

Anti-IKBKB Antibody (3T443)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3T443
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Western Blot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Positive WB detected in: K562 whole cell lysate, MCF-7 whole cell lysate, U251 whole cell lysate-All lanes: IKK beta antibody at 1:2000-Secondary: Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution-Predicted band size: 87 kDa-Observed band size: 87 kDa <p>2. IHC image of TMAH-00604 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human breast cancer performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.</p> <p>3. Immunofluorescence staining of Hela Cells with TMAH-00604 at 1:50, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde, permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100, and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. Nuclear DNA was labeled in blue with DAPI. The secondary antibody was FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L).</p>
Application:	ELISA,IF,IHC,WB
Recommended	WB:1:500-1:5000; IHC:1:50-1:200; IF:1:20-1:200.

Properties

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

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: Human IKK beta
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	3551
Uniprot ID:	O14920
Synonyms:	IKBKB
Biology Area:	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling, Cardiovascular, Immunology, Signal transduction

Research Background

Serine kinase that plays an essential role in the NF-kappa-B signaling pathway which is activated by multiple stimuli such as inflammatory cytokines, bacterial or viral products, DNA damages or other cellular stresses. Acts as part of the canonical IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF-kappa-B activation. Phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B on 2 critical serine residues. These modifications allow polyubiquitination of the inhibitors and subsequent degradation by the proteasome. In turn, free NF-kappa-B is translocated into the nucleus and activates the transcription of hundreds of genes involved in immune response, growth control, or protection against apoptosis. In addition to the NF-kappa-B inhibitors, phosphorylates several other components of the signaling pathway including NEMO/IKBKG, NF-kappa-B subunits RELA and NFKB1, as well as IKK-related kinases TBK1 and IKBKE. IKK-related kinase phosphorylations may prevent the overproduction of inflammatory mediators since they exert a negative regulation on canonical IKKs. Phosphorylates FOXO3, mediating the TNF-dependent inactivation of this pro-apoptotic transcription factor. Also phosphorylates other substrates including NCOA3, BCL10 and IRS1. Within the nucleus, acts as an adapter protein for NFKBIA degradation in UV-induced NF-kappa-B activation. Phosphorylates RIPK1 at 'Ser-25' which represses its kinase activity and consequently prevents TNF-mediated RIPK1-dependent cell death. Phosphorylates the C-terminus of IRF5, stimulating IRF5 homodimerization and translocation into the nucleus.

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