

#### **Anti-IKK gamma Picoband Antibody**

**Catalog # ABO12896** 

### **Specification**

## **Anti-IKK gamma Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession Q9Y6K9
Host Rabbit Isotype Rabbit IgG

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Clonality Polyclonal Format Lyophilized

**Description** 

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for NF-kappa-B essential modulator(IKBKG) detection. Tested with WB in Human; Mouse; Rat.

#### Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

### Anti-IKK gamma Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

#### **Gene ID 8517**

## **Other Names**

NF-kappa-B essential modulator, NEMO, FIP-3, IkB kinase-associated protein 1, IKKAP1, Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit gamma, I-kappa-B kinase subunit gamma, IKK-gamma, IKKG, IkB kinase subunit gamma, NF-kappa-B essential modifier, IKBKG, FIP3, NEMO

# Calculated MW 48198 MW KDa

# **Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br/>br>

## **Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Sumoylated NEMO accumulates in the nucleus in response to genotoxic stress.

### **Tissue Specificity**

Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas.

#### Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

### **Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human IKK gamma (207-246aa QSVEAALRMERQAASEEKRKLAQLQVAYHQLFQEYDNHIK), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by three amino acids.



#### **Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

#### Anti-IKK gamma Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name IKBKG (HGNC:5961)

Synonyms FIP3, NEMO

**Function** Regulatory subunit of the IKK core complex which phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B thus leading to the dissociation of the inhibitor/NF-kappa-B complex and ultimately the degradation of the inhibitor (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14695475" target=" blank">14695475</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20724660" target="blank">20724660</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21518757" target="\_blank">21518757</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9751060" target=" blank">9751060</a>). Its binding to scaffolding polyubiquitin plays a key role in IKK activation by multiple signaling receptor pathways (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16547522" target=" blank">16547522</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18287044" target="blank">18287044</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19033441" target="\_blank">19033441</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19185524" target="\_blank">19185524</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21606507" target="\_blank">21606507</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27777308" target="blank">27777308</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33567255" target="blank">33567255</a>). Can recognize and bind both 'Lys-63'-linked and linear polyubiquitin upon cell stimulation, with a much higher affinity for linear polyubiquitin (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16547522" target=" blank">16547522</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18287044" target="blank">18287044</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19033441" target="\_blank">19033441</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19185524" target="\_blank">19185524</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21606507" target="\_blank">21606507</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27777308" target="blank">27777308</a>). Could be implicated in NF-kappa-B-mediated protection from cytokine toxicity. Essential for viral activation of IRF3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19854139" target=" blank">19854139</a>). Involved in TLR3- and IFIH1-mediated antiviral innate response; this function requires 'Lys- 27'-linked polyubiquitination (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20724660" target=" blank">20724660</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Sumoylated NEMO accumulates in the nucleus in response to genotoxic stress.

# Tissue Location

Heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas

#### **Anti-IKK gamma Picoband Antibody - Protocols**



Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# Anti-IKK gamma Picoband Antibody - Images

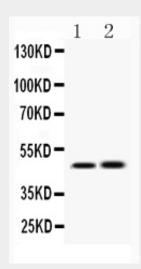


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of IKK gamma using anti-IKK gamma antibody (ABO12896). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 50ug of sample under reducing conditions.lane 1: rat cardiac muscle tissue lysates,lane 2: HEPG2 whole cell lysates. After Electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a Nitrocellulose membrane at 150mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% Non-fat Milk/ TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-IKK gamma antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12896) at 0.5 νg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for IKK gamma at approximately 48KD. The expected band size for IKK gamma is at 48KD.