abcam

Product datasheet

FITC Anti-NF-kB p65 (phospho S536) antibody [NFKBp65S536-B7] ab278631

Recombinant

2 Images

Overview

Product name FITC Anti-NF-kB p65 (phospho S536) antibody [NFKBp65S536-B7]

Description FITC Rabbit monoclonal [NFKBp65S536-B7] to NF-kB p65 (phospho S536)

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm

Tested applications
Suitable for: Flow Cyt
Species reactivity
Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide within Human NF-kB p65 (phospho S536). The exact immunogen sequence

used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. If additional detail on the immunogen is needed to determine the suitability of the antibody for your needs, please **contact** our Scientific

Support team to discuss your requirements.

Database link: **Q04206**

Run BLAST with
Run BLAST with

Positive control Flow cyt: HeLa cells treated with TNFa plus CalA.

General notesThis product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility

Improved sensitivity and specificityLong-term security of supplyAnimal-free production

For more information see here.

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide

Constituents: 99.71% PBS, 0.2% BSA

Purity Protein A/G purified

Clonality Monoclonal

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Clone number NFKBp65S536-B7

Isotype IgG

Light chain type kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab278631 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use 5µl for 10 ⁶ cells.

Target

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, Fkappa-B is phosphorylated by Fkappa-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.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

Domain

the 9aaTAD motif is a transactivation domain present in a large number of yeast and animal transcription factors.

Post-translational modifications

Ubiquitinated, leading to its proteasomal degradation. Degradation is required for termination of NF-kappa-B response.

Monomethylated at Lys-310 by SETD6. Monomethylation at Lys-310 is recognized by the ANK repeats of EHMT1 and promotes the formation of repressed chromatin at target genes, leading to down-regulation of NF-kappa-B transcription factor activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 without preventing monomethylation at Lys-310 and relieves the repression of target genes.

Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 and promotes transcription factor activity (By similarity). Phosphorylation on Ser-536 stimulates acetylation on Lys-310 and

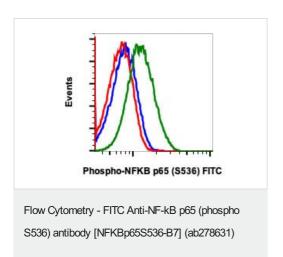
interaction with CBP; the phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity.

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. Interaction with BRMS1 promotes deacetylation of 'Lys-310'.

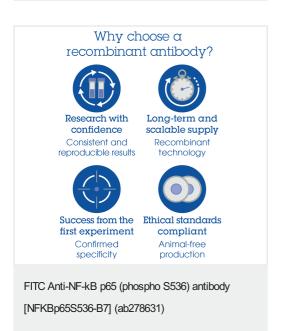
Cellular localization

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B). Colocalized with RELA in the nucleus upon TNF-alpha induction.

Images



Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells unstained and untreated as negative control (blue) or untreated (red) or treated with TNFa plus CalA (green) and stained using ab278631.



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