

## NFκB-p65 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No.</b>	IMB0130
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB; ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	RELA
<b>Protein Name</b>	Transcription factor p65
<b>Human Gene Id</b>	5970
<b>Swiss-Prot</b>	Q04206
<b>Formulation</b>	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500-1:2000 ELISA: 1:10000
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Concentration</b>	-
<b>Storage&amp;Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Background</b>	NF-kappa-B is a ubiquitous transcription factor involved in several biological processes. It is held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state by specific inhibitors. Upon degradation of the inhibitor, NF-kappa-B moves to the nucleus and activates transcription of specific genes. NF-kappa-B is composed of NFκB1 or NFκB2 bound to either REL, RELA, or RELB. The most abundant form of NF-kappa-B is NFκB1 complexed with the product of this gene, RELA. Four transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011].
<b>Subcellular Location.</b>	Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B). Colocalized with DDX1 in the nucleus upon TNF-alpha induction. Colocalizes with GFI1 in the nucleus after LPS stimulation. Translocation to the nucleus is impaired in L.monocytogenes infection.
<b>BiowMW</b>	-

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