

Product Name: I κ B- β Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab12806**

For research use only.

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Description | Rabbit polyclonal Antibody |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Application | WB,IHC |
| Reactivity | Human,Mouse |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Modification | Unmodified |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Form | Liquid |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Storage | Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Ice bags |
| Buffer | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Purification | Affinity purification |

Application

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dilution Ratio | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300 |
| Molecular Weight | 37kDa |

Antigen Information

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|--------------------------|--|
| Gene Name | NFKB1B |
| Alternative Names | NFKB1B; IKBK; TRIP9; NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta; NF-kappa-B1B; I-kappa-B-beta; Ikb-B; Ikb-beta; IkappaBbeta; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 9; TR-interacting protein 9; TRIP-9 |
| Gene ID | 4793.0 |
| SwissProt ID | Q15653 |
| Immunogen | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IkappaB-beta. AA range:4-53 |

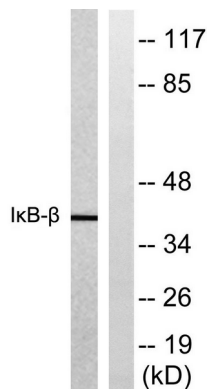
Background

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 IKBA-dependent inactivation. Association with inhibitor kappa B-interacting NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2 prevent its phosphorylation rendering it more resistant to degradation, explaining its slower degradation.,PTM:Phosphorylated; followed by degradation. Interaction with NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2 probably prevents phosphorylation.,similarity:Belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family.,similarity:Contains 6 ANK repeats.,subunit:Interacts with THRB (via ligand-binding domain). Interacts with RELA and REL. Interacts with COMMD1 and inhibitor kappa B-interacting Ras-like NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all tissues examined.,

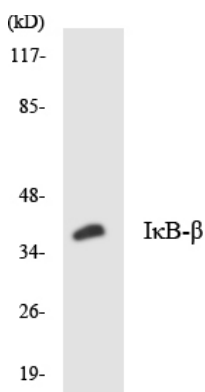
Research Area

Chemokine;NOD-like receptor;RIG-I-like receptor;Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;T_Cell_Receptor;B_Cell_Antigen;Neurotrophin;Adipocytokine;

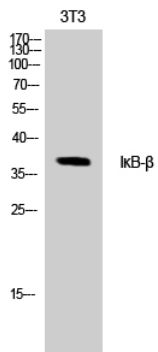
Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from NIH/3T3 cells, treated with TNF 20ng/ml 30', using IkappaB-beta Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using IkB-beta antibody.



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using IκB-β Polyclonal Antibody