

Anti-Phospho-NF- κ B p65 (Ser311) Polyclonal Antibody

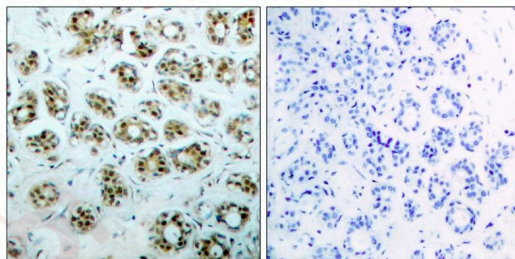
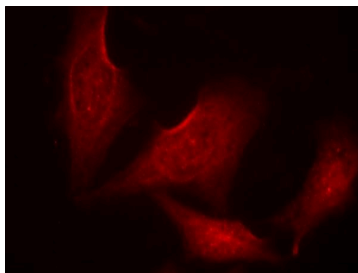
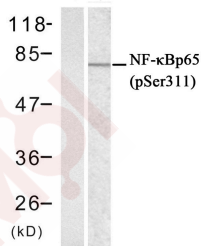
Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Actual: 65 kDa.
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 Hela cells untreated or treated with IFN- α using NF κ B-p65 (phospho-Ser311) Antibody TMAC-02837.
2. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using NF κ B-p65 (phospho-Ser311) antibody (TMAC-02837, Red).
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using NF κ B-p65 (phospho-Ser311) antibody (TMAC-02837).



Application: IF,IHC,WB

Properties

Stability & Storage: 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 311(F-K-S(p)-I-M) derived from Human NFκB-p65

Antigen Species: Human

Uniprot ID: Q04206

Synonyms: NF-κB p65 (p-S311);p-NF-κB p65 (S311);v-rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A;NF-κB p65 (p-Ser311);p65;NFκB3;p-NF-κB p65 (Ser311)

Research Background

NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor present in almost all cell types and is the endpoint of a series of signal transduction events that are initiated by a vast array of stimuli related to 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, NFκB1/p105, NFκB1/p50, REL and NFκB2/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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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