



## Rabbit Anti-Phospho-IKK alpha (Thr23) antibody

SL3229R

<b>Product Name:</b>	Phospho-IKK alpha (Thr23)
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	磷酸化KB抑制蛋白激酶 $\alpha$ /IKK $\alpha$ 抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	IKK alpha (phospho T23); p-IKK alpha (phospho T23); IKK alpha (Phospho-Thr23); phospho-IKK alpha(Thr23); I Kappa B Kinase Alpha; IKKalpha; IKK alpha; IkappaB kinase; Ikb kinase alpha subunit; IKBKA; IKK 1; IKK A; IKK a kinase; IKK1; IKKA; Inhibitor Of Kappa Light Polypeptide Gene Enhancer In B Cells; Inhibitor Of Nuclear Factor Kappa B Kinase Alpha Subunit; NFKBIKA; Nuclear Factor Kappa B Inhibitor Kinase Alpha; Nuclear factor NF kappa B inhibitor kinase alpha; Nuclear factor NFKappaB inhibitor kinase alpha; Nuclear Factor Of Kappa Light Chain Gene Enhancer In B Cells Inhibitor; TCF16; CHUK1; Conserved Helix Loop Helix Ubiquitous Kinase; Conserved helix loop ubiquitous kinase; I Kappa B Kinase 1; IKKA HUMAN.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	85kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The nucleuscytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human IKK alpha around the phosphorylation site of Thr23:LG(p-T)GG
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<p>Nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB) is a ubiquitous transcription factor and an essential mediator of gene expression during activation of immune and inflammatory responses. NFkB mediates the expression of a great variety of genes in response to extracellular stimuli including IL1, TNF alpha, and bacterial product LPS. NFkB is associated with Ikb proteins in the cell cytoplasm, which inhibit NFkB activity. IKK is a serine protein kinase, and the IKK complex contains alpha and beta subunits (IKK alpha and IKK beta). IKK alpha and IKK beta interact with each other and both are essential for NFkB activation. IKK alpha specifically phosphorylates IkbA. IKKa is expressed in variety of human tissues.</p> <p><b>Function:</b> 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 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. Negatively regulates the pathway by phosphorylating the scaffold protein TAXBP1 and thus promoting the assembly of the A20/TNFAIP3 ubiquitin-editing complex (composed of A20/TNFAIP3, TAX1BP1, and the E3 ligases ITCH and RNF11). Therefore, CHUK plays a key role in the negative feedback of NF-kappa-B canonical signaling to limit inflammatory gene activation. As part of the non-canonical pathway of NF-kappa-B activation, the MAP3K14-activated CHUK/IKKA homodimer phosphorylates NFkB2/p100 associated with RelB, inducing its proteolytic processing to NFkB2/p52 and the formation of NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complexes. In turn, these complexes regulate genes encoding molecules involved in B-cell survival and lymphoid organogenesis. Participates also in the negative feedback of the non-canonical NF-kappa-B signaling pathway by phosphorylating and destabilizing MAP3K14/NIK. Within the nucleus, phosphorylates CREBBP and consequently increases both its transcriptional and histone acetyltransferase activities. Modulates chromatin accessibility at NF-kappa-B-responsive promoters by phosphorylating histones H3 at 'Ser-10' that are subsequently acetylated at 'Lys-14' by CREBBP. Additionally, phosphorylates the CREBBP-interacting protein NCOA3.</p> <p><b>Subunit:</b> Component of the I-kappa-B-kinase (IKK) core complex consisting of CHUK, IKBKB and IKBKG; probably four alpha/CHUK-beta/IKBKB dimers are associated with four gamma/IKBKG subunits. The IKK core complex seems to associate with regulatory or adapter proteins to form a IKK-signalosome holo-complex. The IKK complex associates with TERF2IP/RAP1, leading to promote IKK-mediated phosphorylation of RELA/p65. Part of a complex composed of NCOA2, NCOA3, CHUK/IKKA, IKBKB, IKBKG and</p>

CREBBP. Part of a 70-90 kDa complex at least consisting of CHUK/IKKA, IKBKB, NFKBIA, RELA, IKBKAP and MAP3K14. Directly interacts with IKK-gamma/NEMO and TRPC4AP (By similarity). May interact with TRAF2. Interacts with NALP2. May interact with MAVS/IPS1. Interacts with ARRB1 and ARRB2. Interacts with NLRC5; prevents CHUK phosphorylation and kinase activity. Interacts with PIAS1; this interaction induces PIAS1 phosphorylation.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Widely expressed.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Phosphorylated by MAP3K14/NIK, AKT and to a lesser extent by MEKK1, and dephosphorylated by PP2A. Autophosphorylated. Acetylation of Thr-179 by Yersinia yopJ prevents phosphorylation and activation, thus blocking the I-kappa-B signaling pathway.

**DISEASE:**

Defects in CHUK are the cause of cocoon syndrome (COCOS) [MIM:613630]; also known as fetal encasement syndrome. COCOS is a lethal syndrome characterized by multiple fetal malformations including defective face and seemingly absent limbs, which are bound to the trunk and encased under the skin.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Ser/Thr protein kinase family. I-kappa-B kinase subfamily.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

**SWISS:**

O15111

**Gene ID:**

1147

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 1147](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 309361](#)Rat

[Omin: 600664](#)Human

[SwissProt: O15111](#)Human

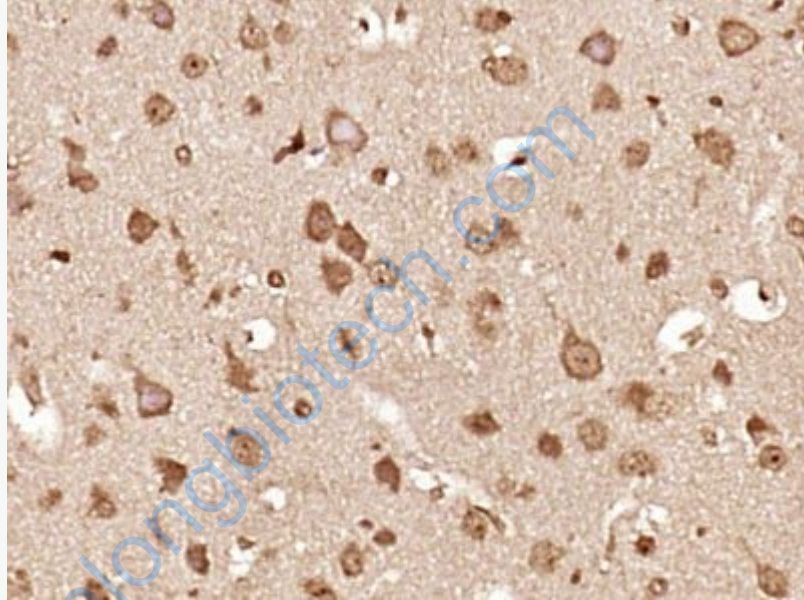
[SwissProt: Q60680](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 198998](#)Human

[Unigene: 3996](#)Mouse

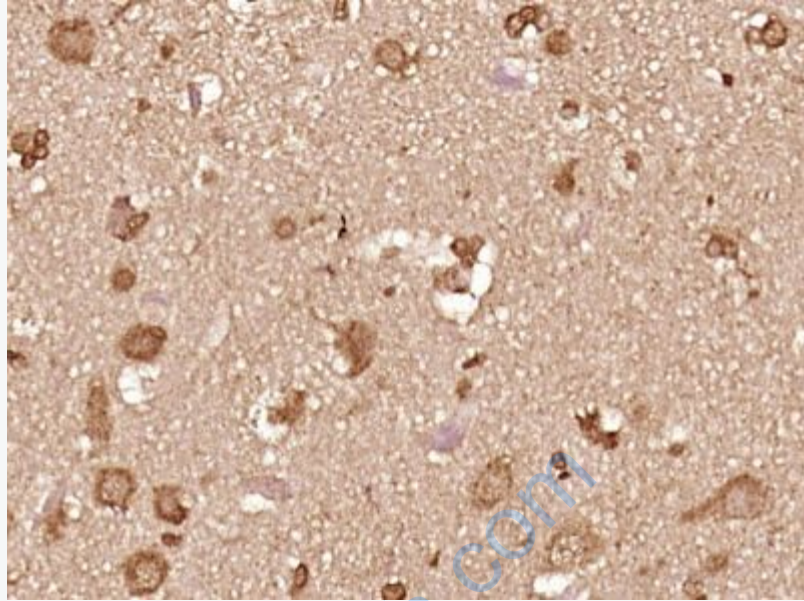
**Important Note:**

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



**Picture:**

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-IKK alpha (Thr23)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL3229R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary antibody (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human glioma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Phospho-IKK alpha (Thr23)) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL3229R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary antibody (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.