Revision 1

Store at +4C

#4886

Phospho-NF-κB p65 (Ser536) (93H1) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
FC-FP	H M R Hm Mk Pg	Endogenous	Rabbit IgG	#Q04206	5970

Product Usage Information

Application	Dilution
Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)	1:50

Storage

Supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide and 2 mg/ml BSA. Store at 4°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. Protect from light. Do not freeze.

Specificity / Sensitivity

Phospho-NF-KappaB p65 (Ser536) (93H1) Rabbit mAb (Alexa Fluor® 488 Conjugate) detects NF-kappaB p65 only when phosphorylated at serine 536. It does not cross-react with the p50 subunit or other related proteins.

Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:

Dog

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser536 of human NF-kappaB p65. The antibody was conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions with an F/P ratio of 2-6.

Product Description

Cell Signaling Technology Antibody conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 488 fluorescent dye and tested in-house for direct Flow Cytometric analysis of human cells. The antibody is expected to exhibit the same species cross-reactivity as the unconjugated Phospho-NF-κB p65 (Ser536) (93H1) Rabbit mAb #3033.

Background

Transcription factors of the nuclear factor κB (NF-κB)/Rel family play a pivotal role in inflammatory and immune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammals: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, NF-κB1 (p105/p50), and NF-κB2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed by the proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bind p50 and p52 to form dimeric complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-κB is sequestered in the cytoplasm by IκB inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF-κB-activating agents can induce the phosphorylation of IκB proteins, targeting them for rapid degradation through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway and releasing NF-κB to enter the nucleus where it regulates gene expression (6-8). NIK and IKKα (IKK1) regulate the phosphorylation and processing of NF-κB2 (p100) to produce p52, which translocates to the nucleus (9-11).

Background References

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Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Applications Key

FC-FP: Flow Cytometry (Fixed/Permeabilized)

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster **X:** Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse **GP:** Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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Limited Uses