



NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-01270
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications	IF;WB;IHC;ELISA
Gene Name	RELA
Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human NFκ B-p65 (phospho Ser529)
Specificity	Phospho-NFκB-p65 (S529) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFκ B-p65 protein only when phosphorylated at S529.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	NFκB p65;RELA;Transcription factor p65;NFKB3;Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit;Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3
Observed Band	60kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	60kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B) (PubMed:1493333). Colocalized with DDX1 in the nucleus upon TNF-alpha induction (PubMed:19058135). Colocalizes with GFI1 in the nucleus after LPS stimulation (PubMed:20547752). Translocation to the nucleus is impaired in L.monocytogenes infection (PubMed:20855622). .
Tissue Specificity	Bone,Colon,Pancreas,Placenta,
Function	function: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 NF κ B2/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 in

Background

NF-kappa-B is a ubiquitous transcription factor involved in several biological processes. It is held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state by specific inhibitors. Upon degradation of the inhibitor, NF-kappa-B moves to the nucleus and activates transcription of specific genes. NF-kappa-B is composed of NF κ B1 or NF κ B2 bound to either REL, RELA, or RELB. The most abundant form of NF-kappa-B is NF κ B1 complexed with the product of this gene, RELA. Four transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011],

matters needing attention

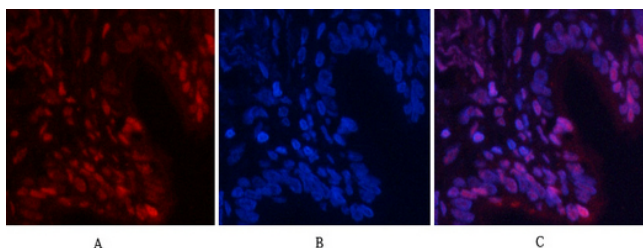
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

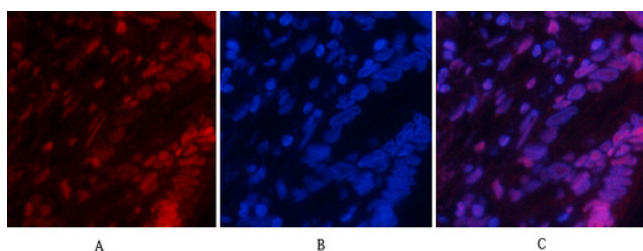
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



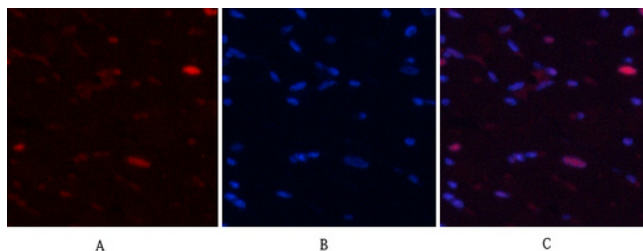
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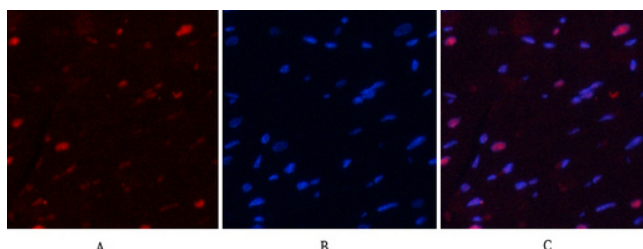
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



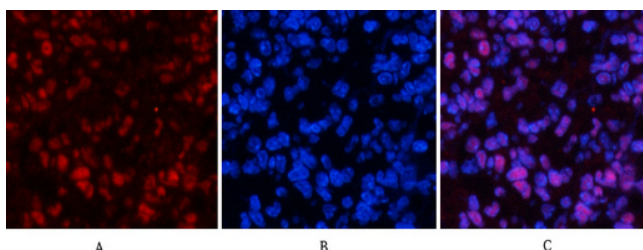
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Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-heart tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



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Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B