

## Anti-Phospho-NF-kB p65 (Thr254) Polyclonal Antibody 2

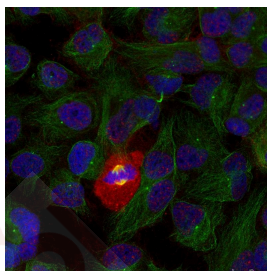
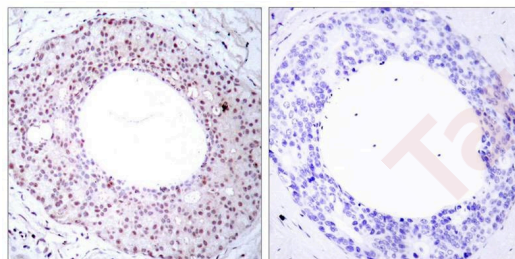
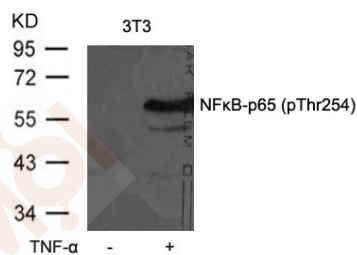
### Product Details

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

#### Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of extracts from 3T3 cells untreated or treated with TNF- $\alpha$  using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Thr254) Antibody TMAC-02815.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Thr254) Antibody TMAC-02815 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).
3. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed Hela using NFkB-p65 (Phospho-Thr254) Antibody TMAC-02815.



Application: ELISA,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 threonine 254 (F-R-T(p)-P-P) derived from Human NFkB-p65
Antigen Species:	Human
Uniprot ID:	Q04206
Synonyms:	p-NF-kB p65 (T254);NF-kB p65 (p-T254);p-NF-kB p65 (Thr254);NFKB3;v-rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A;NF-kB p65 (p-Thr254);p65

### 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 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.

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