

I κ B- β Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70604**Specification**

I κ B- β Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q15653
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

I κ B- β Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4793**Other Names**NFKBIB; IKBB; TRIP9; NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta; NF-kappa-BIB; I-kappa-B-beta; I κ B-B; I κ B-beta; I κ appaBbeta; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 9; TR-interacting protein 9; TRIP-9**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

I κ B- β Polyclonal Antibody - 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

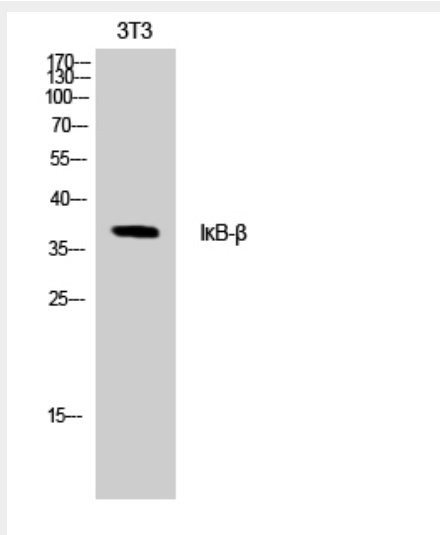
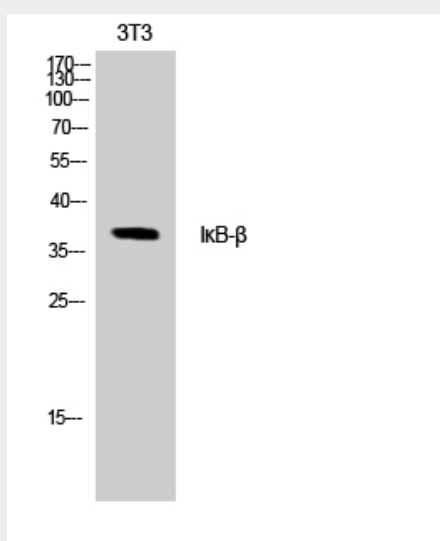
Expressed in all tissues examined.

I κ B- β Polyclonal 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

I κ B- β Polyclonal Antibody - Images



I κ B- β Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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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.