

DESCRIPTION

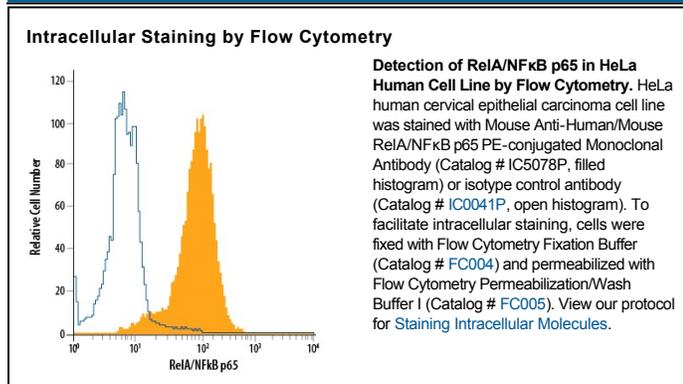
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse RelA/NFκB p65 in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 532301
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human RelA/NFκB p65 isoform 1 Asn456-Ser551 Accession # Q04206
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	10 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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 p65 (v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A) is a 65 kDa member of the NFκB family of nuclear transcription factors. Dimers of p65 with the p50 subunit are the most common form of the NFκB transcription factor, but dimers with it or other family members can also occur. Upon activation, RelA p65 forms a heterotetramer and moves into the nucleus where it binds to specific DNA sequences. An alternatively spliced isoform that lacks amino acids (aa) 222-231 (p65Δ) does not bind DNA. Over the sequence used as an immunogen, human RelA p65 shares 96% and 98% aa identity with mouse and rat RelA p65, respectively. This portion includes one of eight potential ser/thr phosphorylation sites, two acetylation sites, and most of the Rel homology domain that interacts with IκB inhibitors.