

NF-κB p65 (E498) Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

H M R Hm Mk Mi B Dg Pg GP	Endogenous	65	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q04206	Entrez-Gene I o 5970
•	Immunofluorescence	try (Paraffin) e (Immunocytochem	istry)		Dilution 1:1000 1:50 1:200 1:100 1:100
	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
sitivity				-кВ p65/RelA prote	in. It does not
cation	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Glu498 of human NF-κB p65/RelA protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
	Transcription factors of the nuclear factor κB (NF-κB)/Rel family play a pivotal role in inflammatory and immune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammals: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, NF-κB1 (p105/p50), and NF-κB2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed by the proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bind p50 and p52 to form dimeric complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-κB is sequestered in the cytoplasm by IκB inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF-κB-activating agents can induce the phosphorylation of IκB proteins, targeting them for rapid degradation through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway and releasing NF-κB to enter the nucleus where it regulates gene expression (6-8). NIK and IKKα (IKK1) regulate the phosphorylation and processing of NF-κB2 (p100) to produce p52, which translocates to the nucleus (9-11).				
eferences	1. Baeuerle, P.A. and Henkel, T. (1994) <i>Annu Rev Immunol</i> 12, 141-79. 2. Baeuerle, P.A. and Baltimore, D. (1996) <i>Cell</i> 87, 13-20. 3. Haskill, S. et al. (1991) <i>Cell</i> 65, 1281-9. 4. Thompson, J.E. et al. (1995) <i>Cell</i> 80, 573-82. 5. Whiteside, S.T. et al. (1997) <i>EMBO J</i> 16, 1413-26. 6. Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) <i>EMBO J</i> 14, 2876-83. 7. Scherer, D.C. et al. (1995) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 92, 11259-63. 8. Chen, Z.J. et al. (1996) <i>Cell</i> 84, 853-62. 9. Senftleben, U. et al. (2001) <i>Science</i> 293, 1495-9. 10. Coope, H.J. et al. (2002) <i>EMBO J</i> 21, 5375-85. 11. Xiao, G. et al. (2001) <i>Mol Cell</i> 7, 401-9.				
•	eferences	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunohistochemist Immunofluorescence Flow Cytometry (Fixed Supplied in 10 mM so 20°C. Do not aliquot to residues surrounding and peptide affinity of Transcription factors immune responses (1 (p105/p50), and NF-kl proteasome to produ complexes that bind l cytoplasm by IkB inhi IkB proteins, targetin releasing NF-kB to en regulate the phospho the nucleus (9-11). eferences 1. Baeuerle, P.A. and I 2. Baeuerle, P.A. and I 3. Haskill, S. et al. (199 4. Thompson, J.E. et al 5. Whiteside, S.T. et al 6. Traenckner, E.B. et 7. Scherer, D.C. et al. (199 9. Senftleben, U. et al	Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochem Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. 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Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting **IP:** Immunoprecipitation **IHC-P:** Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin) **IF-IC:** Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) **FC-FP:** Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human M: Mouse R: Rat Hm: Hamster Mk: Monkey Mi: Mink B: Bovine Dg: Dog Pg: Pig GP: Guinea

Pig

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