

Product datasheet for **TA385155S**

NF- κ B p65 (RELA) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 3D2-4E9-7A8]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	3D2-4E9-7A8
Applications:	IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1/500-2000 IP: 1/20 ICC: 1/50-1/100 IHC: 1/50-300
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein of Transcription factor p65
Formulation:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.03% Proclin 300, pH 7.3.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability:	1 year
Predicted Protein Size:	Observed MW (kDa):65
Gene Name:	RELA proto-oncogene, NF- κ B subunit
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 5970 Human Q04206



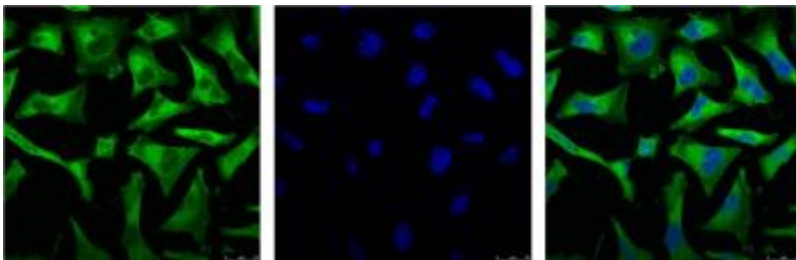
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Background:

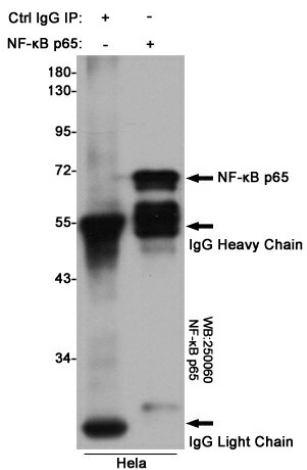
Swiss-Prot Acc.Q04206.NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor present in almost all cell types and is the endpoint of a series of signal transduction events that are initiated by a vast array of stimuli related to many biological processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell 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 and the heterodimeric p65-p50 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. 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. NF-kappa-B heterodimeric p65-p50 and p65-c-Rel complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF-kappa-B p65-p65 complex appears to be involved in invasion-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B upon NF-kappa-B the cytoplasm is exerted primarily through the interaction with p65. p65 shows a weak DNA-binding site which could contribute directly to DNA binding in the NF-kappa-B complex. Associates with chromatin at the NF-kappa-B promoter region via association with DDX1. Essential for cytokine gene expression in T-cells (PubMed:15790681).

Synonyms:

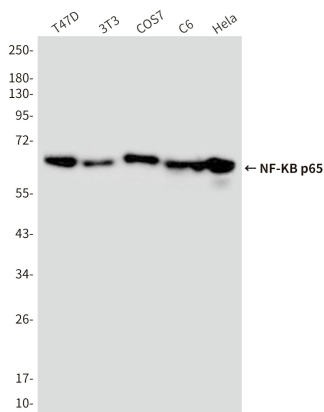
MGC131774; NFKB3; p65

Product images:

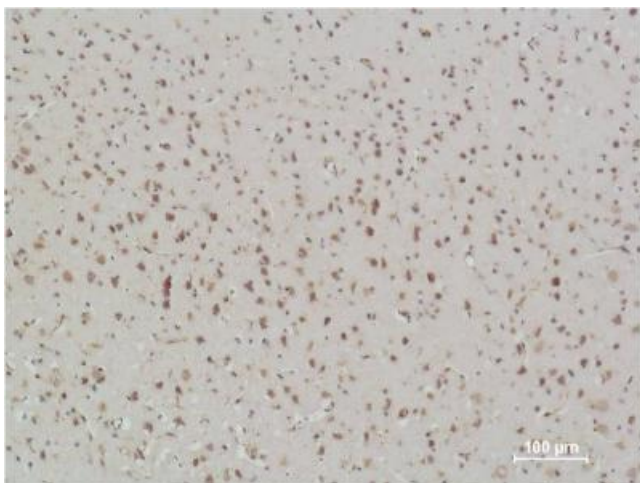
IF analysis of HeLa and DAPI diluted at 1:100.



Immunoprecipitation analysis of HeLa cell lysates using NF-κB p65 (3D2) Mouse mAb.



Western blot analysis of NF-κB p65 in T47D, 3T3, COS7, C6 and HeLa lysates using NF-κB p65 antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat Brain Tissue using NFκB p65 Mouse mAb diluted at 1:500.