10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

KD-Validated Anti-IKBKB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # AGI1311

Specification

KD-Validated Anti-IKBKB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, FC, ICC**
Primary Accession	O14920
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**Predicted, 87 kDa; observed, 87 kDa KDa**
Gene Name	**IKBKB**
Aliases	**IKBKB; Inhibitor Of Nuclear Factor Kappa B Kinase Subunit Beta; IKK-Beta; NFKBIKB; IKK2; IKKB; Inhibitor Of Kappa Light Polypeptide Gene Enhancer In B-Cells, Kinase Beta; Inhibitor Of Nuclear Factor Kappa-B Kinase Subunit Beta; Nuclear Factor NF-Kappa-B Inhibitor Kinase Beta; Serine/Threonine Protein Kinase IKBKB; I-Kappa-B-Kinase Beta; I-Kappa-B Kinase 2; EC 2.7.11.10; IKK-2; Nuclear Factor Kappa B Kinase Subunit Beta; EC 2.7.11.1; EC 2.7.11; IMD15A; IMD15B; IMD15; IKK-B; IkBKB**
Immunogen	**A synthesized peptide derived from human IKK beta**

KD-Validated Anti-IKBKB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**3551**

Other Names

Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit beta, I-kappa-B-kinase beta, IKK-B, IKK-beta, IkBKB, 2.7.11.10, I-kappa-B kinase 2, IKK-2, IKK2, Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B inhibitor kinase beta, NFKBIKB, Serine/threonine protein kinase IKBKB, 2.7.11.1, IKBKB, IKKB

KD-Validated Anti-IKBKB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name IKBKB

Synonyms IKKB

Function

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 (PubMed:20434986, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20797629"

target="_blank">20797629, PubMed:21138416, PubMed:30337470, PubMed:9346484). Acts as a part of the canonical IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF-kappa-B activation (PubMed:9346484). Phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B on 2 critical serine residues (PubMed:20434986, PubMed:20797629, PubMed:21138416, PubMed:9346484). These modifications allow polyubiquitination of the inhibitors and subsequent degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:20434986, PubMed:20797629, PubMed:21138416, PubMed:9346484). 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 (PubMed:20434986, PubMed:20797629, PubMed:21138416, PubMed:9346484). In addition to the NF-kappa-B inhibitors, phosphorylates several other components of the signaling pathway including NEMO/IKBKG, NF-kappa-B subunits RELA and NFKB1, as well as IKK-related kinases TBK1 and IKBKE (PubMed:11297557, PubMed:14673179, PubMed:20410276, PubMed:21138416). IKK-related kinase phosphorylations may prevent the overproduction of inflammatory mediators since they exert a negative regulation on canonical IKKs (PubMed:11297557, PubMed:20410276, PubMed:21138416). Phosphorylates FOXO3, mediating the TNF-dependent inactivation of this pro-apoptotic transcription factor (PubMed:15084260). Also phosphorylates other substrates including NAA10, NCOA3, BCL10 and IRS1 (PubMed:17213322, PubMed:19716809). Phosphorylates RIPK1 at 'Ser-25' which represses its kinase activity and consequently prevents TNF- mediated RIPK1-dependent cell death (By similarity). Phosphorylates the C-terminus of IRF5, stimulating IRF5 homodimerization and translocation into the nucleus (PubMed:25326418). Following bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced TLR4 endocytosis, phosphorylates STAT1 at 'Thr-749' which restricts interferon signaling and anti-inflammatory responses and promotes innate inflammatory responses (PubMed:38621137). IKBKB-mediated phosphorylation of STAT1 at 'Thr-749' promotes binding of STAT1 to the ARID5A promoter, resulting in transcriptional activation of ARID5A and subsequent ARID5A-mediated stabilization of IL6 (PubMed:32209697). It also promotes binding of STAT1 to the IL12B promoter and activation of IL12B transcription (PubMed:32209697).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane raft. Note=Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts.

Tissue Location

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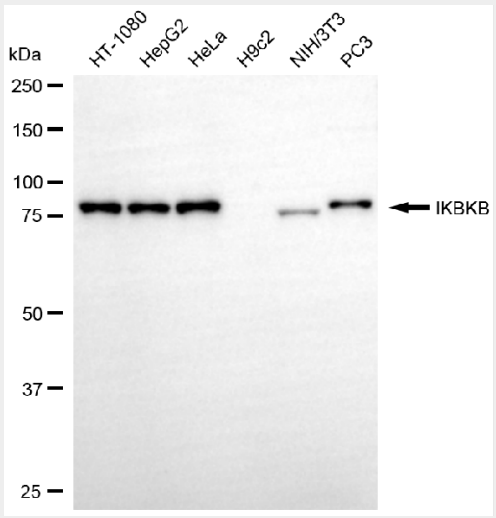
Highly expressed in heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis and peripheral blood

KD-Validated Anti-IKBKB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

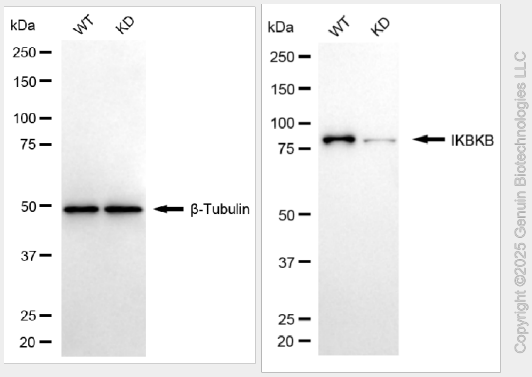
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

KD-Validated Anti-IKBKB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blotting analysis using anti-IKBKB antibody (Cat#AGI1311). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-IKBKB antibody (Cat#AGI1311, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-IKBKB antibody (Cat#AGI1311). IKBKB expression in wild type (WT) and IKBKB knockdown (KD) HSHC cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. β-Tubulin serves

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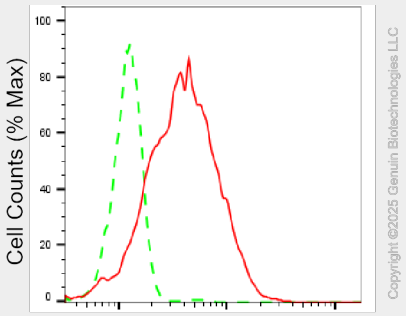
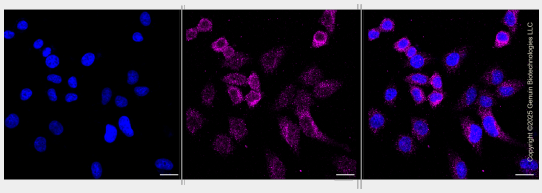
as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-IKBKB antibody (Cat#AGI1311, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of IKBKB expression in HepG2 cells using anti-IKBKB antibody (Cat#AGI1311, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, IKBKB.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with anti-IKBK antibody (Cat#AGI1311, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; IKBK was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar, 20 µm.