

NFkB-p65(Ab-529) Antibody

Catalog No: #21210



Package Size: #21210-1 50ul #21210-2 100ul #21210-4 25ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

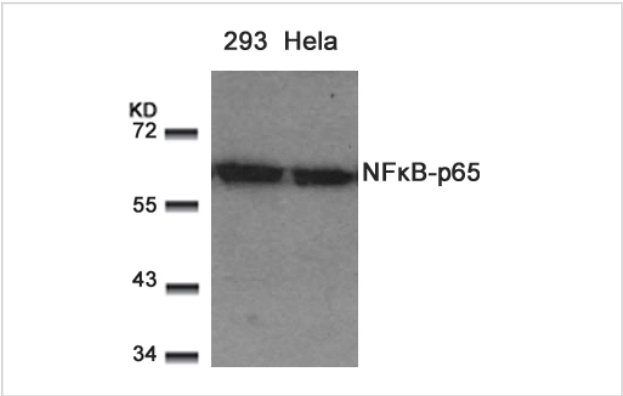
Description

Product Name	NFkB-p65(Ab-529) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total NFkB-p65 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa.527~531 (L-L-S-G-D) derived from Human NFkB-p65.
Target Name	NFkB-p65
Other Names	NFKB3; RELA; TF65; Transcription factor p65; p65
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q04206NCBI Protein: NP_001138610.1
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

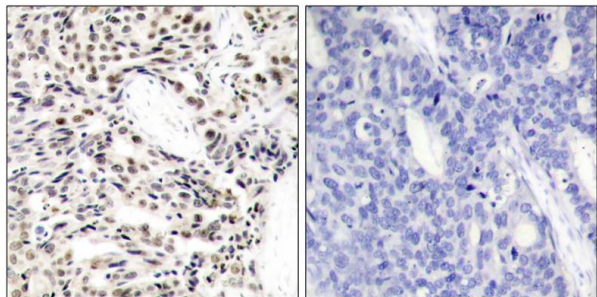
Application Details

Predicted MW: 65kd
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000
Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 and HeLa cells using NFkB-p65(Ab-529) Antibody #21210.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NFkB-p65(Ab-529) Antibody #21210(left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).

Background

NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in 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 in 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.

Xu C, et al (2005) *Oncogene*:24(28): 4486-95.

McNulty SE, et al. (2004) *Pigment Cell Res* Apr; 17(2): 173-80.

Madrid LV, et al. (2001) *J Biol Chem*: 276(22): 18934-40.

Wang D, et al. (2000) *J Biol Chem* : 275(42): 32592-7.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.