

Phospho-NF kappa B(S536) Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3749a

Specification

Phospho-NF kappa B(S536) Antibody - Product Information

Application	DB,E
Primary Accession	Q04206
Other Accession	Q04207 , NP_068810.3 , NP_001138610.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	60219

Phospho-NF kappa B(S536) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5970

Other Names

Transcription factor p65, Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit, Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3, RELA, NFKB3

Target/Specificity

This NF kappa B Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S536 of human NF kappa B.

Dilution

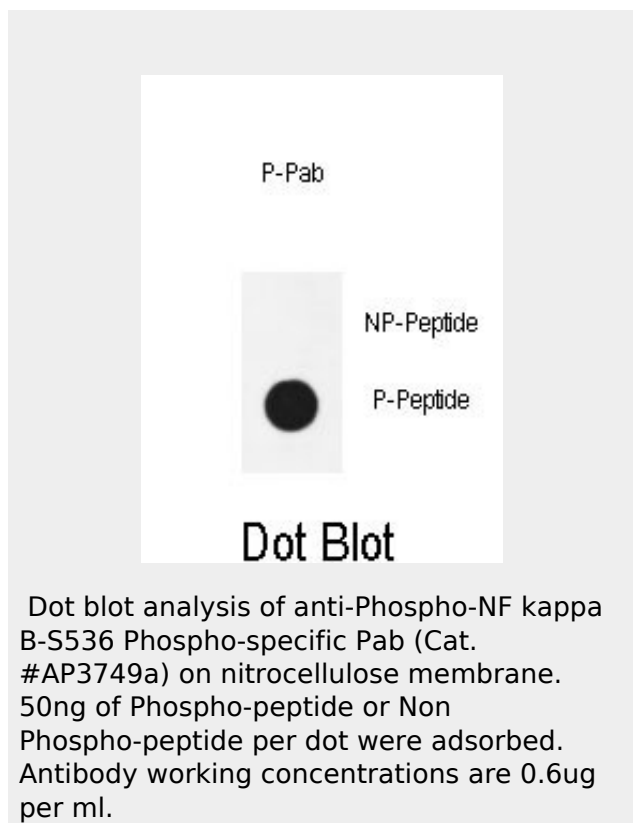
DB~~1:500

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw



Phospho-NF kappa B(S536) Antibody - Background

NFKB1 (MIM 164011) or NFKB2 (MIM 164012) is bound to REL (MIM 164910), RELA, or RELB (MIM 604758) to form the NFKB complex. The p50 (NFKB1)/p65 (RELA) heterodimer is the most abundant form of NFKB. The NFKB complex is inhibited by I-kappa-B proteins (NFKBIA, MIM 164008 or NFKBIB, MIM 604495), which inactivate NFKB by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the I-kappa-B proteins by kinases (IKBKA, MIM 600664, or IKBKB, MIM 603258) marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NFKB complex. Activated NFKB

cycles.

Precautions

Phospho-NF kappa B(S536) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-NF kappa B(S536) Antibody - Protein Information

Name RELA

Synonyms NFKB3

Function

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. The heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 and RELA-REL complexes, for instance, function as transcriptional activators. 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. The inhibitory effect of I- kappa-B on NF-kappa-B through retention in the cytoplasm is exerted primarily through the

complex translocates into the nucleus and binds DNA at kappa-B-binding motifs such as 5-prime GGGRNNYYCC 3-prime or 5-prime HGGARNYYCC 3-prime (where H is A, C, or T; R is an A or G purine; and Y is a C or T pyrimidine).

Phospho-NF kappa B(S536) Antibody - References

Pan, W.W., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(45):34348-34354(2010)
Togo, K., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(40):30622-30633(2010)
Park, J.S., et al. Oncol. Rep. 24(3):709-714(2010)
Yu, Z.H., et al. Xi Bao Yu Fen Zi Mian Yi Xue Za Zhi 26(7):650-652(2010)
Rohwer, N., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (8), E12038 (2010) :

interaction with RELA. RELA shows a weak DNA-binding site which could contribute directly to DNA binding in the NF- κ B complex. Besides its activity as a direct transcriptional activator, it is also able to modulate promoters accessibility to transcription factors and thereby indirectly regulate gene expression. Associates with chromatin at the NF- κ B promoter region via association with DDX1. Essential for cytokine gene expression in T-cells (PubMed:15790681). The NF- κ B homodimeric RELA-RELA complex appears to be involved in invasion-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. Key transcription factor regulating the IFN response during SARS-CoV-2 infection (PubMed:33440148).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Note=Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I- κ B) (PubMed:1493333). Colocalized with DDX1 in the nucleus upon TNF- α 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)

Phospho-NF κ B(S536) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)