

Rabbit NFkB p65 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-NFkB p65 antibody

NFkB p65 (C20) Antibody

CATALOG #
AAA13851

HOST
Rabbit

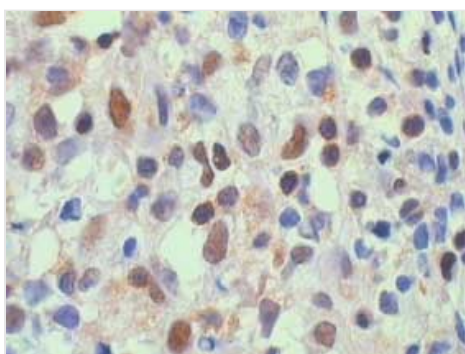
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

NFkB p65; Polyclonal Antibody; NFkB p65 (C20) Antibody; anti-NFkB p65 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	NFkB p65 (C20), reacts with NFkB p65 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting, immunoprecipitation and immunohistochemistry. Western Blotting starting dilution: 1:400-1:1000.
Form/Format	Each vial contains 200 ug/ml of affinity-purified rabbit IgG, NFkB p65 (C20), in 1 ml PBS containing 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% gelatin.
Application Notes	Western blotting starting dilution: 1:400-1:1000.
Source	NFkB p65 (C20) is provided as an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody, raised against a peptide mapping to the carboxy terminus of human NFkB p65.
Competition Studies	A blocking peptide is also available, for use in competition studies. Each vial contains 100ug of peptide in 0.5ml PBS 0.1% sodium azide and 100 ug BSA.
Preparation and Storage	Store this product at 4°C, do not freeze. The product is stable for one year from the date of receipt.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NFkB p65 antibody

Members of the rel/NFkB family of transcription factors are involved in the regulation of cellular responses, such as growth, development, and the inflammatory response. They share a structural motif known as the rel homology region (RHR), the C-terminal one third of which mediates protein dimerization (2, 6, 8). Complexes of p50 (NF-kB1) or p52 (NF-kB2) are generated through the processing of p105 and p100 precursors, respectively. These are usually associated with members of the Rel family (p65, c-Rel, Rel B). The homo- and heterodimer formed through combinations of NFkB/Rel proteins bind distinct kB sites to regulate the transcription of different genes (7, 9). In resting cells, NFkB is retained in the cytoplasm bound to inhibitory proteins of the Ikb family. Degradation of Ikb proteins occurs with cell activation, via a variety of signals, including inflammatory cytokines and bacterial lipopolysaccharides (LPS) as well as oxidative and fluid mechanical stress. This results in nuclear translocation of NFkB and the transcriptional gene activation of proinflammatory genes (1, 9). It has been suggested that NFkB plays a role in the development of numerous pathological states. Activation of NFkB induces gene programs leading to transcription of factors that promote inflammation, such as leukocyte adhesion molecules, cytokines, and chemokines. It is also thought that there are some substances with possible anti-inflammatory effects that are also NFkB regulated. There is some evidence indicating NFkB as a key factor in the pathophysiology of cardiac ischemia-reperfusion injury as well as the development of insulin dependent Diabetes Mellitus (4, 3).

References

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/nfkb-p65-antibody-elisa/13851>