

Recombinant Human NF-κB p65 protein (Tagged) ab114150

1 References 1 图像

描述	
产品名称	重组人NF-κB p65蛋白(Tagged)
表达系统	Wheat germ
Accession	<u>Q04206</u>
蛋白长度	Protein fragment
无动物成分	No
性质	Recombinant
种属	Human
序列	MDELFLIFPAEPAQASGPYVEIIEQPKQRGMRFRYKCEGRS AGSIPGER STDTTKTHPTIKINGYTGPGTVRISLVTKDPPHRPHPELVG KDCRDGFY EAELCPDRCIHSFQNLGIQCVKKRDLEQAISQRIQTNNNPFQ VPIEEQRG DYDLNAVRLCFQVTVRDPSSGRPLRLPPVLSHPIFDNRAPNTA ELKICRVN RNSGSLGGDEIFLLCDKVQ
预测分子量	51 kDa including tags
氨基酸	1 to 220
标签	GST tag N-Terminus

技术指标	
Our <b>Abpromise guarantee</b> covers the use of <b>ab114150</b> in the following tested applications.	
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.	
应用	Western blot ELISA SDS-PAGE
形式	Liquid

制备和贮存	
稳定性和存储	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 8.00  
Constituents: 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

## 常规信息

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### 功能

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.

### 序列相似性

Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

### 结构域

the 9aaTAD motif is a transactivation domain present in a large number of yeast and animal transcription factors.

### 翻译后修饰

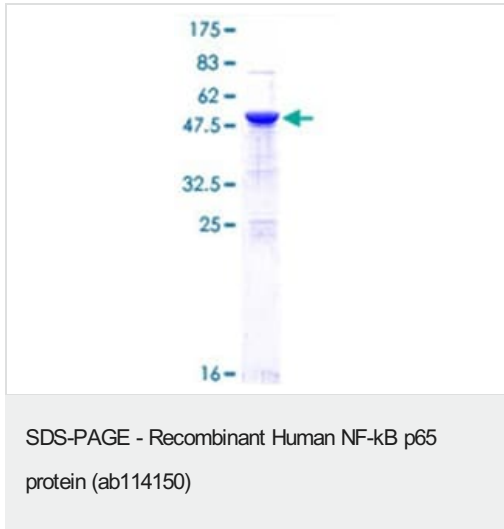
Ubiquitinated, leading to its proteasomal degradation. Degradation is required for termination of NF-kappa-B response.  
Monomethylated at Lys-310 by SETD6. Monomethylation at Lys-310 is recognized by the ANK repeats of EHMT1 and promotes the formation of repressed chromatin at target genes, leading to down-regulation of NF-kappa-B transcription factor activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 without preventing monomethylation at Lys-310 and relieves the repression of target genes.  
Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 and promotes transcription factor activity (By similarity). Phosphorylation on Ser-536 stimulates acetylation on Lys-310 and interaction with CBP; the phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity.  
Reversibly acetylated; the acetylation seems to be mediated by CBP, the deacetylation by HDAC3. Acetylation at Lys-122 enhances DNA binding and impairs association with NFKBIA. Acetylation at Lys-310 is required for full transcriptional activity in the absence of effects on DNA binding and NFKBIA association. Acetylation can also lower DNA-binding and results in nuclear export. Interaction with BRMS1 promotes deacetylation of 'Lys-310'.

### 细胞定位

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B). Colocalized with RELA in the nucleus upon TNF-alpha induction.

## 图片

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12.5% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab114150 stained with Coomassie Blue.

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