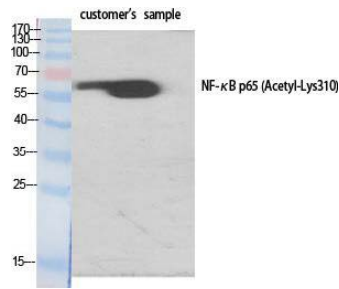
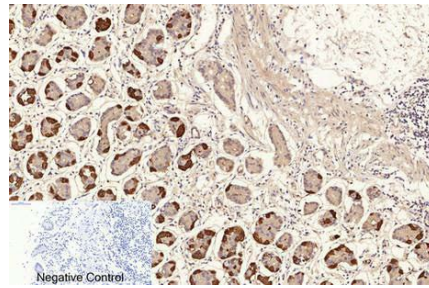


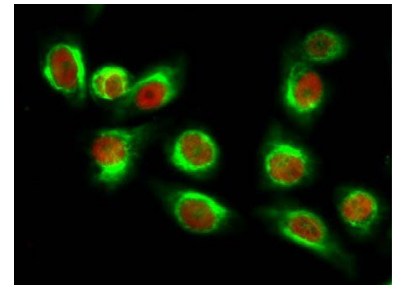
<b>Cat. No:</b>	AB-84414
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ug
<b>Clone:</b>	POLY
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF-kappaB p65 around the acetylated site of Lys310. AA range:275-324
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blotting 1:1000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:300 Immunofluorescence: 1:50-1:300
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	65 kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic acetylated peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Lys310 of NF-κB. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	RELA; NFKB3; Transcription factor p65; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3
<b>Background:</b>	<p>Transcription factors of the nuclear factor κB (NF-κB)/Rel family play a pivotal role in inflammatory and immune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammals: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, NF-κB1 (p105/p50), and NF-κB2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed by the proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bind p50 and p52 to form dimeric complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-κB is sequestered in the cytoplasm by IκB inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF-κB-activating agents can induce the phosphorylation of IκB proteins, targeting them for rapid degradation through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway and releasing NF-κB to enter the nucleus where it regulates gene expression (6-8). NIK and IKKα (IKK1) regulate the phosphorylation and processing of NF-κB2 (p100) to produce p52, which translocates to the nucleus (9-11). NF-κB assembly with IκB, as well as its DNA binding and transcriptional activity, are regulated by p300/CBP acetyltransferases that principally target Lys218, Lys221 and Lys310 (12-14). This process is reciprocally regulated by histone deacetylases (HDACs); several HDAC inhibitors have been shown to activate NF-κB (12-14)</p>
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage:</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.



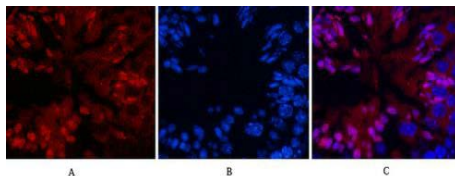
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Acetyl-NFκB-p65 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-stomach tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (Acetyl Lys310) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 ° C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 ° C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1, NFκB-p65 (Acetyl Lys310) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). β-Tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (5G3) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight).



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse-testis tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (Acetyl Lys310) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 ° C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

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