NF-κB p65 Antibody Sampler Kit

#4767 Store at -20°C

☑ 1 Kit
(6 x 20 µl)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Products Included	Product #	Quantity	Mol. Wt.	Source
NF-κB p65 (D14E12) XP® Rabbit mAb	8242	20 µl	65 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Phospho-NF-κB p65 (Ser536) (93H1) Rabbit mAb	3033	20 µl	65 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Acetyl-NF-κB p65 (Lys310) (D2S3J) Rabbit mAb	12629	20 µl	65 kDa	Rabbit IgG
NF-κB p65 (L8F6) Mouse mAb	6956	20 µl	65 kDa	Mouse IgG2b
Phospho-NF-κB p65 (Ser468) Antibody	3039	20 µl	65 kDa	Rabbit IgG
Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody	7074	100 µl		Goat
Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked Antibody	7076	100 µl		Horse

See www.cellsignal.com for individual component applications, species cross-reactivity, dilutions and additional application protocols.

Description: The NF-κB p65 Antibody Sampler Kit contains reagents to examine NF-κB p65/RelA phosphorylation at Ser468 and Ser536; acetylation at Lys310; and total p65 levels.

Background: Transcription factors of the nuclear factor κ B (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 is then translocated to the nucleus (9-11).

RelA/p65 is a subunit of the NF-κB transcription complex, which plays a crucial role in inflammatory and immune responses. The complex is composed of various homodimeric and heterodimeric Rel family member combinations, the activity of which is modulated by post-translational modifications including phosphorylation and acetylation. p65 phosphorylation by PKA and/or MSK1 at Ser276 allows for increased interaction with the transcriptional coactivator p300/CBP to enhance transcriptional activity. NF-κB dimer assembly with IκB, as well as its DNA binding and transcriptional activities, are regulated by p300/CBP acetyltransferases that principally target Lys218, Lys221 and Lys310 (12-14). This process is reciprocally regulated by histone deacetylases (HDACs); several HDAC inhibitors have been shown to activate NF-κB (12-14). T-cell co-stimulation and Calyculin A have both been shown to increase Ser468 phosphorylation (15,16). IKKβ (but not IKKα) and GSK-3β both target this site (16,17), which appears to have a negative regulatory role not involving inhibition of nuclear translocation after TNF-α or IL-1β stimulation (17). p65 phosphorylation at Ser536 regulates activation, nuclear localization, protein-protein interactions, transcriptional activity, and apoptosis (18-22).

Specificity/Sensitivity: The total NF-κB p65 antibodies recognize endogenous levels of p65 regardless of post-translational modification state such as phosphorylation or acetylation. The phospho-NF-κB p65 antibodies recognize endogenous levels of p65 only when phosphorylated at their indicated target residues. The Acetyl-NF-κB p65 (Lys310) (D2S3J) Rabbit mAb recognizes transfected levels of p65 only when acetylated at Lys310.

Source/Purification: The NF-κB p65 (L8F6) Mouse mAb was produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human NF-κB p65. The Acetyl-NF-κB p65 (Lys310) (D2S3J) Rabbit mAb was produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Lys310 of human NF-κB p65 protein. The NF-κB p65 Antibody was produced by immunizing rabbits with a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids surrounding Glu498 of human NF-κB p65. The phospho-specific antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptides corresponding to amino acids surrounding the indicated target residues of human NF-κB p65. Polyclonal antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibodies.*

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for validation data and a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

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Applications Key: **W**—Western **IP**—Immunoprecipitation **IHC**—Immunohistochemistry **ChIP**—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **IF**—Immunofluorescence **F**—Flow cytometry **E-P**—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: **H**—human **M**—mouse **R**—rat **Hm**—hamster **Mk**—monkey **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 **All**—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.

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#4767

Western Immunoblotting Protocol

For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in either 5% w/v BSA or nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
NOTE: Please refer to primary antibody datasheet or product webpage for recommended primary antibody dilution buffer and recommended antibody dilution.

A. Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with reverse osmosis deionized (RODI) or equivalent grade water.

1. **20X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS):** (#9808) To prepare 1 L 1X PBS: add 50 ml 20X PBS to 950 ml dH_2O, mix.
2. **10X Tris Buffered Saline (TBS):** (#12498) To prepare 1 L 1X TBS: add 100 ml 10X to 900 ml dH_2O, mix.
3. **1X SDS Sample Buffer:** Blue Loading Pack (#7722) or Red Loading Pack (#7723) Prepare fresh 3X reducing loading buffer by adding 1/10 volume 30X DTT to 1 volume of 3X SDS loading buffer. Dilute to 1X with dH_2O.
4. **10X Tris-Glycine SDS Running Buffer:** (#4050) To prepare 1 L 1X running buffer: add 100 ml 10X running buffer to 900 ml dH_2O, mix.
5. **10X Tris-Glycine Transfer Buffer:** (#12539) To prepare 1 L 1X transfer buffer: add 100 ml 10X transfer buffer to 200 ml methanol + 700 ml dH_2O, mix.
6. **10X Tris Buffered Saline with Tween® 20 (TBST):** (#9997) To prepare 1 L 1X TBST: add 100 ml 10X TBST to 900 ml dH_2O, mix.
7. **Nonfat Dry Milk:** (#9999)
8. **Blocking Buffer:** 1X TBST with 5% w/v nonfat dry milk; for 150 ml, add 7.5 g nonfat dry milk to 150 ml 1X TBST and mix well.
9. **Wash Buffer:** (#9997) 1X TBST
10. **Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA):** (#9998)
11. **Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 1X TBST with 5% BSA or 5% nonfat dry milk as indicated on primary antibody datasheet; for 20 ml, add 1.0 g BSA or nonfat dry milk to 20 ml 1X TBST and mix well.
12. **Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack:** (#7727)
13. **Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format):** (#7720)
14. **Blotting Membrane and Paper:** (#12369) This protocol has been optimized for nitrocellulose membranes. Pore size 0.2 µm is generally recommended.
15. **Secondary Antibody Conjugated to HRP:** anti-rabbit (#7074); anti-mouse (#7076)
16. **Detection Reagent:** LumiGLO® chemiluminescent reagent and peroxide (#7003) or SignalFire™ ECL Reagent (#6883)

B. Protein Blotting

A general protocol for sample preparation.

1. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Aspirate media from cultures; wash cells with 1X PBS; aspirate.
3. Lyse cells by adding 1X SDS sample buffer (100 µl per well of 6-well plate or 500 µl for a 10 cm diameter plate). Immediately scrape the cells off the plate and transfer the extract to a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice.
4. Sonicate for 10–15 sec to complete cell lysis and shear DNA (to reduce sample viscosity).
5. Heat a 20 µl sample to 95–100°C for 5 min; cool on ice.
6. Microcentrifuge for 5 min.
7. Load 20 µl onto SDS-PAGE gel (10 cm x 10 cm). **NOTE:** Loading of prestained molecular weight markers (#7720, 10 µl/lane) to verify electrotransfer and biotinylated protein ladder (#7727, 10 µl/lane) to determine molecular weights are recommended.
8. Electrotransfer to nitrocellulose membrane (#12369).

C. Membrane Blocking and Antibody Incubations

NOTE: Volumes are for 10 cm x 10 cm (100 cm^2) of membrane; for different sized membranes, adjust volumes accordingly.

I. Membrane Blocking

1. (Optional) After transfer, wash nitrocellulose membrane with 25 ml TBS for 5 min at room temperature.
2. Incubate membrane in 25 ml of blocking buffer for 1 hr at room temperature.
3. Wash three times for 5 min each with 15 ml of TBST.

II. Primary Antibody Incubation

1. Incubate membrane and primary antibody (at the appropriate dilution and diluent as recommended in the product datasheet) in 10 ml primary antibody dilution buffer with gentle agitation overnight at 4°C.
2. Wash three times for 5 min each with 15 ml of TBST.
3. Incubate membrane with the species appropriate HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (#7074 or #7076 at 1:2000) and anti-biotin, HRP-linked Antibody (#7075 at 1:1000–1:3000) to detect biotinylated protein markers in 10 ml of blocking buffer with gentle agitation for 1 hr at room temperature.
4. Wash three times for 5 min each with 15 ml of TBST.
5. Proceed with detection (Section D).

D. Detection of Proteins

1. Incubate membrane with 10 ml LumiGLO® (0.5 ml 20X LumiGLO® #7003, 0.5 ml 20X peroxide, and 9.0 ml purified water) or 10 ml SignalFire™ #6883 (5 ml Reagent A, 5 ml Reagent B) with gentle agitation for 1 min at room temperature.
2. Drain membrane of excess developing solution (do not let dry), wrap in plastic wrap and expose to x-ray film. An initial 10 sec exposure should indicate the proper exposure time. **NOTE:** Due to the kinetics of the detection reaction, signal is most intense immediately following incubation and declines over the following 2 hr.

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