

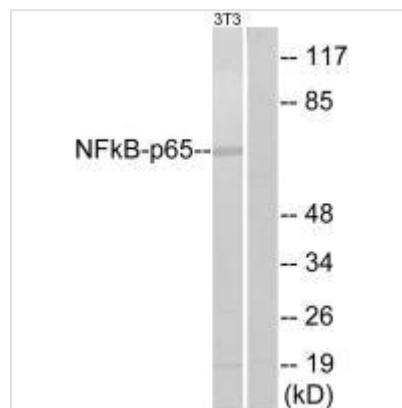


RELA (Ab-311) Antibody

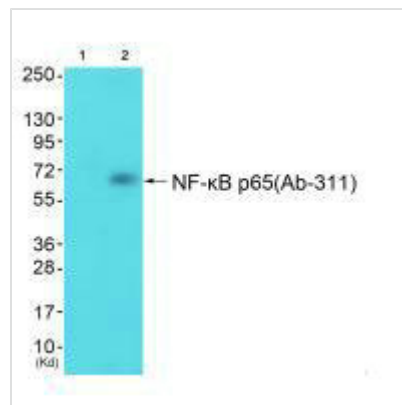
Product Code	CSB-PA128086
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	Q04206
Immunogen	Synthesized non-phosphopeptide derived from Human NF- κ B p65 around the phosphorylation site of serine 311 (F-K-S(p)-I-M).
Raised In	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total NF- κ B p65 protein.
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; WB: 1:500-1:3000
Relevance	<p>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 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.</p> <p>Baeuerle, P.A. and Henkel, T. (1994) <i>Annu. Rev. Immunol.</i> 12, 141-179. Baeuerle, P.A. and Baltimore, D. (1996) <i>Cell</i> 87, 13-20. Haskill, S. et al. (1991) <i>Cell</i> 65, 1281-1289. Thompson, J.E. et al. (1995) <i>Cell</i> 80, 573-582.</p>
Form	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.



Purification Method	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Alias	NFKB3; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit; RELA; TF65; Transcription factor p65
Product Type	Polyclonal Antibody
Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Target Names	RELA

Image


Western blot analysis of extracts from NIH-3T3, using NF-kappaB p65 (Ab-311) antibody.



Western blot analysis of extracts from cos-7 cells (Lane 2), using NF-κB p65 (Ab-311) antibody. The lane on the left is treated with synthesized peptide.