

## 35-1240: Polyclonal Antibody to NFkB-p65((phospho-Ser311))

<b>Clonality :</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Application :</b>	IHC,WB,IF
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Rat,Mouse,Human
<b>Gene :</b>	RELA
<b>Gene ID :</b>	5970
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	Q04206
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	p65, NFKB3
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 311(F-K-S(p)-I-M) derived from Human NFkB-p65.

### Description

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, 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 invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B upon NF-kappa-B 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.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	50 µl / 100 µl
<b>Content :</b>	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

### Application Note

Predicted MW: 65kd, Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000, Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100, Immunofluorescence: 1:100~1:200

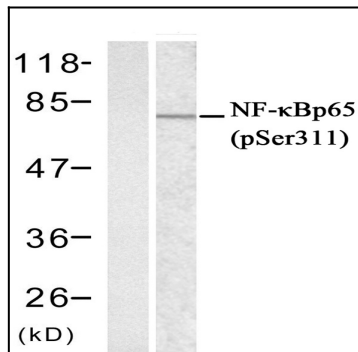


Figure 1: Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa cells untreated or treated with IFN-α using NFκB-p65((phospho-Ser311) Antibody 35-1240 .

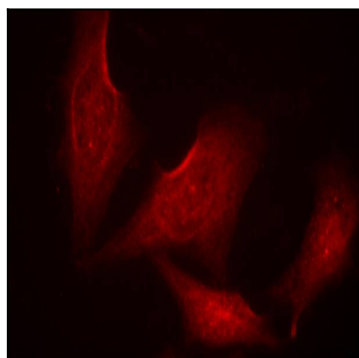


Figure 2: Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells using NFκB-p65 (phospho-Ser311) antibody (35-1240 , Red).

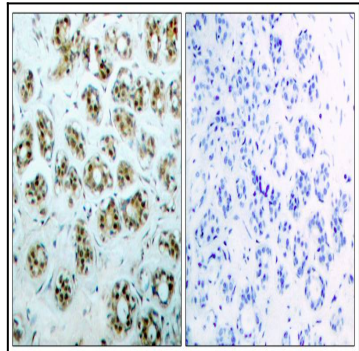


Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using NFκB-p65 (phospho-Ser311) antibody (35-1240 ).