

Product datasheet

Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody ab231481

1 Image

Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to NF-kB p65
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> IHC-P
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human <b>Predicted to work with:</b> Mouse 
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic peptide within Human NF-kB p65 aa 250-350 (internal sequence). The exact sequence is proprietary. Database link: <a href="#">Q04206</a>
<b>Positive control</b>	IHC-P: Human prostate tissue.
<b>General notes</b>	<b>This product is FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. For commercial use, please contact <a href="mailto:partnerships@abcam.com">partnerships@abcam.com</a>.</b>

Reproducibility is key to advancing scientific discovery and accelerating scientists' next breakthrough.

Abcam is leading the way with our range of recombinant antibodies, knockout-validated antibodies and knockout cell lines, all of which support improved reproducibility.

We are also planning to innovate the way in which we present recommended applications and species on our product datasheets, so that only applications & species that have been tested in our own labs, our suppliers or by selected trusted collaborators are covered by our Abpromise™ guarantee.

In preparation for this, we have started to update the applications & species that this product is Abpromise guaranteed for.

We are also updating the applications & species that this product has been “predicted to work with,” however this information is not covered by our Abpromise guarantee.

Applications & species from publications and Abreviews that have not been tested in our own labs or in those of our suppliers are not covered by the Abpromise guarantee.

Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, as well as customer reviews and Q&As.

## Properties

---

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.60 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Immunogen affinity purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

## Applications

---

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab231481** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		1/100. Boil tissue sections in Citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 minutes followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 minutes. Incubate with primary antibody for 10 minutes at room temperature.

---

## Target

---

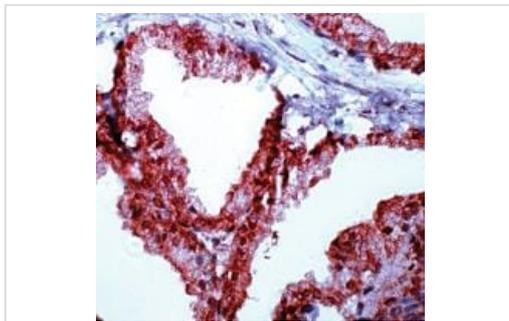
**Function**

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.

**Sequence similarities** Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

<b>Domain</b>	the 9aaTAD motif is a transactivation domain present in a large number of yeast and animal transcription factors.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	<p>Ubiquitinated, leading to its proteasomal degradation. Degradation is required for termination of NF-kappa-B response.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p>
<b>Cellular localization</b>	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.

## Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody (ab231481)

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostate tissue stained for NF-kB p65 using ab231481 at 1/100 dilution in immunohistochemical analysis.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

## Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you

- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <https://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

### **Terms and conditions**

---

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors