

Anti-Phospho-NF-kB p65 (Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody 2

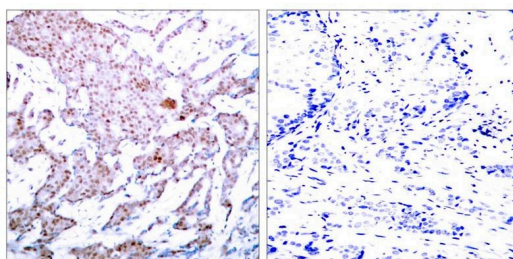
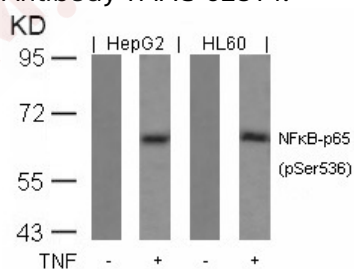
Product Details

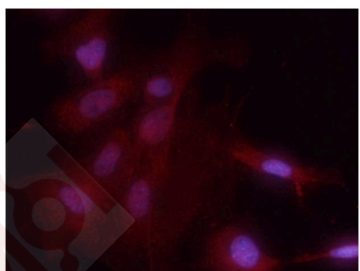
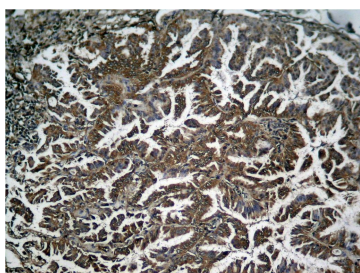
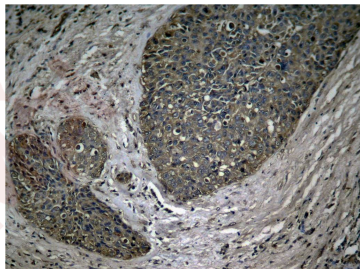
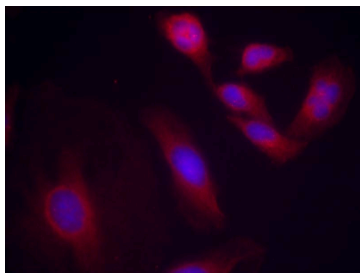
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Purification:	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.

Applications

1. Western blot analysis of extracts from HepG2 and HL60 cells untreated or treated with TNF using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Ser536) Antibody TMAC-02814.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Ser536) Antibody TMAC-02814 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).
3. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed Hela cells using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Ser536) Antibody TMAC-02814.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Ser536) Antibody TMAC-02814.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Lung carcinoma tissue using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Ser536) Antibody TMAC-02814.
6. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed MEF cells using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Ser536) Antibody TMAC-02814.

Verified Activity:





Application: IF,IHC,WB

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: Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 536 (F-S-S(p)-I-A) derived from Human NFkB-p65

Antigen Species: human

Uniprot ID: Q04206

Synonyms: NF-kB p65 (p-Ser536);p-NF-kB p65 (S536);v-rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A;NF-kB p65 (p-S536);p65;NFKB3;p-NF-kB p65 (Ser536)

Research Background

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 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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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