



Rabbit Anti-IkB beta antibody

SL10246R

Product Name:	IkB beta
Chinese Name:	NF-kappa-B抑制子beta抗体
Alias:	I kappa B beta; I-kappa-B-beta; IkappaBbeta; IKB beta; IkB-B; IkB-beta; IKBB; IKBB_HUMAN; IkBbeta; NF kappa BIB; NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta; NF-kappa-BIB; Nfkbib; Thyroid receptor interacting protein 9; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 9; TR interacting protein 9; TR-interacting protein 9; TRIP-9; TRIP9.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	38kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IkB beta:165-250/356
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family, which inhibit NF-kappa-B by complexing with, and trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on these proteins by kinases marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NF-

kappa-B, which translocates to the nucleus to function as a transcription factor. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2011].

Function:

Inhibits NF-kappa-B by complexing with and trapping it in the cytoplasm. However, the unphosphorylated form resynthesized after cell stimulation is able to bind NF-kappa-B allowing its transport to the nucleus and protecting it to further NFKBIA-dependent inactivation. Association with inhibitor kappa B-interacting NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2 prevent its phosphorylation rendering it more resistant to degradation, explaining its slower degradation.

Subunit:

Interacts with THR3 (via ligand-binding domain). Interacts with RELA and REL. Interacts with COMMD1 and inhibitor kappa B-interacting Ras-like NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in all tissues examined.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by RPS6KA1; followed by degradation. Interaction with NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2 probably prevents phosphorylation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family.
Contains 6 ANK repeats.

SWISS:

Q15653

Gene ID:

4793

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4793](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 18036](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 81525](#)Rat

[Omim: 604495](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q15653](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q60778](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q9JIA3](#)Rat

[Unigene: 9731](#)Human

[Unigene: 220333](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 8395](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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