

**NFKBIB Antibody (C-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP13780b****Specification**

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**NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q15653</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001001716.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_002494.2</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	37771
Antigen Region	326-355

**NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4793**Other Names**

NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta, NF-kappa-BIB, I-kappa-B-beta, Ikb-B, Ikb-beta, IkappaBbeta, Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 9, TR-interacting protein 9, TRIP-9, NFKBIB, IKBB, TRIP9

**Target/Specificity**

This NFKBIB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 326-355 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human NFKBIB.

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** NFKBIB

**Synonyms** IKBB, TRIP9

**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.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

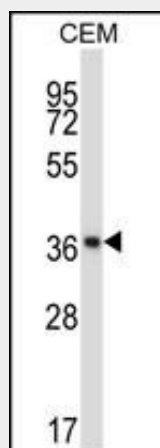
**Tissue Location**

Expressed in all tissues examined.

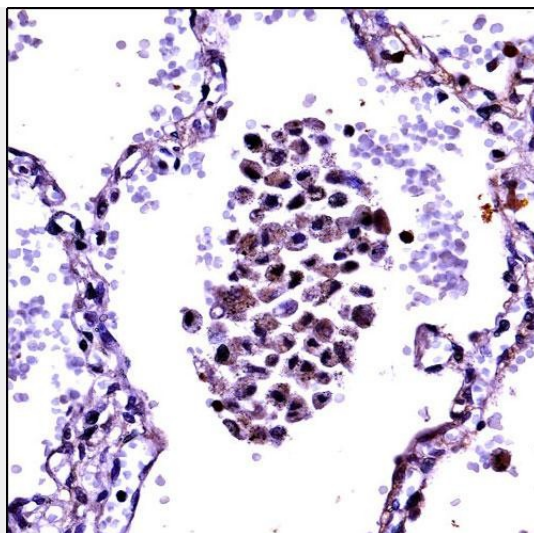
**NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) - Images**

NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP13780b) western blot analysis in CEM cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the NFKBIB antibody detected the NFKBIB protein (arrow).



NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) (AP13780b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human lung tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) - Background**

NFKB1 (MIM 164011) or NFKB2 (MIM 164012) is bound to REL (MIM 164910), RELA (MIM 164014), or RELB (MIM 604758) to form the NFKB complex. The NFKB complex is inhibited by I-kappa-B proteins (NFKBIA, MIM 164008, or NFKBIB), which inactivate NF-kappa-B by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the I-kappa-B proteins by kinases (IKBKA, MIM 600664 or IKBKB, MIM 603258) marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NF-kappa-B complex. Activated NFKB complex translocates into the nucleus and binds DNA at kappa-B-binding motifs such as 5-prime GGGRNNYYCC 3-prime or 5-prime HGGARNYYCC 3-prime (where H is A, C, or T; R is an A or G purine; and Y is a C or T pyrimidine).

#### **NFKBIB Antibody (C-term) - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
Potter, C., et al. Ann. Rheum. Dis. 69(7):1315-1320(2010)  
Segat, L., et al. Vaccine 28(10):2201-2206(2010)  
McGeachie, M., et al. Circulation 120(24):2448-2454(2009)  
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)