



# Anti-RELA monoclonal antibody, clone OG-23 (DCABH-36)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Mouse monoclonal to NF-kB p65
<b>Antigen Description</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody recognizes an epitope within the C-terminal region of the mouse NF-kB p65.
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fragment corresponding to NF-kB p65.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1

<b>Source/Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clone</b>	OG-23
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	WB, ICC
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	50 µl
<b>Buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide; Constituent: Ascites
<b>Preservative</b>	0.097% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">RELA v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A (avian) [ Homo sapiens ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	RELA
<b>Synonyms</b>	RELA; v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A (avian); NFkB3, nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells 3; transcription factor p65; p65; NF-kappa-B p65delta3; nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit; nuclear factor of
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">5970</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_001138610</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	<a href="#">Q04206</a>
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	11q13
<b>Pathway</b>	Activated TLR4 signalling, organism-specific biosystem; Activation of NF-kappaB in B Cells, organism-specific biosystem; Acute myeloid leukemia, organism-specific biosystem; Acute myeloid leukemia, conserved biosystem; Adaptive Immune System, organism-specific biosystem; Adipocytokine signaling pathway, organism-specific biosystem; Adipocytokine signaling pathway, conserved biosystem;
<b>Function</b>	DNA binding; NF-kappaB binding; activating transcription factor binding; ankyrin repeat binding;

chromatin binding; identical protein binding; identical protein binding; phosphate ion binding;  
protein N-terminus binding; protein binding; protein kinase bi

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