

NFkB-p65(Phospho-Thr254) Antibody

Catalog No: #11010

Package Size: #11010-1 50ul #11010-2 100ul

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Description

Product Name	NFkB-p65(Phospho-Thr254) 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,IHC,IF,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of NF-kB p65 only when phosphorylated at threonine 254.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of threonine 254 (F-R-T(p)-P-P) derived from Human NFkB-p65.
Target Name	NFkB-p65
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	NFKB3; RELA; TF65; Transcription factor p65; p65
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q04206NCBI Protein: NP_001138610.1
Uniprot	Q04206
GeneID	5970;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

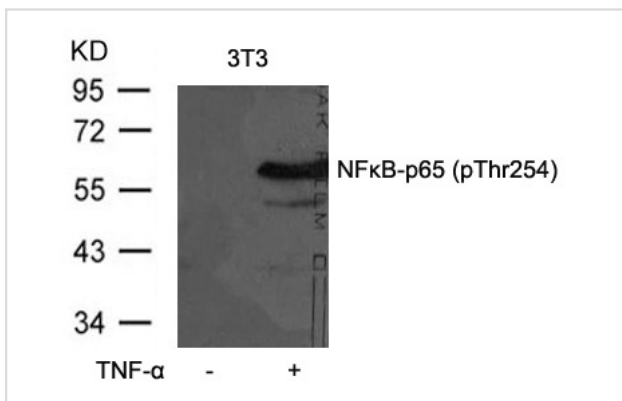
Predicted MW: 65kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

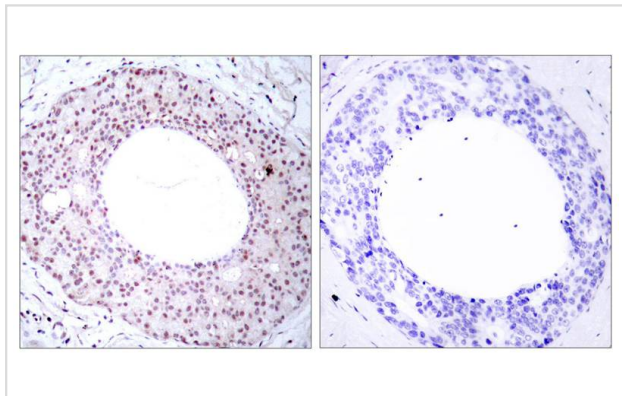
Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:200

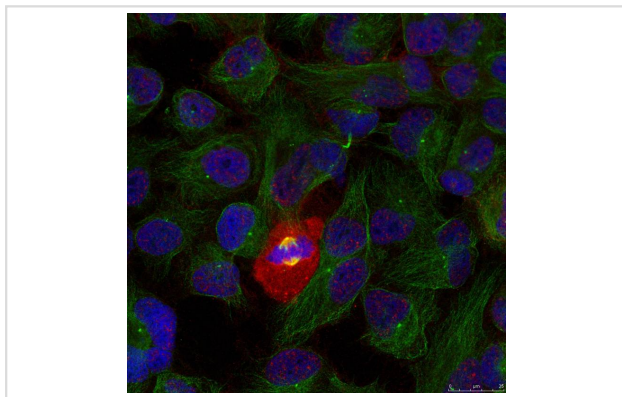
Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from 3T3 cells untreated or treated with TNF- α using NF κ B-p65(Phospho-Thr254) Antibody #11010.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using NF κ B-p65(Phospho-Thr254) Antibody #11010(left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa using NF κ B-p65(Phospho-Thr254) Antibody #11010.

Background

NF- κ 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- κ B is a homo- or heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing proteins RELA/p65, RELB, NF κ B1/p105, NF κ B1/p50, REL and NF κ B2/p52 and the heterodimeric p65-p50 complex appears to be most abundant one. The dimers bind at κ B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences for different κ B sites that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF- κ B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF- κ B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF- κ B inhibitor (I- κ B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I- κ B is phosphorylated by I- κ B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF- κ B complex which translocates to the nucleus. NF- κ B heterodimeric p65-p50 and p65-c-Rel complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF- κ B p65-p65 complex appears to be involved in invasion-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I- κ B upon NF- κ 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- κ B complex.

Yeh PY, et al. (2004) J Biol Chem. 279(25): 26143-26148.

Ryo A, et al. (2003) Mol Cell. 12 (6): 1413-1426.

Baeuerle P A, et al. (1994) Annu Rev Immunol. 12:141-179.

Baeuerle P A, et al. (1996) Cell 87:13-20.

Haskill S, et al. (1991) Cell 65:1281-1289.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only