Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAC-02128)

Anti-Phospho-IKBKB (Tyr188) Polyclonal Antibody

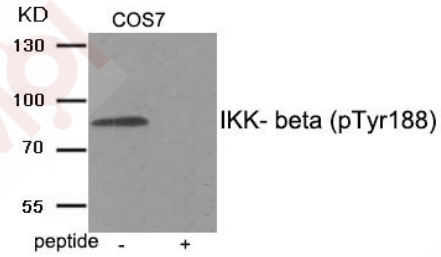
Product Details

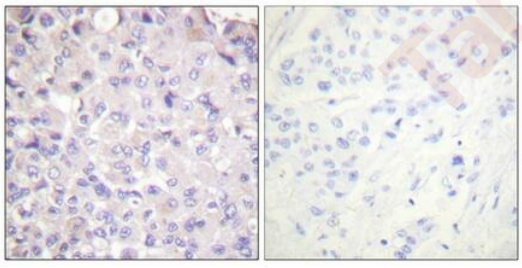
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Actual: 87 kDa.
Purification:	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.

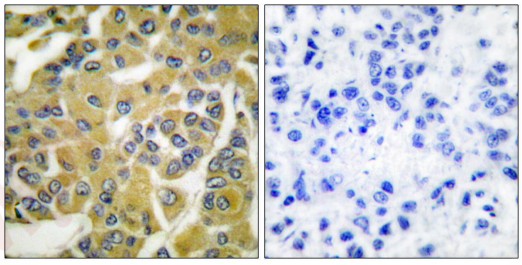
Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of extracts from COS7 tissue using IKK-beta (Phospho-Tyr188) antibody TMAC-02128. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4°C overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negetive contrl (right) obtaned from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.
3. Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using IKK-beta (Phospho-Tyr188) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.







Application: IHC,WB

Recommended WB: 1:500-2000; IHC: 1:100-300

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: Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 188 (L-Q-Y(p)-L-A) derived from Human IKK- beta

Antigen Species: Human

Uniprot ID: O14920

Synonyms: IKBKB (p-Y188);p-IKBKB (Tyr188);p-IKBKB (Y188);IKBKB (p-Tyr188)

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 and 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. 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.

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