

Summary

Production Name	lκB- α (phospho Tyr42) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	
Host	Rabbit	
Application	IHC,ELISA	
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat	

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
lsotype	lgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw
	cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	NFKBIA IKBA MAD3 NFKBI	
Alternative Names	NFKBIA; IKBA; MAD3; NFKBI; NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha; I-kappa-B-alpha; IkB-alpha;	
	IkappaBalpha; Major histocompatibility complex enhancer-binding protein MAD3	
Gene ID	4792.0	
SwissProt ID	P25963.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human	
	IkappaB-alpha around the phosphorylation site of Tyr42. AA range:9-58	

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000
Molecular Weight	about 40kd



Background

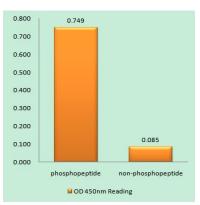
This gene encodes a member of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family, which contain multiple ankrin repeat domains. The encoded protein interacts with REL dimers to inhibit NF-kappa-B/REL complexes which are involved in inflammatory responses. The encoded protein moves between the cytoplasm and the nucleus via a nuclear localization signal and CRM1mediated nuclear export. Mutations in this gene have been found in ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic with T-cell immunodeficiency autosomal dominant disease. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011], disease: Defects in NFKBIA are the cause of ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic with T-cell immunodeficiency autosomal dominant (ADEDAID) [MIM:612132]. Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. ADEDAID is an ectodermal dysplasia associated with decreased production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and certain interferons, rendering patients susceptible to infection., 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 tranlocate to the nucleus and activate transcription, induction: Induced in adherent monocytes, online information:NFKBIA mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylated; disables inhibition of NF-kappa-B DNA-binding activity., PTM:Sumoylated; sumoylation requires the presence of the nuclear import signal., PTM:Ubiguitinated; subsequent to stimulus-dependent phosphorylation on serines, similarity: Belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family, similarity: Contains 5 ANK repeats., subcellular location: Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export., subunit: Interacts with RELA; the interaction requires the nuclear import signal. Interacts with NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2. Part of a 70-90 kDa complex at least consisting of CHUK, IKBKB, NFKBIA, RELA, IKBKAP and MAP3K14. Interacts with HBV protein X. Interacts with RWDD3; the interaction enhances sumoylation.,

Research Area

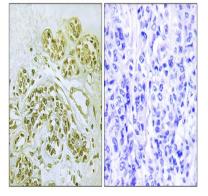
Chemokine; Apoptosis Inhibition; Apoptosis Mitochondrial; Apoptosis Overview; Toll Like; NOD-like receptor; RIG-I-like receptor; Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;T Cell Receptor;B Cell Antigen;Neurotrophin;Adipocytokine;Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;Pathways in cancer;Prostate cancer;Chronic myeloid leukemia;Small cell lung cancer;

Image Data





Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using IkappaB-alpha (Phospho-Tyr42) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using IkappaB-alpha (Phospho-Tyr42) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Note

For research use only.