

**IKK epsilon (IKKE) Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP8138b****Specification**

---

**IKK epsilon (IKKE) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14164</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	80462
Antigen Region	686-716

**IKK epsilon (IKKE) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9641**Other Names**

Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit epsilon, I-kappa-B kinase epsilon, IKK-E, IKK-epsilon, IkbKE, Inducible I kappa-B kinase, IKK-i, IKBKE, IKKE, IKKI, KIAA0151

**Target/Specificity**

This IKK epsilon (IKKE) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 686-716 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human IKK epsilon (IKKE).

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~1:50~100

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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**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**

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

**IKK epsilon (IKKE) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** IKBKE

**Synonyms** IKKE, IKKI, KIAA0151

**Function** Serine/threonine kinase that plays an essential role in regulating inflammatory responses to viral infection, through the activation of the type I IFN, NF-kappa-B and STAT signaling. Also involved in TNFA and inflammatory cytokines, like Interleukin-1, signaling. Following activation of viral RNA sensors, such as RIG-I- like receptors, associates with DDX3X and phosphorylates interferon regulatory factors (IRFs), IRF3 and IRF7, as well as DDX3X. This activity allows subsequent homodimerization and nuclear translocation of the IRF3 leading to transcriptional activation of pro-inflammatory and antiviral genes including IFNB. In order to establish such an antiviral state, IKBKE forms several different complexes whose composition depends on the type of cell and cellular stimuli. Thus, several scaffolding molecules including IPS1/MAVS, TANK, AZI2/NAP1 or TBKBP1/SINTBAD can be recruited to the IKBKE-containing-complexes. Activated by polyubiquitination in response to TNFA and interleukin-1, regulates the NF-kappa-B signaling pathway through, at least, the phosphorylation of CYLD. 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. In addition, is also required for the induction of a subset of ISGs which displays antiviral activity, may be through the phosphorylation of STAT1 at 'Ser-708'. Phosphorylation of STAT1 at 'Ser-708' also seems to promote the assembly and DNA binding of ISGF3 (STAT1:STAT2:IRF9) complexes compared to GAF (STAT1:STAT1) complexes, in this way regulating the balance between type I and type II IFN responses. Protects cells against DNA damage-induced cell death. Also plays an important role in energy balance regulation by sustaining a state of chronic, low-grade inflammation in obesity, which leads to a negative impact on insulin sensitivity. Phosphorylates AKT1.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Note=Targeting to PML nuclear bodies upon DNA damage is TOPORS-dependent (PubMed:20188669) Located diffusely throughout the cytoplasm but locates to punctate cytoplasmic bodies when coexpressed with TRIM6 (PubMed:24882218)

**Tissue Location**

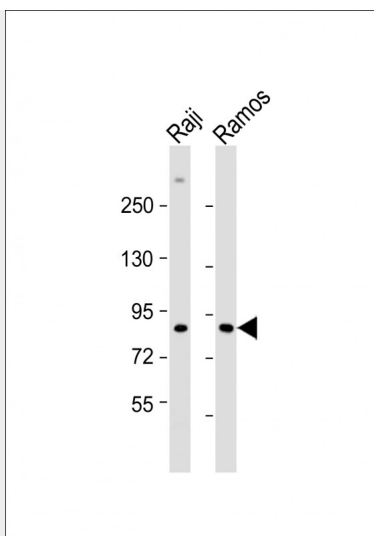
Highly expressed in spleen followed by thymus, peripheral blood leukocytes, pancreas, placenta. Weakly expressed in lung, kidney, prostate, ovary and colon

**IKK epsilon (IKKE) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

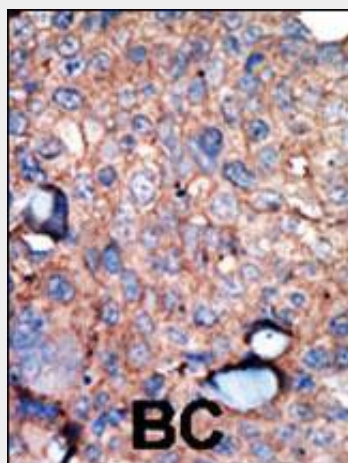
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

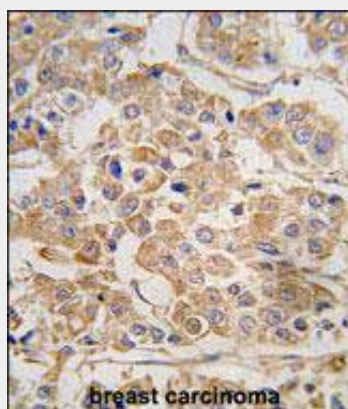
**IKK epsilon (IKKE) Antibody (C-term) - Images**



All lanes : Anti- $\text{IKBKE}$  Antibody (N701) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Raji whole cell lysate Lane 2: Ramos whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu\text{g}$  per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 80 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue reacted with IKKE

Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP8138b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **IKK epsilon (IKKE) Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the  $\gamma$  phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The AGC kinase group consists of 63 kinases including the cyclic nucleotide-regulated protein kinase (PKA & PKG) family, the diacylglycerol-activated/phospholipid-dependent protein kinase C (PKC) family, the related to PKA and PKC (RAC/Akt) protein kinase family, the kinases that phosphorylate G protein-coupled receptors family (ARK), and the kinases that phosphorylate ribosomal protein S6 family (RSK).

#### **IKK epsilon (IKKE) Antibody (C-term) - References**

- Blume-Jensen P, et al. Nature 2001. 411: 355.
- Cantrell D, J. Cell Sci. 2001. 114: 1439.
- Jiang S Oncogene 2000. 19: 5590.
- Manning G, et al. Science 2002. 298: 1912.
- Moller, D, et al. Am. J. Physiol. 1994. 266: C351-C359.
- Robertson, S. et al. Trends Genet. 2000. 16: 368.
- Robinson D, et al. Oncogene 2000. 19: 5548.
- Van der Ven, P, et al. Hum. Molec. Genet. 1993. 2: 1889.
- Vanhaesebroeck, B, et al. Biochem. J. 2000. 346: 561.
- Van Weering D, et al. Recent Results Cancer Res. 1998. 154: 271.