



产品详情

NF- $\kappa$ B p65(8K5)Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

产品货号	产品名称	储存条件	保质期
IM72019	NF- $\kappa$ B p65(8K5)Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody	-20℃	1 年

## 产品概述:

产品货号	IM72019
别名	RELA;NFKB3;Transcription factor p65;Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit;Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3
产品名称	NF- $\kappa$ B p65(8K5)Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
类别	抗体产品
基因名称	RELA
蛋白名称	Transcription factor p65
Clonality	Monoclonal
推荐应用	WB, IHC-P, IF-P, IF-F, IF-ICC, IP, ELISA
反应种属	Human, Mouse, Rat
存储缓冲液	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Human Gene ID	5970
Human Swissprot No.	Q04206
Mouse Gene ID	19697

Mouse Swissprot No.	Q04207
特异性	Endogenous
稀释度	IHC-P 1:1000-1:4000, WB 1:1000-1:5000, IF-P/IF-F/IF-ICC 1:200-1:1000, ELISA 1:5000-1:20000, IP 1:50-1:200
参考分子量	70kDa
预测分子量	65kDa
宿主	Rabbit
同种型	IgG, Kappa
背景介绍	<p>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.</p> <p>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].</p>
组织表达	Bone, Colon, Pancreas, Placenta,
细胞定位	Cytoplasm, Nucleus
功能	<p>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</p>

## 功能

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 invasin-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

功能	<p>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.</p>
纯化	Protein A

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