Datasheet for ABIN2669407

NF-kB p65 Protein (C-Term, full length)

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1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	5 µg
Target:	NF-kB p65 (NFkBP65)
Protein Characteristics:	C-Term, full length
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Characteristics:	Recombinant NFκB p65 protein was expressed from a full-length cDNA clone in E. coli and has a 14 amino acid truncation at the C-term. This clone had five point mutations compared to the p65 sequence listed under accession no. AAA36408: L159V, P180S, F309S, A439V and V462M. The protein was purified by affinity chromatography, followed by gel filtration.
Purification:	Purified by affinity chromatography, followed by gel filtration.

Target Details

Target:	NF-kB p65 (NFkBP65)
Alternative Name:	NFkappaB p65 (NFkBP65 Products)
Background:	NFκB p65 is a subunit of the NFκB transcription factor complex that plays a significant role in the regulation of genes that control various biological processes, including inflammation, differentiation, tumorigenesis, and cell growth and survival. NFkB is comprised of homo- or

Target Details

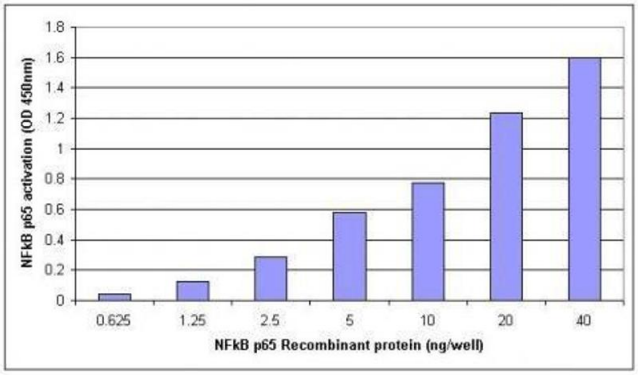
	heterodimers of different subunits of the structurally related Rel family of transcription factors that includes p50 (NF-kB1), p52 (NF-kB2), p65 (RelA), RelB and c-Rel. NFκB p65, RelB and c-Rel contain a transactivation domain (TD) in their C-termini, which is required for the transport of active NFkB complexes into the nucleus. In contrast, subunits p50 and p52 do not contain transactivation domains, they are unable to transactivate on their own and must form heterodimers with p65, RelB or c-Rel. The p50/p65 heterodimers and the p50 homodimers are the most common dimers found in the NFκB signaling pathway. Inactive NFkB dimers are sequestered in the cytoplasm of cells by the IκB family of inhibitory proteins. Activation of NFkB by external inducers such as lipopolysaccharide, TNF or IL-1, results in the phosphorylation and degradation of the IκB proteins. This releases NFκB dimers, which subsequently translocate to the nucleus where they activate appropriate target genes.
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling, RTK Signaling, TCR Signaling, TLR Signaling, Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway, Neurotrophin Signaling Pathway, Activation of Innate immune Response, Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin, Hepatitis C, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades, S100 Proteins

Application Details

Application Notes:	Recombinant NFκB p65 is suitable for Western blotting and TransAM® assays. 100 ng is sufficient for most protein-protein interaction studies. The standard curve for TransAM NFκB p65 was generated using the range of 40-0.625 ng of protein. NOTE: The presence of Poly [d(I-C)] in buffers may affect protein functionality and should be avoided.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration:	100 ng/µL
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles and keep on ice when not in storage.
Storage:	-20 °C/-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Lyophilized proteins can be stored at -20°C or -80°C, preferably desiccated. Recombinant proteins in solution are temperature sensitive and must be stored at -80°C to prevent degradation.



Activity Assay

Image 1. TransAM® standard curve generated using Recombinant NFκB p65 protein. The standard curve for TransAM® was generated using a range of 40 - 0.625 ng of protein and run on the TransAM® NFκB p65 ELISA Kit.

