



NF κ B-p65 (Acetyl-Lys218) Antibody

#15003

Catalog Number: 15003-1, 15003-2

Amount: 50 μ g/50 μ l, 100 μ g/100 μ l

Swiss-Prot No. :Q04206

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at -20°C/1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from Human NF κ B-p65 around the acetylation site of Lysine218.

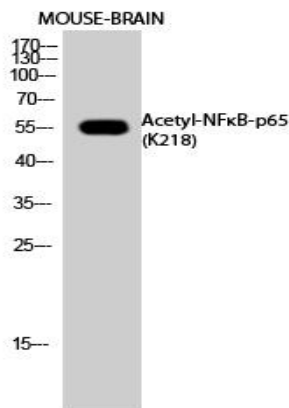
Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Specificity/Sensitivity: NF κ B-p65 (Acetyl-Lys218) Antibody detects endogenous levels of NF κ B-p65 protein only when acetylated at Lys218.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications:

Predicted MW: 60kd WB: 1:500~1:2000 IHC: 1:50-100



Western Blot analysis of MOUSE-BRAIN cells using

Acetyl-NF κ B-p65 (K218) Antibody

Background :

Transcription factors of the nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B)/Rel family is a ubiquitously expressed transcription factor that regulates many cytokine and Ig genes. It is involved in immune, inflammatory, viral, and acute phase responses. There are five family members in mammals: RelA (p65), c-Rel, RelB, NF- κ B1 (p105/p50) and NF- κ B2 (p100/p52). The most studied NF- κ B complex consists of the p50 and p65 subunits, both containing a 300 amino acid region with homology to the Rel proto-oncogene product. The p50 subunit binds DNA, whereas the p65 subunit is responsible for the interaction of NF- κ B with its inhibitor, I κ B. In most cell types, the p50/p65 heterodimer is located within the cytoplasm complexed to I κ B. This complex prevents nuclear translocation and activity of NF- κ B. In response to stimuli such as cytokines, LPS, and viral infections, I κ B is phosphorylated at critical residues. This phosphorylation induces dissociation of the I κ B/NF- κ B complex, allowing the free heterodimeric NF- κ B to form a heterotetramer that translocates to the nucleus. In the nucleus, it binds to the κ B site within promoters and enhancers and functions as a transcriptional activator.
