Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-02813)

Anti-Phospho-NF-kB p65 (Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody

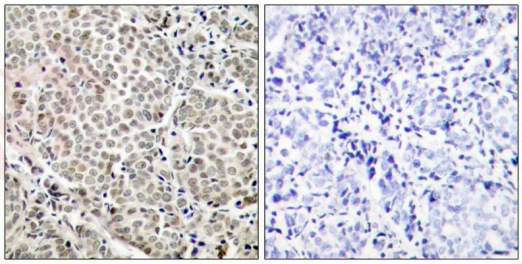
Product Details

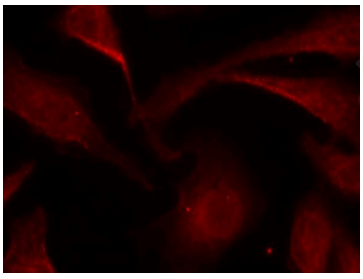
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Purification:	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

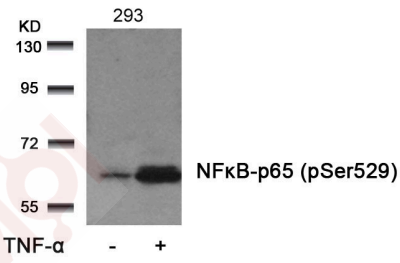
Applications

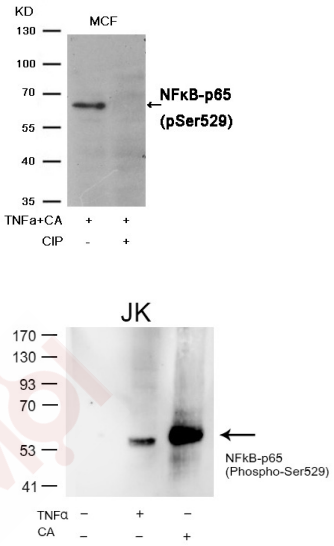
Verified Activity:

1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Ser529) Antibody TMAC-02813 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).
2. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed Hela cells using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Ser529) Antibody TMAC-02813.
3. Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells untreatedor treated with TNF-α using NFκB-p65 (Phospho-Ser529)Antibody TMAC-02813.
4. Western blot analysis of extracts from MCF cells, treated with TNFa+CA or calf intestinal phosphatase (CIP), using NFκB-p65 (Phospho-Ser529) Antibody TMAC-02813.
5. Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells untreated or treated with TNF alpha or Calyculin A, using NFκB-p65 (Phospho-Ser529) Antibody TMAC-02813.









Application: IF,IHC,WB

Recommended: IF: 1:50-200; WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:100-300

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: A synthesized phosphopeptide: human NFκB-p65 around the phosphorylation site of Ser529

Antigen Species: Human

Uniprot ID: Q04206

Synonyms: NFKB3;p65;v-rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A;NF-kB p65 (p-Ser529); p-NF-kB p65 (S529);p-NF-kB p65 (Ser529);NF-kB p65 (p-S529)

Research Background

NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processed 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 invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B upon NF-kappa-B 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

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