

## Product datasheet for **TA319205**

### **NF-kB p65 (RELA) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:5,000 - 1:25,000, WB: 1:2,000, IHC: 1:200, IF: 1:200, Gel Shift: 0.5 uL - 1.0 uL
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	This antibody was purified from whole rabbit serum prepared by repeated immunizations with the NFkB p65 peptide corresponding to the NLS of the human protein conjugated to KLH using maleimide. A residue of cysteine was added to the amino terminal end to facilitate coupling.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	RELA proto-oncogene, NF-kB subunit
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_001138610</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 5970 Human</a> <a href="#">Q04206</a>
Synonyms:	NFKB3; p65



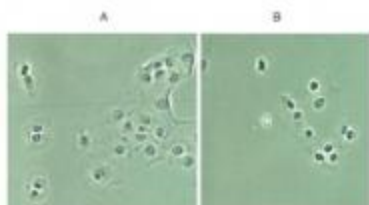
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**Note:** NFkB was originally identified as a factor that binds to the immunoglobulin kappa light chain enhancer in B cells. It was subsequently found in non-B cells in an inactive cytoplasmic form consisting of NFkB bound to IkB. NFkB was originally identified as a heterodimeric DNA binding protein complex consisting of p65 (RelA) and p50 (NFkB1) subunits. Other identified subunits include p52 (NFkB2), c-Rel, and RelB. The p65, cRel, and RelB subunits are responsible for transactivation. The p50 and p52 subunits possess DNA binding activity but limited ability to transactivate. p52 has been reported to form transcriptionally active heterodimers with the NFkB subunit p65, similar to p50/p65 heterodimers. Low levels of p52 and p50 homodimers can also exist in cells. The heterodimers of p52/p65 and p50/p65 are regulated by physical inactivation in the cytoplasm by IkB-a. IkB-a binds to the p65 subunit, preventing nuclear localization and DNA binding. IkB-a binding masks the NFkB nuclear localisation signal (NLS). A broad range of external stimuli lead to activation of NFkB and set off signalling cascades that ultimately converge on the IkB kinase (IKK) complex. Activated IKK specifically and directly phosphorylates IkB-a and this phosphorylation event targets IkB-a for degradation. As a consequence, NFkB NLS is uncovered and nuclear translocation occurs.

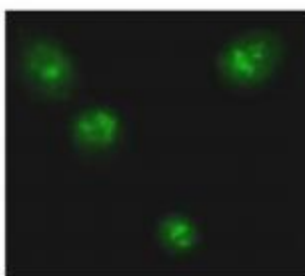
**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:** Acute myeloid leukemia, Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Apoptosis, B cell receptor signaling pathway, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, MAPK signaling pathway, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Small cell lung cancer, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

## Product images:



Immunochemical's Rabbit anti-p65 NLS was used at a 1:200 dilution to detect p65 in (A) control DU145 cells and (B) TNF stimulated DU145 cells. Although DU145 show relatively high basal levels of nuclear p65 staining, significant enhancement of nuclear staining is seen in panel B as evidence of translocation and availability of the NLS to be bound by the antibody.



Rabbit anti-p65 NLS was used at a 1:200 dilution to detect p65 in TNF stimulated DU145 cells. Image shown is at a 1:400 magnification. Tissue was fixed and prepared as above. Storage Conditions: Store vial at -20°C or below prior to opening. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20°C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Expiration date is six (6) months from date of opening product.