NF-κB p65 (Phospho Ser529) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP0189

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat,Monkey

Applications
- WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW
- 60kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IF 1:50-200
WB 1:500-1:2000
IHC 1:100-1:300
ELISA 1:20000
Not yet tested in other applications

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized phospho-peptide around the phosphorylation site of human NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529)

Specificity	Phospho-NFκB-p65 (S529) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFκB-p65 protein only when phosphorylated at S529.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):LLsGD

Target Information

Gene name	RELA
Protein Name	Transcription factor p65

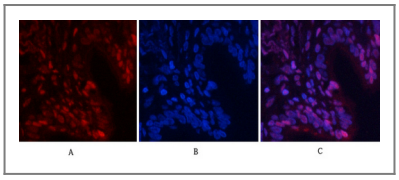
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	5970;	Q04206;
Mouse	19697;	Q04207;

Cellular Localization	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 ,

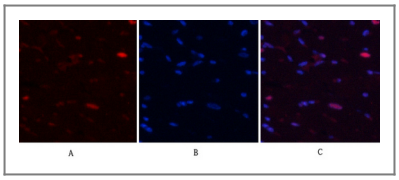
Function

Function:NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processed 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. ,PTM:Phosphorylation on 'Ser-536' stimulates acetylation on 'Lys-310' and interaction with CBP; the phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity. ,PTM:Reversibly acetylated; the acetylation seems to be mediated by CBP , the deacetylation by HDAC3. Acetylation at 'Lys-122' enhances DNA binding and impairs association with NFKBIA. Acetylation at 'Lys-310' is required for full transcriptional activity in the absence of effects on DNA binding and NFKBIA association. Acetylation can also lower DNA-binding and results in nuclear export. ,PTM:Ubiquitinated , leading to its proteosomal degradation. Degradation is required for termination of NF-kappa-B response. ,similarity:Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain. ,subcellular location:Nuclear , but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B) . ,subunit:Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p50 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-c-Rel complex. Homodimer; component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p65 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p52 complex. May interact with ETHE1. Binds AES and TLE1. Interacts with TP53BP2. Binds to and is phosphorylated by the activated form of either RPS6KA4 or RPS6KA5. Interacts with ING4 and this interaction may be indirect. Interacts with CARM1 , USP48 and UNC5CL. Interacts with IRAK1BP1 (By similarity) .Interacts with NFKBID (By similarity) . Interacts with NFKBIA. Interacts with GSK3B. Interacts with NFKBIB (By similarity) . Interacts with NFKBIE. Interacts with NFKBIZ (By similarity) . Part of a 70-90 kDa complex at least consisting of CHUK , IKBKB , NFKBIA , RELA , IKBKAP and MAP3K14. Interacts with HDAC3; HDAC3 mediates the deacetylation of RELA. Interacts with HDAC1; the interaction requires non-phosphorylated RELA. Interacts with CBP; the interaction requires phosphorylated RELA. Interacts (phosphorylated at 'Thr-254') with PIN1; the interaction inhibits p65 binding to NFKBIA. Interacts with SOCS1. Interacts with UXT. Interacts with MTDH. Interacts with human respiratory syncytial virus (HRSV) protein M2-1. ,

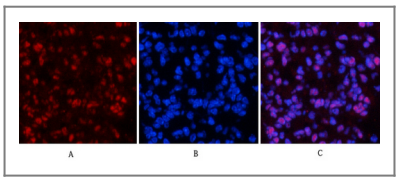
Validation Data



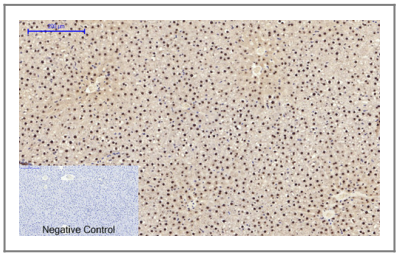
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge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



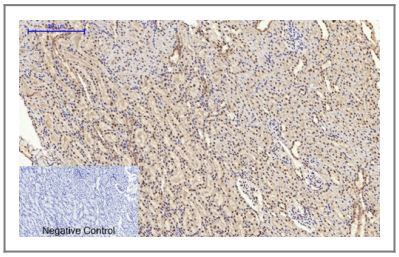
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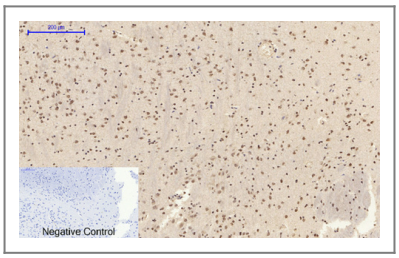
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-spleen tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: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



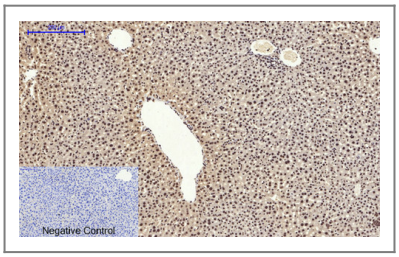
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-liver tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98℃,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



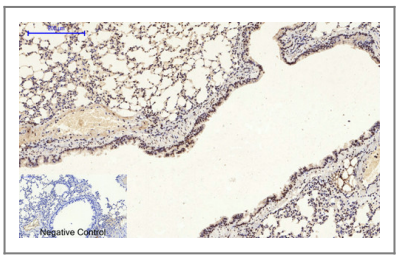
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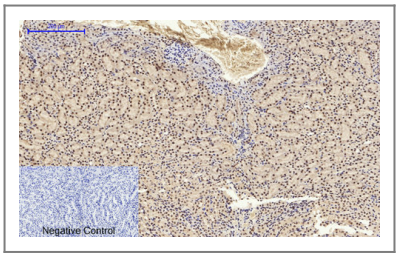
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-brain tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98℃,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



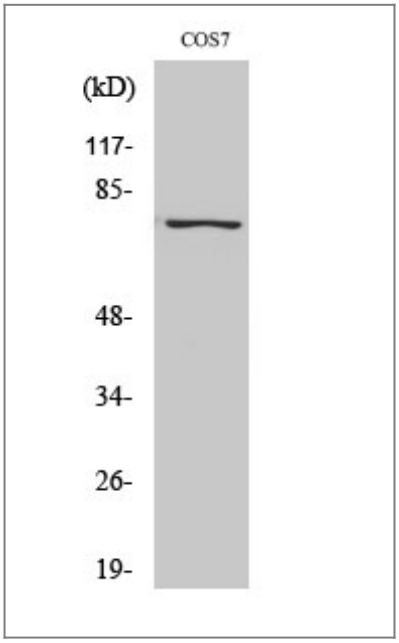
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-liver tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98℃,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



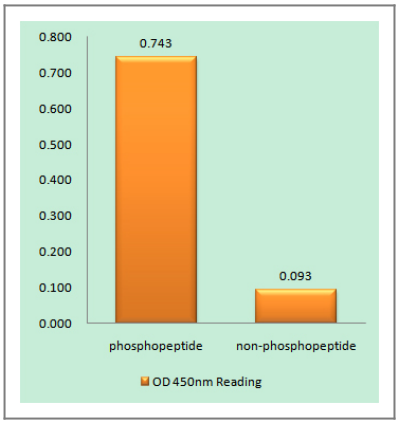
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-lung tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98℃,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser529) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4℃ overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98℃,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-NFκB-p65 (S529) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using NF-κB p65 (Phospho-Ser529) Antibody

Contact information

Orders:	order@immunoway.com
Support:	tech@immunoway.com
Telephone:	877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website:	http://www.immunoway.com
Address:	2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA

Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
NF-κB p65 (Phospho Ser529) Rabbit pAb