

NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YP0191
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Applications :	IF;WB;IHC;IP;ELISA
Target :	NFκB p65
Fields :	>>Antifolate resistance;>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>Sphingolipid signaling pathway;>>Mitophagy - animal;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Longevity regulating pathway;>>Cellular senescence;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;>>C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Prolactin signaling pathway;>>Adipocytokine signaling pathway;>>Relaxin signaling pathway;>>Insulin resistance;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabe
Gene Name :	RELA
Protein Name :	Transcription factor p65
Human Gene Id :	5970
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q04206
Mouse Gene Id :	19697
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q04207
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF-kappaB p65 around the phosphorylation site of Ser536. AA range:502-551
Specificity :	Phospho-NFκB-p65 (S536) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

NFκB-p65 protein only when phosphorylated at S536.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source : Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution : IF 1:50-200 WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug:mg lysate. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 60kD

Cell Pathway : MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Chemokine;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Toll_Like;NOD-like receptor;RIG-I-like receptor;Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;T_Cell_Receptor;B

Background : NF-kappa-B is a ubiquitous transcription factor involved in several biological processes. It is held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state by specific inhibitors. Upon degradation of the inhibitor, NF-kappa-B moves to the nucleus and activates transcription of specific genes. NF-kappa-B is composed of NFKB1 or NFKB2 bound to either REL, RELA, or RELB. The most abundant form of NF-kappa-B is NFKB1 complexed with the product of this gene, RELA. Four transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011],

Function : function:NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in 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 in

Subcellular Location : 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 GF11 in the nucleus after LPS stimulation (PubMed:20547752). Translocation to the nucleus is impaired in L.monocytogenes infection (PubMed:20855622). .

Expression : Bone,Colon,Pancreas,Placenta,

Tag : orthogonal,ip,hot

Sort : 1

No1 : 3033S

No2 : 3036S

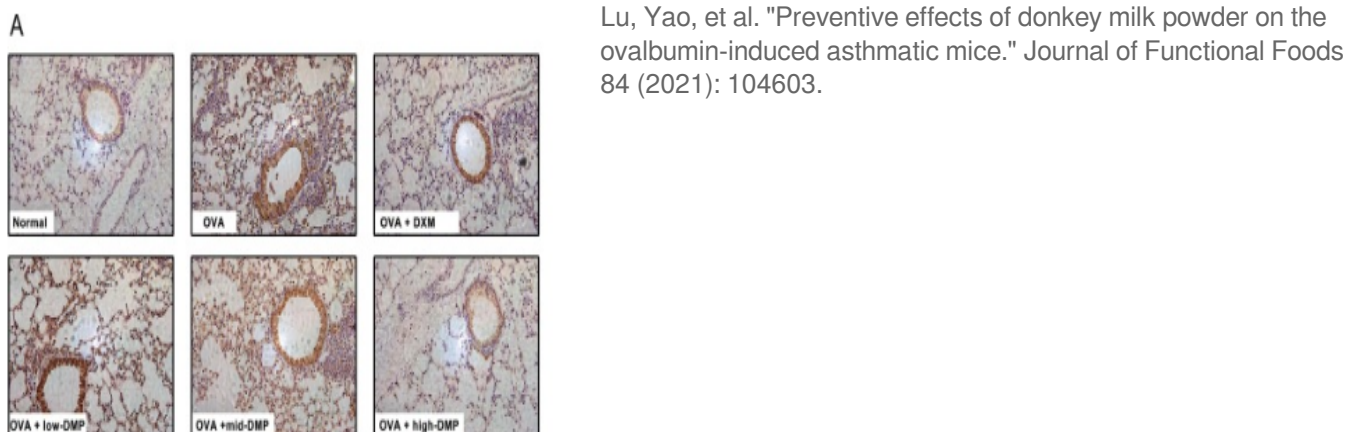
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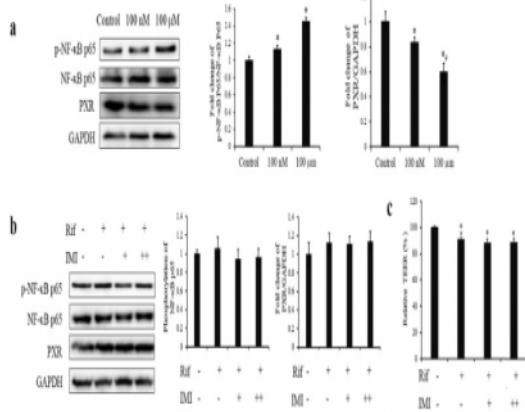
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Host : Rabbit

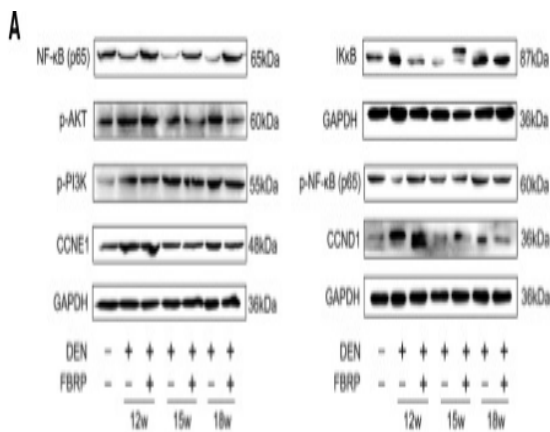
Modifications : Phospho

Products Images

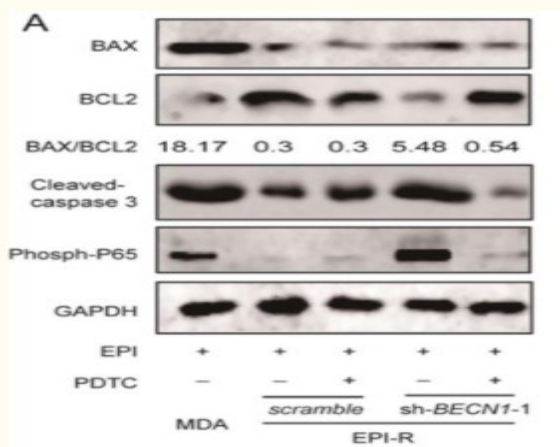




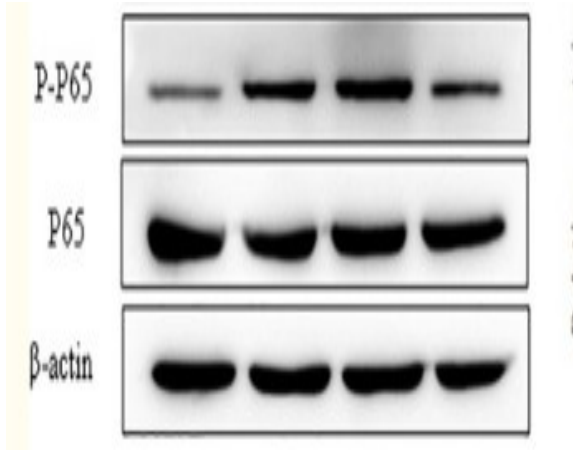
Zhao, Guo-Ping, et al. "Imidacloprid increases intestinal permeability by disrupting tight junctions." *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety* 222 (2021): 112476.



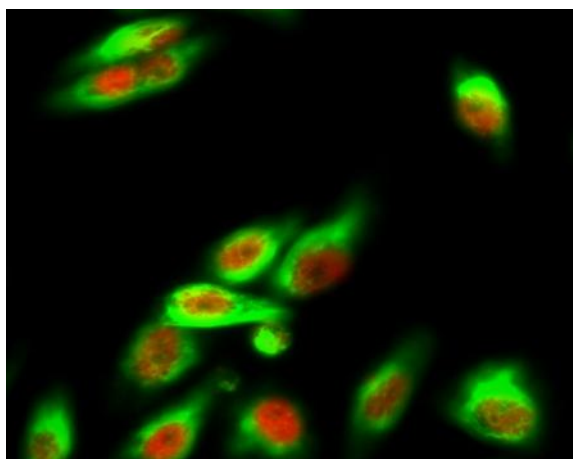
Zhang, Yanqiong, et al. "A discovery of clinically approved formula FBRP for repositioning to treat HCC by inhibiting PI3K/AKT/NF-κB activation." *Molecular Therapy-Nucleic Acids* 19 (2020): 890-904.



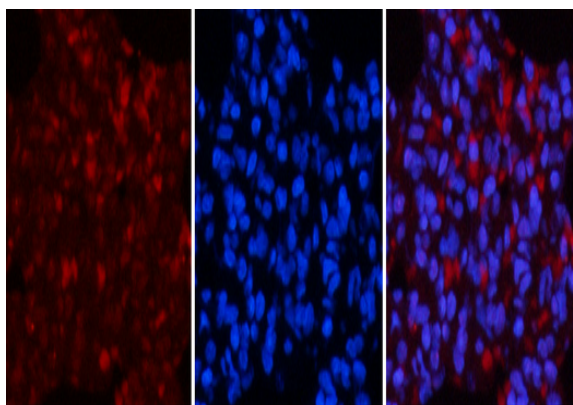
Zhang, Li-han, et al. "Enhanced autophagy reveals vulnerability of P-gp mediated epirubicin resistance in triple negative breast cancer cells." *Apoptosis* 21.4 (2016): 473-488.



Yao, Yao, et al. "PSTPIP2 inhibits the inflammatory response and proliferation of fibroblast-like synoviocytes in vitro." *Frontiers in pharmacology* 9 (2018): 1432.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). α-tubulin Monoclonal Antibody (8F11) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog:RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog:RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).

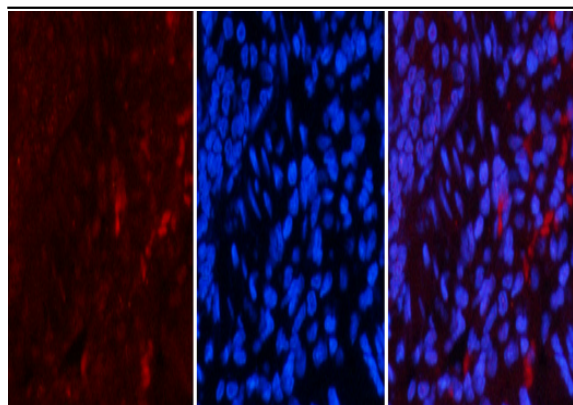


Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

A

B

C

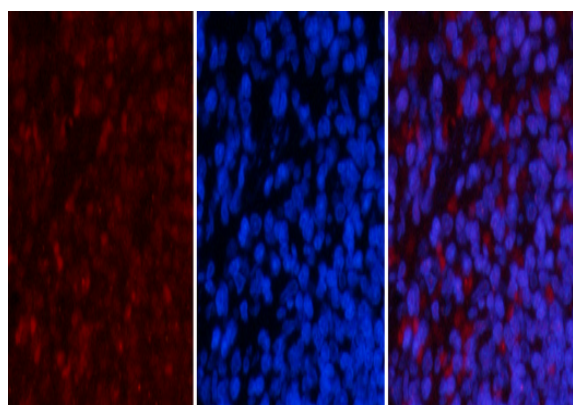


A

B

C

Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled 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

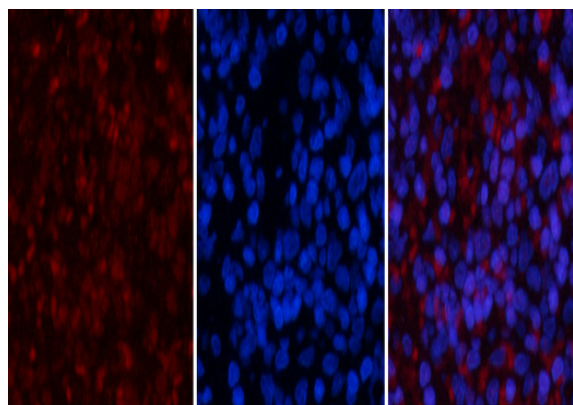


A

B

C

Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1,NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled 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

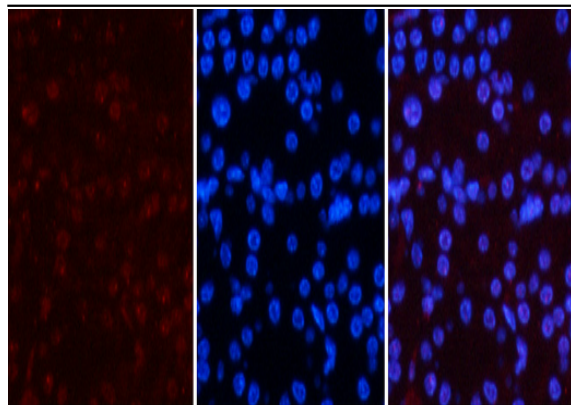


A

B

C

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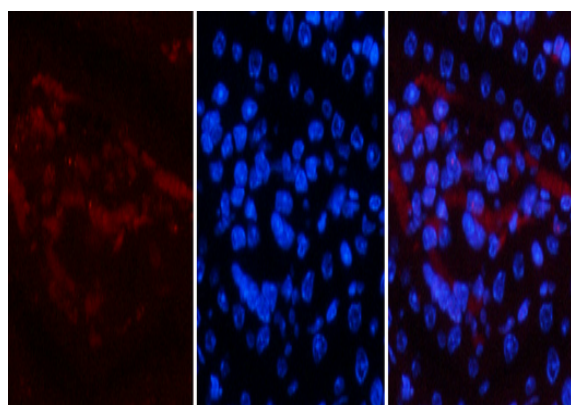


A

B

C

Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture C: merge of A+B

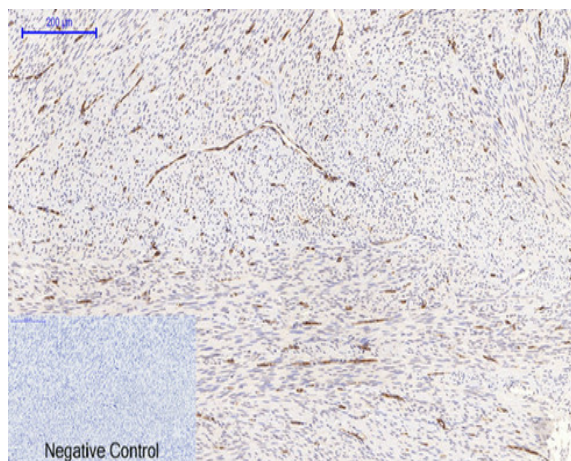


A

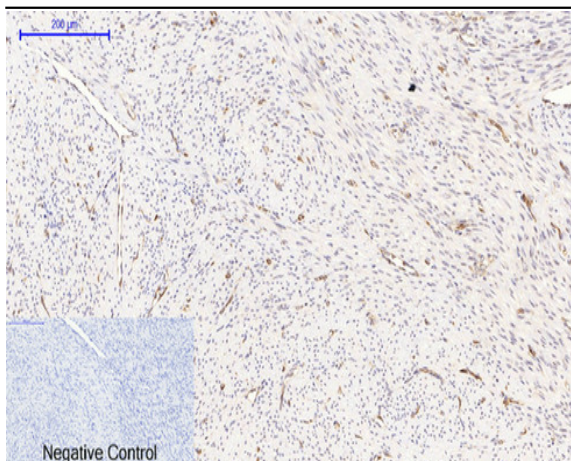
B

C

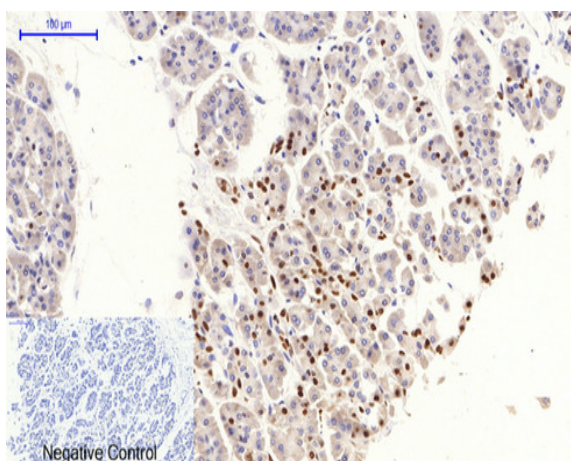
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture C: merge of A+B



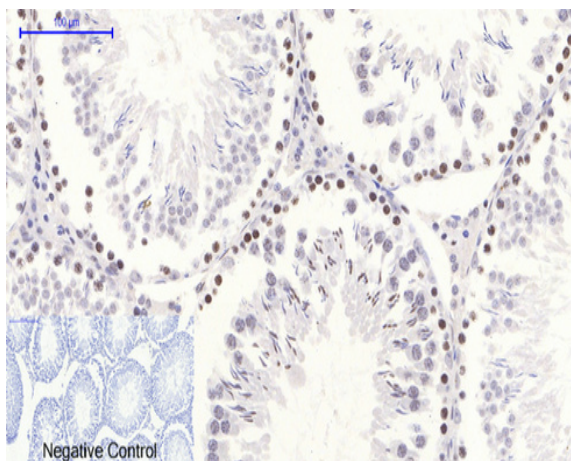
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



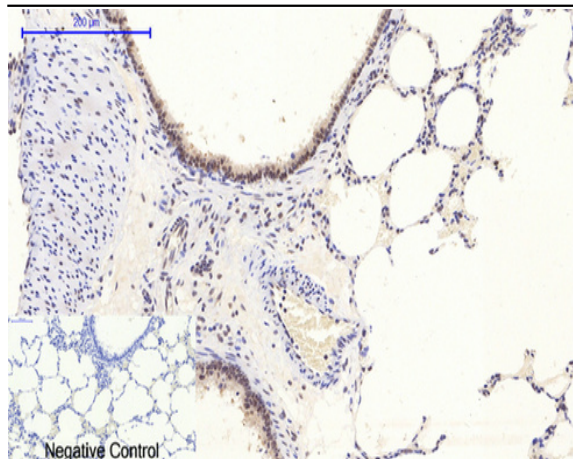
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus-cancer tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



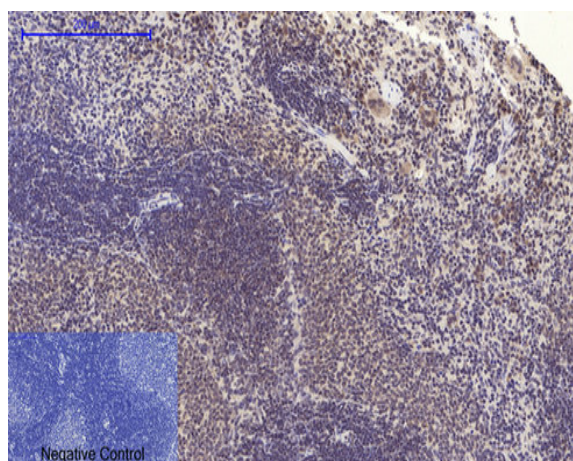
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-stomach-cancer tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



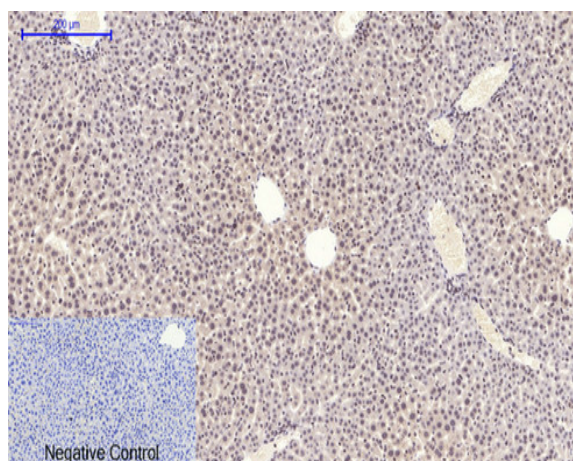
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-testis tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



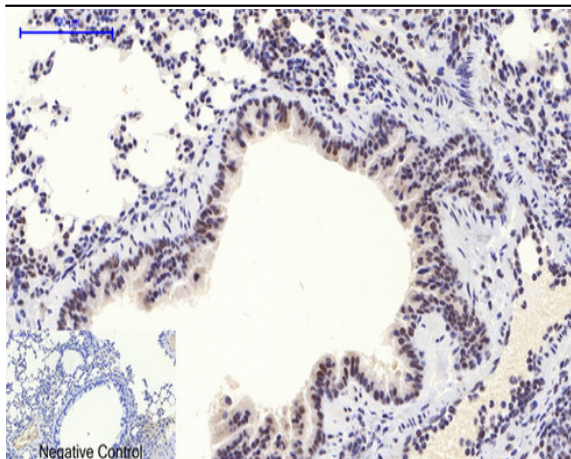
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



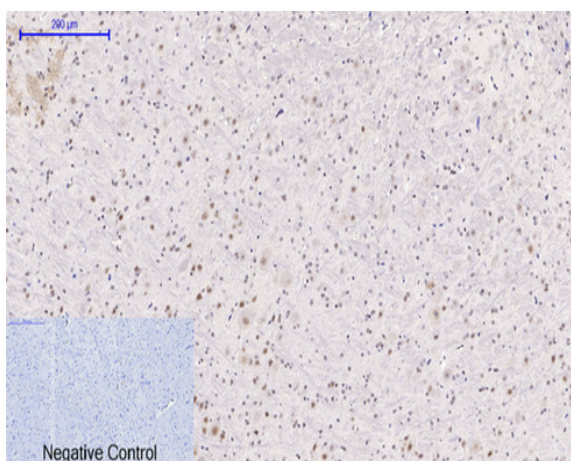
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-spleen tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



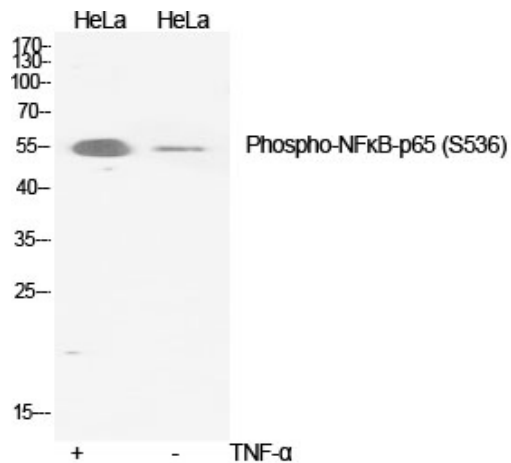
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-liver tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-lung tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



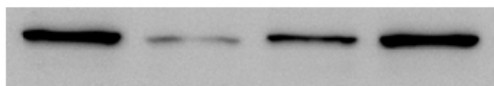
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-brain tissue. 1, NFκB-p65 (phospho Ser536) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-NFκB-p65 (S536) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000

The picture was kindly provided by our customer

BGC

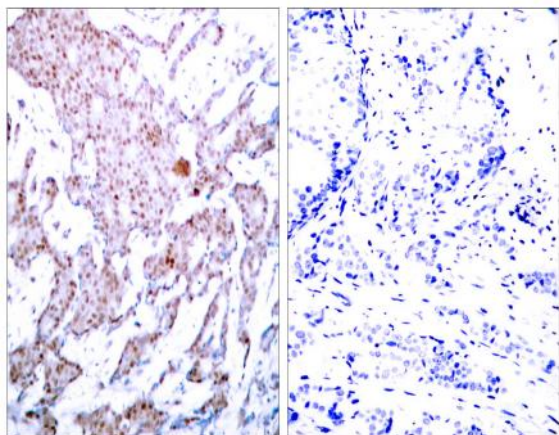


Phospho-NFκB-p65 (S536) 1 : :1000

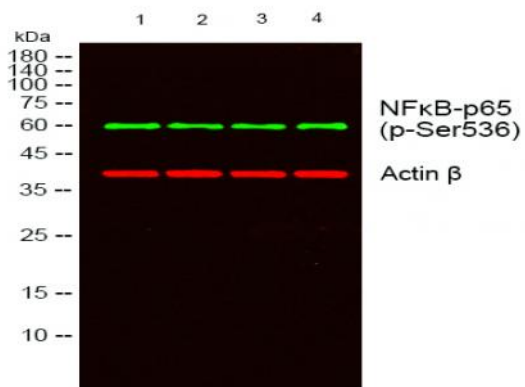
Jiangsu University



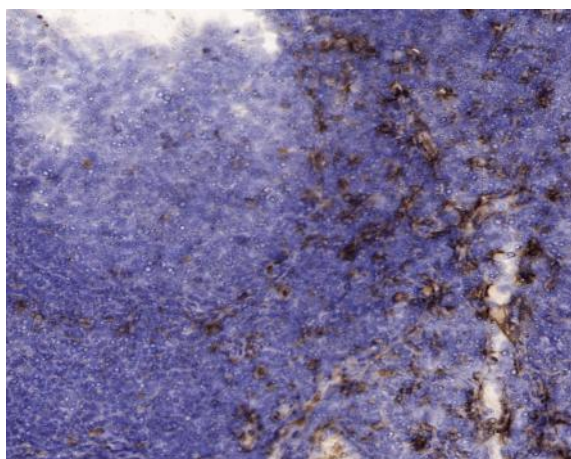
Western Blot analysis of A549 3T3 293T K562 cells using Antibody diluted at 2000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using NF-kappaB p65 (Phospho-Ser536) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 1) A549, 2) 3T3, 3) 293T , 4)K562 cells, (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night, secondary antibody(cat:RS23920)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour. (Red) Actin β Monoclonal Antibody(5B7) (cat:YM3028) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4° over night,secondary antibody(cat:RS23710)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight).