


## Product datasheet

### Biotin Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody [E379] ab205823

Recombinant RabMAb

[2 Images](#)

#### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Biotin Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody [E379]
<b>Description</b>	Biotin Rabbit monoclonal [E379] to NF-kB p65
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Conjugation</b>	Biotin
<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. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
<b>Positive control</b>	IHC-P: Human normal tonsil (FFPE sections)
<b>General notes</b>	<p>This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility</li><li>- Improved sensitivity and specificity</li><li>- Long-term security of supply</li><li>- Animal-free production</li></ul> <p>For more information <a href="#">see here</a>.</p> <p>Our RabMAb<sup>®</sup> technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to <a href="#">RabMAb<sup>®</sup> patents</a>.</p>

#### 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. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	E379

Isotype

IgG

## Applications

### The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab205823 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		1/50. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

## 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.

### 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.

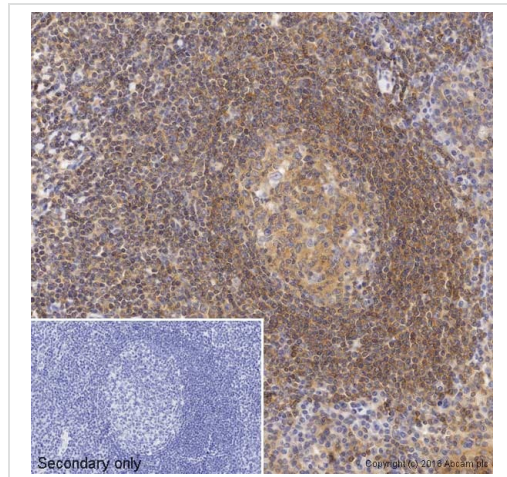
Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 and promotes transcription factor activity (By similarity). Phosphorylation on Ser-536 stimulates acetylation on Lys-310 and interaction with CBP; the phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity.

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'.

## 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







Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Biotin Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody [E379] (ab205823)

IHC image of NF-kB p65 staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded Human normal tonsil\*, performed on a Leica Bond™. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20 mins, before blocking of endogenous biotin using [ab64212](#). The section was then incubated with ab205823, 1/50 dilution, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated ABC system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX. The inset negative control image is taken from an identical assay without primary antibody.

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.

*\*Tissue obtained from the Human Research Tissue Bank, supported by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre*

Why choose a recombinant antibody?

 <p><b>Research with confidence</b> Consistent and reproducible results</p>	 <p><b>Long-term and scalable supply</b> Recombinant technology</p>
 <p><b>Success from the first experiment</b> Confirmed specificity</p>	 <p><b>Ethical standards compliant</b> Animal-free production</p>

Biotin Anti-NF-kB p65 antibody [E379] (ab205823)

**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**

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