

Mouse NFkB p65 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-NFkB antibody

NFkB p65 Monoclonal Antibody (5G6)

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA293545	Mouse	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunoprecipitation, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

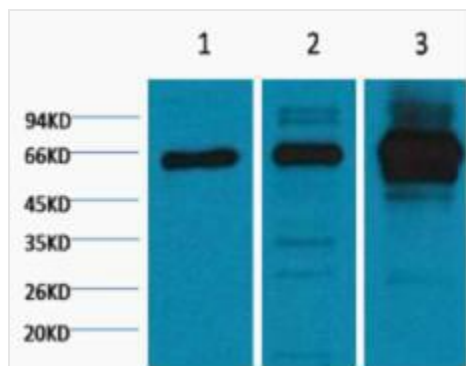
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

NFkB p65; Monoclonal Antibody; NFkB p65 Monoclonal Antibody (5G6); RELA; NFKB3; Transcription factor p65; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3; anti-NFkB antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

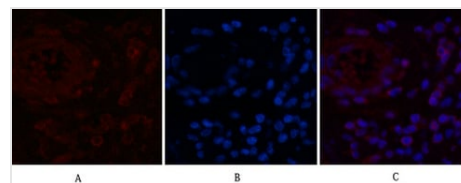
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	5G6
Applicable Applications for anti-NFkB antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

IMAGES



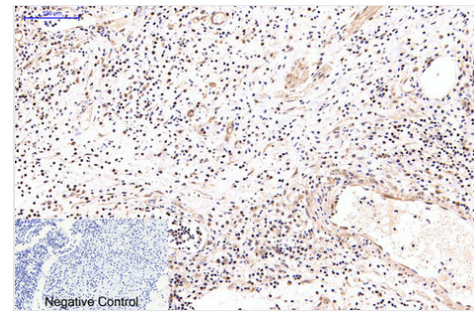
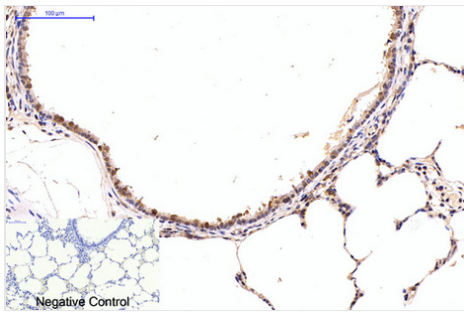
WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: WB: 1:500-2000 Western blot analysis of 1) Hela, 2) Rat Heart Tissue, 3) Mouse Spleen Tissue, diluted at 1:2000.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Dilution: IF: 1:200 Immunofluorescence analysis of Human-appendix tissue. 1, NFkB p65 Monoclonal Antibody(5G6)(red) was diluted at 1:200(4 degree 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



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Dilution: IHC 1:50-300 Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1, NF-kB p65 Monoclonal Antibody (5G6) was diluted at 1:200 (4 degree C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 degree C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

WB (Western Blot)

Dilution: WB: 1:500-2000 IP: 1:200 IF: 1:200 IHC 1:50-300 Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-Appendix tissue. 1, NF-kB p65 Monoclonal Antibody (5G6) was diluted at 1:200 (4 degree C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 degree C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-NF-kB antibody

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. Beside 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.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	223468681
NCBI GeneID	5970
NCBI Accession #	NP_001138610.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001145138.1
UniProt Accession #	Q04206; Q6GTV1; Q6SLK1
Molecular Weight	60,219 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	transcription factor p65 isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A (avian)
NCBI Official Symbol	RELA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	p65; NFKB3

NCBI Protein Information	transcription factor p65; NF-kappa-B p65delta3; nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit; nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3
UniProt Protein Name	Transcription factor p65
UniProt Gene Name	RELA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	NFKB3
UniProt Entry Name	TF65_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/nfkb-p65-antibody-clone-5g6-immunoprecipitation-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/293545>