



NFκB-p65 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-01908
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;pig
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	RELA
Protein Name	Transcription factor p65
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF-kappaB p65. AA range:247-296
Specificity	NFκB-p65 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFκB-p65 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	RELA; NFKB3; Transcription factor p65; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3
Observed Band	60kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . 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-alpha induction (PubMed:19058135). Colocalizes with GFI1 in the nucleus after LPS stimulation (PubMed:20547752). Translocation to the nucleus is impaired in L.monocytogenes infection (PubMed:20855622). .
Tissue Specificity	Bone,Colon,Pancreas,Placenta,
Function	function: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



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Background

NF-kappa-B is a ubiquitous transcription factor involved in several biological processes. It is held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state by specific inhibitors. Upon degradation of the inhibitor, NF-kappa-B moves to the nucleus and activates transcription of specific genes. NF-kappa-B is composed of NFKB1 or NFKB2 bound to either REL, RELA, or RELB. The most abundant form of NF-kappa-B is NFKB1 complexed with the product of this gene, RELA. Four transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011],

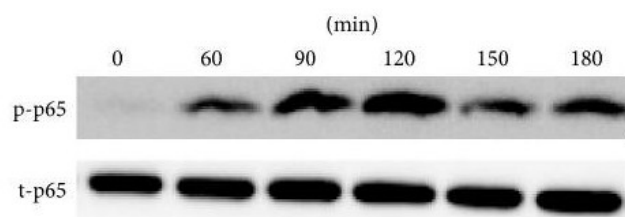
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

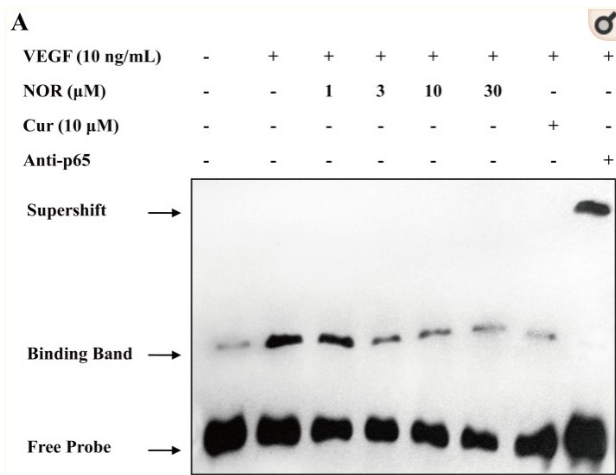
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

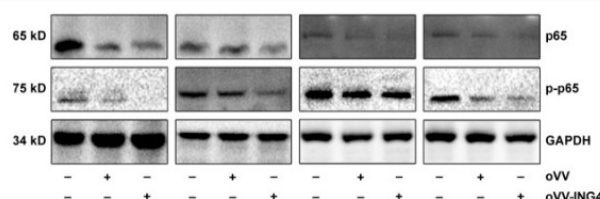
Products Images



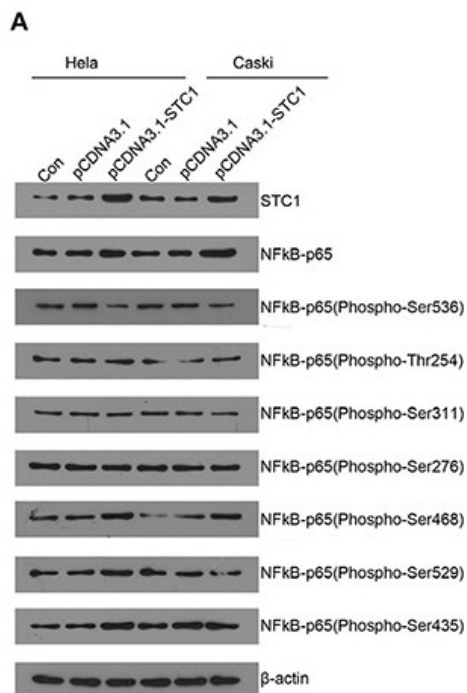
Yan, Jinchuan, et al. "CD137 regulates NFATc1 expression in mouse VSMCs through TRAF6/NF- κ B p65 signaling pathway." *Mediators of inflammation* 2015 (2015).



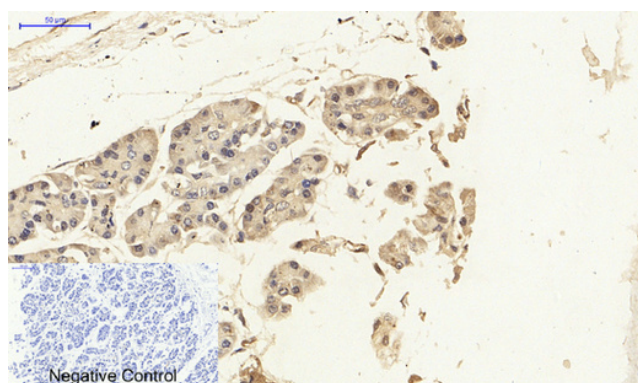
Lu, Qian, et al. "Norisoboldine suppresses VEGF-induced endothelial cell migration via the cAMP-PKA-NF- κ B/Notch1 pathway." *PloS one* 8.12 (2013): e81220.



Peng, Jiamin, et al. "synergistic suppression effect on tumor growth of acute myeloid leukemia by combining cytarabine with an engineered oncolytic vaccinia virus." *OncoTargets and therapy* 11 (2018): 6887.



Pan, Xi, et al. "STC1 promotes cell apoptosis via NF-κE phospho-P65 Ser536 in cervical cancer cells." *Oncotarget* 8.28 (2017): 46249.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-stomach-cancer tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.