

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP2506a

Specification

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P25963
Other Accession	NP_065390
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	35609
Antigen Region	1-30

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4792

Other Names

NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha, I-kappa-B-alpha, Ikb-alpha, IkappaBalpha, Major histocompatibility complex enhancer-binding protein MAD3, NFKBIA, IKBA, MAD3, NFKBI

Target/Specificity

This IKB alpha (IKBA) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from human IKB alpha (IKBA).

Dilution

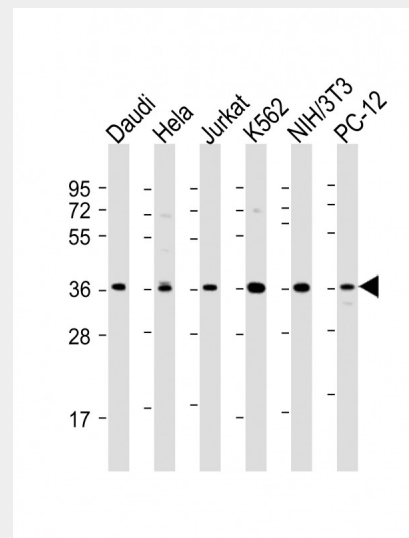
WB~~1:2000

Format

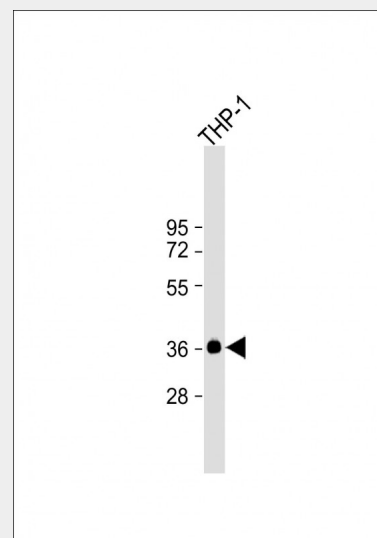
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



All lanes : Anti-Sumo-site. NFkB Antibody at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Daudi whole cell lysate Lane 2: HeLa whole cell lysate Lane 3: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 4: K562 whole cell lysate Lane 5: NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate Lane 6: PC-12 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 36 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Precautions

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody - Protein Information

Name NFKBIA

Synonyms IKBA, MAD3, NFKBI

Function

Inhibits the activity of dimeric NF-kappa-B/REL complexes by trapping REL dimers in the cytoplasm through masking of their nuclear localization signals. On cellular stimulation by immune and proinflammatory responses, becomes phosphorylated promoting ubiquitination and degradation, enabling the dimeric RELA to translocate to the nucleus and activate transcription.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export.

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody - Citations

- [A20 inhibits the release of inflammatory cytokines by suppressing the activation of the nuclear factor-kappa B pathway in osteoarthritic fibroblast-like synoviocytes.](#)
- [Nanoformulated paclitaxel and AZD9291 synergistically eradicate non-small-cell lung cancers in vivo.](#)
- [Roflumilast reverses polymicrobial sepsis-induced liver damage by inhibiting inflammation in mice.](#)

Anti-IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody at 1:2000 dilution + THP-1 whole cell lysate
Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.
Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution.
Predicted band size : 36 kDa
Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFD/MTBST.

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody - Background

NFKB1 or NFKB2 is bound to REL, RELA, or RELB to form the NFKB complex. The NFKB complex is inhibited by I-kappa-B proteins (NFKBIA or NFKBIB), which inactivate NF-kappa-B by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the I-kappa-B proteins by kinases (IKBKA, or IKBKB) marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NF-kappa-B complex. Activated NFKB complex translocates into the nucleus and binds DNA at kappa-B-binding motifs such as 5-prime GGGRNNYYCC 3-prime or 5-prime HGGARNYYCC 3-prime (where H is A, C, or T; R is an A or G purine; and Y is a C or T pyrimidine).

IKB alpha (IKBA) Antibody - References

Miskolci, V., et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys. 417(1):44-52 (2003).
Kim, Y.S., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(31):28462-28469 (2003).
Parcellier, A., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(16):5790-5802 (2003).
Takada, Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(26):24233-24241 (2003).
Place, R.F., et al., J. Cell. Physiol. 195(3):470-478 (2003).