

CIKS Antibody
Catalog # ASC10154**Specification**

CIKS Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, E
Primary Accession	O43734
Other Accession	O43734 , 10758
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	63 kDa KDa
Application Notes	CIKS antibody can be used for detection of CIKS by Western blot at 1 µg/mL. A band at approximately 63 kDa can be detected. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 µg/mL.

CIKS Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **10758****Other Names**

CIKS Antibody: ACT1, CIKS, C6orf2, C6orf4, C6orf5, C6orf6, CANDF8, PSORS13, Adapter protein CIKS, Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B activator 1, ACT1, TRAF3 interacting protein 2

Target/Specificity

CIKS antibody was raised against a 14 amino acid peptide near the amino terminus of human CIKS.
The immunogen is located within the first 50 amino acids of CIKS.

Reconstitution & Storage

CIKS antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions

CIKS Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CIKS Antibody - Protein InformationName TRAF3IP2 ([HGNC:1343](#))**Function**

E3 ubiquitin ligase that catalyzes 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of target protein, enhancing protein-protein interaction and cell signaling (PubMed:[19825828](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19825828)). Transfers ubiquitin from E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme UBE2V1-UBE2N to substrate protein (PubMed:19825828). Essential adapter molecule in IL17A-mediated signaling (PubMed:19825828, PubMed:24120361). Upon IL17A stimulation, interacts with IL17RA and IL17RC receptor chains through SEFIR domains and catalyzes 'Lys-63'-linked polyubiquitination of TRAF6, leading to TRAF6-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B and MAPkinase pathways (PubMed:19825828).

Tissue Location

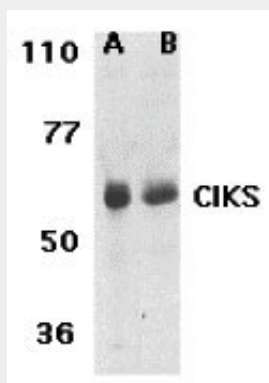
Widely expressed.

CIKS Antibody - Protocols

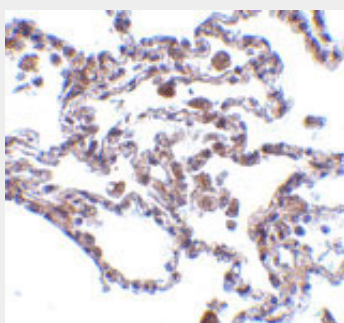
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

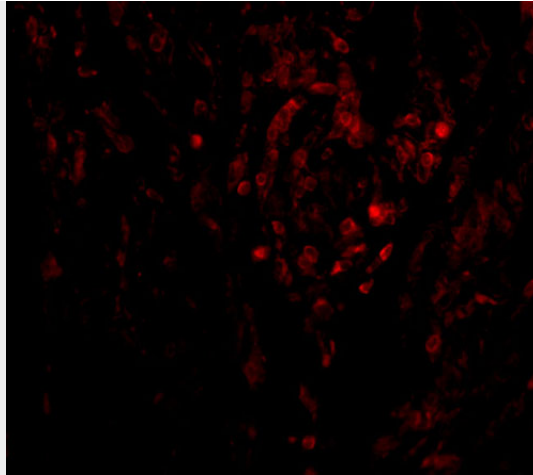
CIKS Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of CIKS expression in human lung (lane A) and placenta (lane B) tissue lysates with CIKS antibody at 1 µg /ml.



Immunohistochemistry of CIKS in human lung tissue with CIKS antibody at 5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of CIKS in human lung tissue with CIKS antibody at 20 µg/mL.

CIKS Antibody - Background

CIKS Antibody: Nuclear factor kappa B (NF- κ B) is a ubiquitous transcription factor and an essential mediator of gene expression during activation of immune and inflammatory responses. NF- κ B mediates the expression of a great variety of genes in response to extracellular stimuli. NF- κ B associates with I κ B proteins in the cell cytoplasm, which inhibit NF- κ B activity. I κ B is phosphorylated by I κ B kinase (IKK) complex that contains IKK α , IKK β , and IKK γ . A novel molecule that associates with and activates IKK was recently identified and designated CIKS (for connection to IKK and SAPK/JNK) and Act1 (for NF- κ B activator 1). CIKS directly interacts with IKK γ . CIKS/Act1 also activates activating transcription factor (ATF) and activator protein 1 (AP-1) through Jun kinase (JNK). These results indicate that CIKS/Act1 is involved in the inflammation and stress responses. CIKS/Act1 is ubiquitously expressed in human tissues.

CIKS Antibody - References

Leonardi A, Chariot A, Claudio E, Cunningham K, Siebenlist U. CIKS, a connection to I κ B kinase and stress-activated protein kinase. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 2000;97(19):10494-9.
Li X, Commane M, Nie H, Hua X, Chatterjee-Kishore M, Wald D, Haag M, Stark GR. Act1, an NF- κ B activating protein. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 2000;97(19):10489-93.