



NF- κ B p65 (Acetyl Lys310) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18334
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Applications	WB,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	RELA
Protein Name	Transcription factor p65
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	NF- κ B p65 (Acetyl Lys310) Antibody detects endogenous levels of NF κ B-p65 protein only when acetylated at K310. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):TFkSI
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200;
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	\geq 90%
Storage Stability	-15 $^{\circ}$ C to -25 $^{\circ}$ C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 $^{\circ}$ C)
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	65kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	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 GF11 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	NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processed such as inflammation,

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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. PTM:Phosphorylation on 'Ser-536' stimulates acetylation on 'Lys-310' and interaction with CBP; the phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity. PTM:Reversibly acetylated; the acetylation seems to be mediated by CBP, the deacetylation by HDAC3. Acetylation at 'Lys-122' enhances DNA binding and impairs association with NFKBIA. Acetylation at 'Lys-310' is required for full transcriptional activity in the absence of effects on DNA binding and NFKBIA association. Acetylation can also lower DNA-binding and results in nuclear export. PTM:Ubiquitinated, leading to its proteosomal degradation. Degradation is required for termination of NF-kappa-B response. similarity:Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain. subcellular location:Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B). subunit:Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p50 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-c-Rel complex. Homodimer; component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p65 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p52 complex. May interact with ETHE1. Binds AES and TLE1. Interacts with TP53BP2. Binds to and is phosphorylated by the activated form of either RPS6KA4 or RPS6KA5. Interacts with ING4 and this interaction may be indirect. Interacts with CARM1, USP48 and UNC5CL. Interacts with IRAK1BP1 (By similarity). Interacts with NFKBID (By similarity). Interacts with NFKBIA. Interacts with GSK3B. Interacts with NFKBIB (By similarity). Interacts with NFKBIE. Interacts with NFKBIZ (By similarity). Part of a 70-90 kDa complex at least consisting of CHUK, IKBKB, NFKBIA, RELA, IKBKAP and MAP3K14. Interacts with HDAC3; HDAC3 mediates the deacetylation of RELA. Interacts with HDAC1; the interaction requires non-phosphorylated RELA. Interacts with CBP; the interaction requires phosphorylated RELA. Interacts (phosphorylated at 'Thr-254') with PIN1; the interaction inhibits p65 binding to NFKBIA. Interacts with SOCS1. Interacts with UXT. Interacts with MTDH. Interacts with human respiratory syncytial virus (HRSV) protein M2-1.

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.

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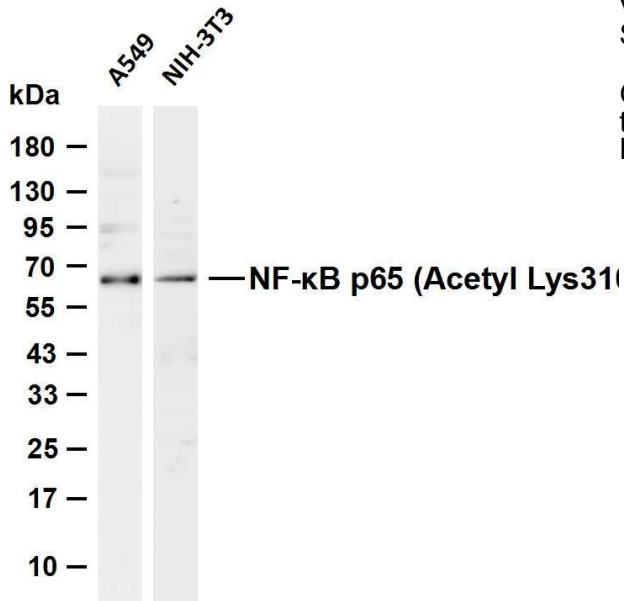
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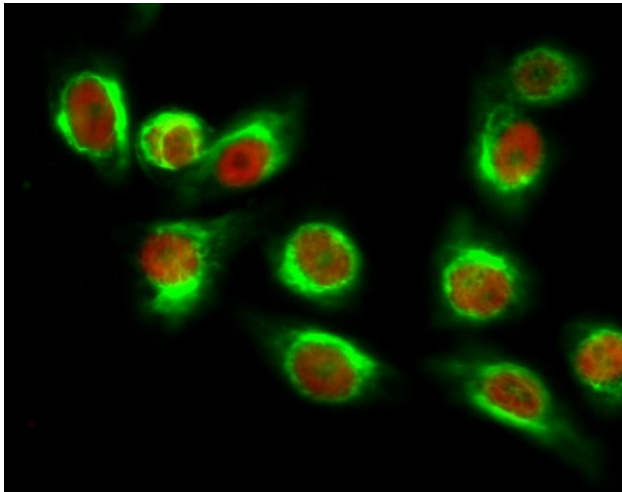
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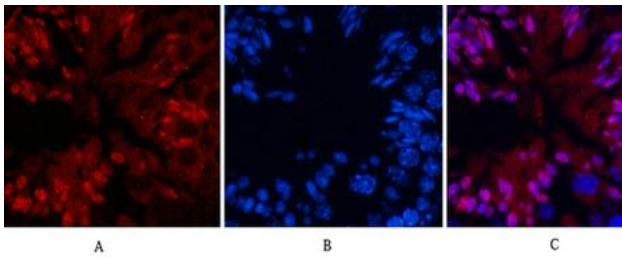
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Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-NF- κ B p65 (Acetyl Lys310) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: A549 Lane 2: NIH-3T3
Predicted band size: 60kDa Observed band size: 65kDa



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1, NF- κ B-p65 (Acetyl Lys310) Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 $^{\circ}$ overnight). β -Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (5G3) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4 $^{\circ}$ overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog:



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse-testis tissue. 1, NF- κ B-p65 (Acetyl Lys310) Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 $^{\circ}$ C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

