NFκB p65 Transcription Factor Assay Kit ab133112

*** 1 Abreviews  14 References  4 Images

Overview

**Product name**  NFκB p65 Transcription Factor Assay Kit

**Detection method**  Colorimetric

**Sample type**  Nuclear Extracts

**Assay type**  Semi-quantitative

**Assay time**  3h 30m

**Species reactivity**  Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Human

**Product overview**  NFκB p65 Transcription Factor Assay Kit ab133112 is a non-radioactive, sensitive ELISA-based method for detecting specific transcription factor DNA binding activity in nuclear extracts.

In the NFκB p65 assay, a double stranded DNA sequence containing the NFκB response element is immobilized onto the bottom of the wells of a 96-well plate. NFκB contained in a nuclear extract, binds to the NFκB response element, and is detected using an anti NFκB p65 antibody. A secondary antibody conjugated to HRP is added to provide a colorimetric readout at 450 nm.

NFκB p65 transcription factor assay protocol summary:
- prepare nuclear extracts from cells
- add samples to wells
- incubate for 1 hr or o/n
- wash with wash buffer
- add NFκB antibody and incubate for 1 hr, then wash
- add HRP-conjugated secondary antibody and incubate for 1 hr, then wash
- add developing solution and incubate for 15-45 min
- add stop solution
- analyze with microplate reader

**Platform**  Microplate reader

Properties

**Storage instructions**  Please refer to protocols.

**Components**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>96-Well Plate Cover</th>
<th>96 tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B upon NF-kappa-B 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.

**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 invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B upon NF-kappa-B 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.

**Domain**

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

**Post-translational modifications**

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’.

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’.

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’.

**Cellular localization**

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

After the treatment with LPS (10 μg/ml for 6 hrs), cells were lysed with hypotonic HEPES lysis buffer (pH 7.4) and centrifuged at 1000 g for 10 min at 4°C, supernatants were collected and used for the determination of intracellular p65- NF-κB by ELISA. The absorbance was read at 450 nm using spectrophotometer.

Jurkat cells were treated with PMA and ionomycin (+). Nuclear lysates were extracted (ab113474) and 40 uL, corresponding to 4e6 cells, were tested in duplicates (+/- SD).
Titration of positive control with or without inhibitor, background signal subtracted (duplicates; +/- SD).

Functional Assay: ab133112 NFkB p65 Transcription Factor Assay Kit

Assay of cell lysates isolated from stimulated (20 ng/ml TNF alpha for 30 minutes) and nonstimulated HeLa cells demonstrating NFkB (p65) activity.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

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