

NF- kappaB p65 (Phospho-Ser281) Antibody

Catalog No: #12000



Package Size: #12000-1 50ul #12000-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

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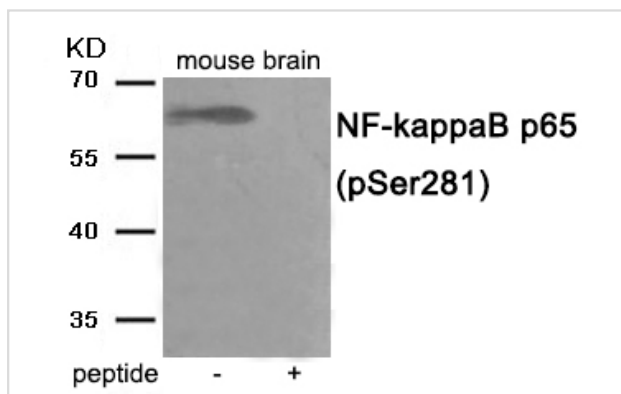
Description

Product Name	NF- kappaB p65 (Phospho-Ser281) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
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	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of NF- kappaB p65 only when phosphorylated at serine 281.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine281(E-L-S(p)-E-P) derived from Human NF- kappaB .
Target Name	NF- kappaB p65
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	NFKB3; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit; RELA; TF65; p65
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q04206; NCBI Gene#: 5970; NCBI Protein#: NP_001138610.1
SDS-PAGE MW	65kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain tissue using NF- kappaB p65 antibody #12000. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

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.

Hochrainer K, Racchumi G, Anrather J (2013) *J Biol Chem* 288, 285-93.
Seldon MP, et al. (2007) *J Immunol* 179, 7840-51.

Dai Y, et al. (2008) *Clin Cancer Res* 14,

549-58.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.