism, chemotaxis, etc, and it may play a role in inflammatory conditions of the peripheral nervous system. Phosphorylation and acetylation of NFKB3 are crucial post-translational modifications required for NFKB activation. It has also been shown to modulate immune responses, and activation of NFKB3 is positively associated with multiple types of cancer. In addition to that, NFKB3 antagonizes TNFR1-JNK proliferative signals in epidermis and plays a nonredundant role in restraining epidermal growth.