G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser281) Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITP1029
Product Description	Immunotag™ NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser281) Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluo 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cann order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	NFκB p65 (Ser281)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF-kappaB p65 around of Ser281. AA range:247-296
Specificity	Phospho-NFκB-p65 (S281) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of NFκB-p65 protein only whe S281.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-spec
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	RELA
Accession No.	Q04206 Q04207
Alternate Names	RELA; NFKB3; Transcription factor p65; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit; Nuclear factor of kappa enhancer in B-cells 3

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Description	RELA proto-oncogene, NF-kB subunit(RELA) Homo sapiens NF-kappa-B is a ubiquitous transcription fact biological processes. It is held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state by specific inhibitors. Upon degrada kappa-B moves to the nucleus and activates transcription of specific genes. NF-kappa-B is composed o bound to either REL, RELA, or RELB. The most abundant form of NF-kappa-B is NFKB1 complexed with t RELA. Four transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,Chemokine,Apoptosis_Inhibition,Apoptosis_Mitochondrial,Apoptosis like receptor,RIG-I-like receptor,Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway,T_Cell_Receptor,B_Cell_Antigen,Neurotrophin,Adipocytokine,Epithelial cell signaling in Helicob infection,Pathways in cancer,Pancreatic cancer,Prostate cancer,Chronic myeloid leukemia,Acute myelo lung cancer,
Protein Expression	Bone,Colon,Pancreas,Placenta,
Subcellular Localization	nuclear chromatin,nucleus,nucleoplasm,transcription factor complex,cytoplasm,cytosol,I-kappaB/NF-ka kappaB complex,
Protein Function	function:NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is i biological processed such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and ap a homo- or heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing proteins RELA/p65, RELB, NFKB1/p50, REL and NFKB2/p52 and the heterodimeric p65-p50 complex appears to be most abundant at kappa-B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences fo that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as tran repressors, respectively. NF-kappa-B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modifica compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF-kappa-B comp cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor (I-kappa-B) family. activation pathway, I-kappa-B is phosphorylated by I-kappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different ac degraded thus liberating the active NF-kappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. NF-kappa-B and p65-c-Rel complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF-kappa-B p65-p65 complex appears to b mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B upon NF-kappa-B the cytoplas through the interaction with p65. p65 shows a weak DNA-binding site which could contribute directly to kappa-B complex.,PTM:Phosphorylation on 'Ser-536' stimulates acetylation on 'Lys-310' and interaction phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity.,PTM:Reversibly acetylate seems to be mediated by CBP, the deacetylation by HDAC3. Acetylation at 'Lys-122' enhances DNA bin association with NFKBIA. Acetylation at 'Lys-310' is required for full transcriptional activity in the absen binding and NFKBIA association. Acetylation can also lower DNA-binding and results in nuclear export.,I leading to its proteosomal degradation. Degradation is required for termination of NF-kappa-B response RHD (Rel-like) domain.,subcellular location:Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form inhibitor (I-kappa-B).,subunit:Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p50 complex. Component of the NF-ka complex. Homodimer; component of the NF-kappa-B p65-p65 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p interact with ETHE1. Binds AES and TLE1. Interacts with TP53BP2. Binds to and is phosphorylated by th either RPS6KA4 or RPS6KA5. Interacts with ING4 and this interaction may be indirect. Interacts with CA UNC5CL. Interacts with IRAK1BP1 (By similarity).Interacts with NFKBID (By similarity). Interacts with NF GSK3B. Interacts with NFKBIB (By similarity). Interacts with NFKBIE. Interacts with NFKBIZ (By similarity complex at least consisting of CHUK, IKBKB, NFKBIA, RELA, IKBKAP and MAP3K14. Interacts with HDAC3 deacetylation of RELA. Interacts with HDAC1; the interaction requires non-phosphorylated RELA. Interac interaction requires phosphorylated RELA. Interacts (phosphorylated at 'Thr-254') with PIN1; the interac binding to NFKBIA. Interacts with SOCS1. Interacts with UXT. Interacts with MTDH. Interacts with human virus (HRSV) protein M2-1.,

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Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.