

Anti-IkB alpha/NFKBIA Antibody (4A483)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	4A483
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Anti-NFKBIA rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell lysate.-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.-Secondary-Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.-Developed using the Odyssey technique.-Performed under reducing conditions.-Predicted band size:37 kDa.-Observed band size:38 kDa. <p>2. NFKBIA was immunoprecipitated using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate.-Lane B:0.5 mg 293T Whole Cell Lysate.-4 µL anti-NFKBIA rabbit monoclonal antibody and 60 µg of Immunomagnetic beads Protein A/G.-Primary antibody:-Anti-NFKBIA rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:100 dilution.-Secondary antibody:-Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution.-Developed using the ECL technique.-Performed under reducing conditions.-Predicted band size: 37 kDa.-Observed band size:38 kDa
Application:	ELISA,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:2000; ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000; IP: 1-4 µL/mg of lysate

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human I κ B alpha / NFKBIA Protein (TMPY-01710)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	nuclear factor of κ light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, alpha;IKBA;I κ B α ; nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, alpha;NFKBI;MAD-3;nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, α

Research Background

Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, alpha (I κ B alpha, NFKBIA, or IKBA), is a member of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family that function to inhibit the NF-kB transcription factor. NFKBIA inhibits NF-kB by masking the nuclear localization signals (NLS) of NF-kB proteins and keeping them sequestered in an inactive state in the cytoplasm. Also, NFKBIA blocks the ability of NF-kB transcription factors to bind to DNA, which is required for NF-kB's proper functioning. Signal-induced degradation of I kappa B alpha exposes the nuclear localization signal of NF-kappa B, thus allowing it to translocate into the nucleus and activate transcription from responsive genes. An autoregulatory loop is established when NF-kappa B induces expression of the I kappa B alpha gene and newly synthesized I kappa B alpha accumulates in the nucleus where it negatively regulates NF-kappa B-dependent transcription. As part of this post-induction repression, the nuclear export signal on I kappa B alpha mediates the transport of NF-kappa B-I kappa B alpha complexes from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. Deletion of NFKBIA has an effect that is similar to the effect of EGFR amplification in the pathogenesis of glioblastoma and is associated with comparatively short survival. Polymorphisms in NFKBIA may be important in pre-disposition to and outcome after treatment, of multiple myeloma (MM). The NFKBIA gene product, IkappaBalpha, binds to NF-kappaB preventing its activation and is important in mediating resistance to apoptosis in B-cell lymphoproliferative diseases.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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