

# Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody ab243

## 2 References

### 製品の概要

製品名	Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody
製品の詳細	Sheep polyclonal to NF-kB p65
由来種	Sheep
特異性	NF-kB1 recognises full length human p65 and proteolytic fragments containing the DNA binding domain.
アプリケーション	<b>適用あり:</b> WB, IP, ELISA, GSA, Functional Studies
種交差性	<b>交差種:</b> Human

### 製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.5% BSA
精製度	IgG fraction
特記事項(精製)	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography.
ポリ/モノ	ポリクローナル
アイソタイプ	IgG

### アプリケーション

**The Abpromise guarantee**      **Abpromise保証は、** 次のテスト済みアプリケーションにおけるab243の使用に適用されます

アプリケーションノートには、推奨の開始希釈率がありますが、適切な希釈率につきましてはご検討ください。

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
WB		1/200 - 1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 60 kDa.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ELISA		1/2000.
GSA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Functional Studies		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Has been used to study preformed heterodimers of p50 and p65 <i>in vitro</i>
EMSA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

## ターゲット情報

### 機能

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 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 invasion-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B upon NF-kappa-B in 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. Associates with chromatin at the NF-kappa-B promoter region via association with DDX1.

### 配列類似性

Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

### ドメイン

the 9aaTAD motif is a transactivation domain present in a large number of yeast and animal transcription factors.

### 翻訳後修飾

Ubiquitinated, leading to its proteasomal degradation. Degradation is required for termination of NF-kappa-B response.

Monomethylated at Lys-310 by SETD6. Monomethylation at Lys-310 is recognized by the ANK repeats of EHMT1 and promotes the formation of repressed chromatin at target genes, leading to down-regulation of NF-kappa-B transcription factor activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 without preventing monomethylation at Lys-310 and relieves the repression of target genes.

Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 and promotes transcription factor activity (By similarity). Phosphorylation on Ser-536 stimulates acetylation on Lys-310 and interaction with CBP; the phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity.

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 association. Acetylation can also lower DNA-binding and results in nuclear export. Interaction with BRMS1 promotes deacetylation of 'Lys-310'.

#### 細胞内局在

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B). Colocalized with RELA in the nucleus upon TNF-alpha induction.

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