

## NFκB-p65(Phospho-Thr435) Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C11012



Package Size: #C11012-AF350 100ul #C11012-AF405 100ul #C11012-AF488 100ul  
 #C11012-AF555 100ul #C11012-AF594 100ul #C11012-AF647 100ul  
 #C11012-AF680 100ul #C11012-AF750 100ul #C11012-Biotin 100ul

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)  
 Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

## Description

Product Name	NFκB-p65(Phospho-Thr435) Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of NF-κB p65 only when phosphorylated at threonine 435.
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of threonine 435(E-G-T(p)-L-S) derived from Human NFκB-p65.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	NFKB3;RELA;TF65;Transcription factor p65;p65
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q04206NCBI Gene ID:5970NCBI mRNA#:NM_001145138.1 NCBI Protein#:NP_001138610.1
Uniprot	Q04206
GeneID	5970;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	65
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

## Application Details

## Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250  
 AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

## Product Description

---

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.

## 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

---

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only