

## NF $\kappa$ B p65 phospho Ser536 antibody (pAb)

**Catalog Nos:** 39675, 39676

**RRID:** AB\_2793300

**Isotype:** Serum

**Application(s):** WB

**Reactivity:** Human

**Volumes:** 100  $\mu$ l, 10  $\mu$ l

**Purification:** None

**Host:** Rabbit

**Molecular Weight:** 65 kDa

**Background:** NF $\kappa$ B p65 (Nuclear factor NF- $\kappa$ -B p65 subunit also known as NF $\kappa$ B p65 or RelA) is a member of the Rel family of transcription factors that are involved in processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. The Rel family includes c-Rel, RelA (NF $\kappa$ B p65, NF $\kappa$ B3) and RelB (I-Rel). Rel proteins form dimers with the NF $\kappa$ B p50 (proteolytically processed from p105/NF $\kappa$ B1) and p52 (proteolytically processed from p100/NF $\kappa$ B2) members of the NF $\kappa$ B family that bind DNA and activate transcription. The NF $\kappa$ B p65/p50 heterodimer is the most abundant form of NF $\kappa$ B.

NF $\kappa$ B signaling is negatively regulated by the sequestration of the NF $\kappa$ B complex in the cytoplasm by its association with the I $\kappa$ B family of inhibitory proteins. The I $\kappa$ B Kinase (IKK) complex is the key enzyme involved in the activation and translocation of NF $\kappa$ B. The IKK complex is composed of two catalytic subunits (IKK $\alpha$  and IKK $\beta$ ) and a regulatory subunit (IKK $\gamma$ ). Upon its activation, the IKK complex phosphorylates I $\kappa$ B proteins (I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ , I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  phospho Ser32, 36), which marks them for ubiquitination and degradation. This enables the NF $\kappa$ B complex to translocate to the nucleus where it regulates transcription by binding to DNA.

Phosphorylation at serine 536 stimulates acetylation at lysine 310 and interaction with the acetyltransferase CBP. The phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity.

**Immunogen:** This NF $\kappa$ B p65 phospho Ser536 antibody was raised against a peptide containing phospho-serine 536 of human NF $\kappa$ B p65.

**Buffer:** Rabbit serum containing 30% glycerol and 0.035% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.

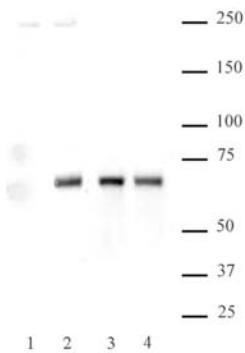
### Application Notes:

Applications Validated by Active Motif:

WB: 1:500 - 1:1,000 dilution

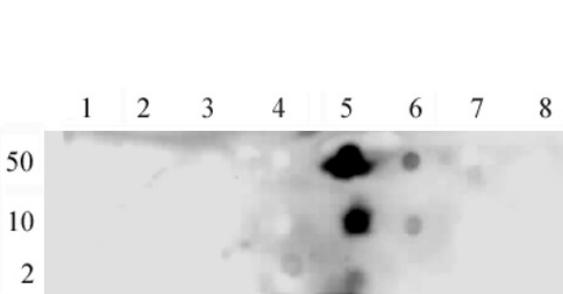
**Storage and Guarantee:** Some products may be shipped at room temperature. This will not affect their stability or performance. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles by aliquoting items into single-use fractions for storage at -20°C for up to 2 years. Keep all reagents on ice when not in storage. This product is guaranteed for 12 months from date of receipt.

This product is for research use only and is not for use in diagnostic procedures.



#### NFkB p65 phospho Ser536 pAb tested by Western blot.

HeLa cell extract (20  $\mu$ g per lane) probed with either NFkB p65 phospho Ser536 pAb (Lanes 1 and 2, 1:500 dilution) or with NFkB p65 pAb (Catalog No. 39369, Lanes 3 and 4, 1:5,000 dilution). Lanes 1 and 3: extracts derived from untreated cells. Lanes 2 and 4: extracts derived from cells treated with TNF- $\alpha$  and Calyculin.



#### NFkB p65 phospho Ser536 pAb tested by dot blot analysis.

Dot blot analysis was used to confirm the specificity of NFkB p65 phospho Ser536 pAb for NFkB p65 phosphorylated at serine 536. Phosphorylated peptides corresponding to the immunogen and related peptides were spotted onto PVDF and probed with NFkB p65 phospho Ser536 pAb at 1:10,000. The amount of peptide (picomoles) spotted is indicated next to each row.

Lane 1: phospho Ser276 NFkB p65 peptide.

Lane 2: unmodified peptide surrounding Ser276 NFkB p65 peptide.

Lane 3: phospho Ser529 NFkB p65 peptide.

Lane 4: unmodified peptide surrounding Ser529 NFkB p65.

Lane 5: phospho Ser536 NFkB p65 peptide.