

**NFκB-p65 (phospho Thr254) Polyclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP0192
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;IP;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	NFκB p65
<b>Fields :</b>	>>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
<b>Gene Name :</b>	RELA
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Transcription factor p65
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	5970
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q04206
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	19697
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q04207
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human NF-kappaB p65 around the phosphorylation site of Thr254. AA range:221-270
<b>Specificity :</b>	Phospho-NFκB-p65 (T254) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of

NFκB-p65 protein only when phosphorylated at T254.

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

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**Source :** Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

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**Dilution :** WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug:mg lysate.  
ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

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

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**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml

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

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**Molecularweight :** 60kD

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**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

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**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],

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**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

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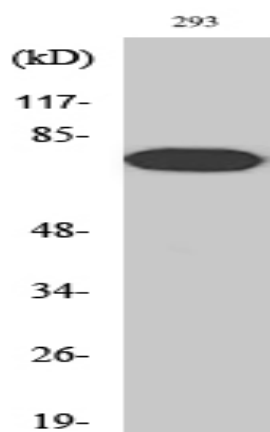
**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus . Cytoplasm . Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B) (PubMed:1493333). Colocalized with

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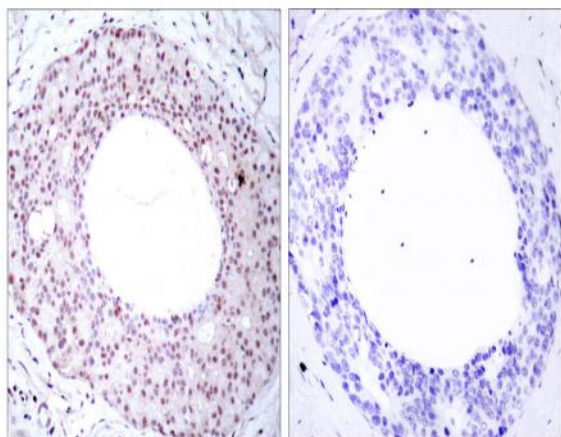
DDX1 in the nucleus upon TNF-alpha induction (PubMed:19058135). Colocalizes with GF11 in the nucleus after LPS stimulation (PubMed:20547752). Translocation to the nucleus is impaired in L.monocytogenes infection (PubMed:20855622). .

<b>Expression :</b>	Bone,Colon,Pancreas,Placenta,
<b>Tag :</b>	orthogonal,ip,hot
<b>Sort :</b>	309
<b>No3 :</b>	ab131100
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Phospho

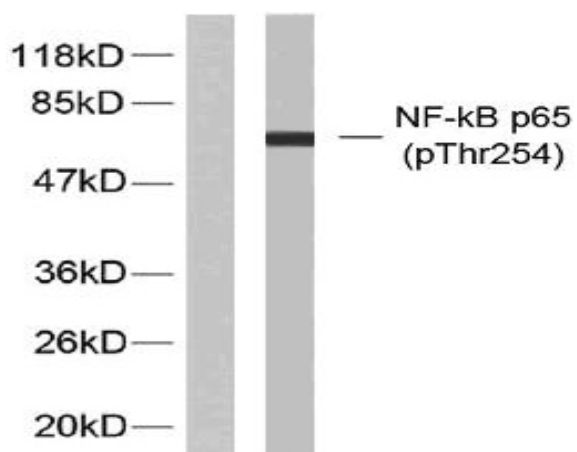
## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Phospho-NFκB-p65 (T254) Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using NF-kappaB p65 (Phospho-Thr254) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells treated with TNF-alpha, using NF-kappaB p65 (Phospho-Thr254) Antibody. The lane on the left is blocked with the phospho peptide.