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NF-KB p65 (YD14252) Rabbit mAb

货号: AYD11612

产品信息

反应	Human,Mouse
宿主	Rabbit
克隆性	Monoclonal
预测反应	
应用	WB
推荐浓度	**WB: 1:1000-1:10000:** **IHC-P: 1:200-1:1600:** **ICC/IF: 1:100-1:500:** **IP: 1:20-1:50:**
理论分子量	60kDa/60kDa
实测分子量	65 kDa
形式	Liquid
保存条件	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.75% BSA,50% glycerol,pH7.3.
偶联物	Unconjugated
阳性对照	
细胞定位	Nucleus, Cytoplasm
纯化	亲和纯化

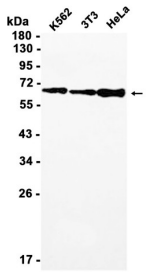
抗原信息

抗原信息	

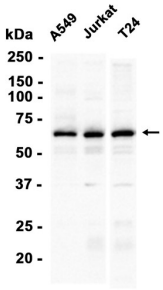
靶点信息

研究背景	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. The heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 and RELA-REL complexes, for instance, function as transcriptional activators. 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. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B on NF-kappa-B through retention in the cytoplasm is exerted primarily through the interaction with RELA. RELA shows a weak DNA-binding site which could contribute directly to DNA binding in the NF-kappa-B complex. Besides its activity as a direct transcriptional activator, it is also able to modulate promoters accessibility to transcription factors and thereby indirectly regulate gene expression. Associates with chromatin at the NF-kappa-B promoter region via association with DDX1. Essential for cytokine gene expression in T-cells (PubMed:15790681). The NF-kappa-B homodimeric RELA-RELA complex appears to be involved in invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. Key transcription factor regulating the IFN response during SARS-CoV-2 infection (PubMed:33440148) 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. The heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 and RELA-REL complexes, for instance, function as transcriptional activators. 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. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B on NF-kappa-B through retention in the cytoplasm is exerted primarily through the interaction with RELA. RELA shows a weak DNA-binding site which could contribute directly to DNA binding in the NF-kappa-B complex. Besides its activity as a direct transcriptional activator, it is also able to modulate promoters accessibility to transcription factors and thereby indirectly regulate gene expression (PubMed:29813070). Associates with chromatin at the NF-kappa-B promoter region via association with DDX1. Essential for cytokine gene expression in T-cells (By similarity). The NF-kappa-B homodimeric RELA-RELA complex appears to be involved in invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression (By similarity)
基因ID	5970
基因名	RELA, Rela
Swiss	Q04206 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q04206/entry), Q04207 (https://www.uniprot.org/uniprotkb/Q04207/entry)
别名	NF-KB p65 (YD14252),NF-KB p65 (YD14252) Rabbit mAb,RELA,Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit,Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3,NFKB3

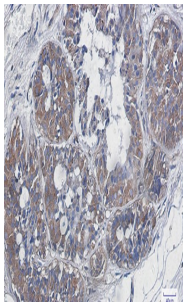
产品验证



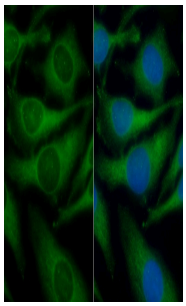
Western blot analysis of extracts from k562, 3T3, HeLa cells using AYD11612 at 1:10000.



Western blot analysis of extracts from A549, Jurkat, T24 cells using at 1:10000.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast cancer using antibody.,1:500



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells labelling NF-KB p65 with The cells were fixed with cold 100% methanol (10min, 4℃) and blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween 2 0 for 1h. The cells were then incubate with db11612 (1:100) at room temprature for 1h, followed by a furt her incubation at room temperature for 45min with Goat Anti Rabbit lgG (H+L)-AF488 . Nuclear DNA was l abeled in blue with DAPI.

实验步骤

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