

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse/Rat
Specificity	Detects human, mouse, and rat RelA/NFκB p65 in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human RelA/NFκB p65 isoform 1 Asn456-Ser551 Accession # Q04206
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

RelA belongs to a family of transcription factors (NFκB (nuclear factor kappa from B cells) complex) that play a fundamental role in inflammatory and immune responses. The NFκB complex is composed of a heterodimer of a Rel family member (RelA, c-Rel, RelB) and either NFκB1 or NFκB2 subunits. RelA and NFκB1 are the most common heterodimeric pair. The NFκB complex is sequestered in the cytoplasm by inhibitory IκB proteins. Upon cellular activation, the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway degrades the IκB proteins allowing the NFκB complex to translocate to the nucleus and activate gene transcription.

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