

I κ B- α Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT2419

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, ELISA

MW

- 40kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Storage

Storage*

-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

IHC 1:100-1:300

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Basic Information

Clonality

Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen

The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human I κ B- α . AA range: 15-64

Specificity

I κ B- α Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of I κ B- α protein.

Target Information

Gene name NFKBIA IKBA MAD3 NFKB1

Protein Name NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	4792 ;	P25963 ;
Mouse	18035 ;	Q9Z1E3 ;
Rat	25493 ;	Q63746 ;

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

Tissue specificity Brain, Kidney, Lymph node, Monocyte,

Function 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 translocate 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: Ubiquitinated; 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.,

Validation Data

Contact information

Orders: order.cn@immunoway.com

Support: support.cn@immunoway.com

Telephone: 400-8787-807(China)

Website: <http://www.immunoway.com.cn>

Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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