

**Anti-IkB $\alpha$  C-terminal (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**IKB alpha Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR3805****Specification**

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**Anti-IkB $\alpha$  C-terminal (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-IkB $\alpha$ Antibody has been tested by western blot and is suitable for ELISA, and IHC. Researchers should determine optimal titers for applications that are not stated below.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	IKB alpha Antibody was produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic IkB $\alpha$ peptide corresponding to a region near the C-terminus of the human protein.
Preservative	0.1% (w/v) Sodium Azide

**Anti-IkB $\alpha$  C-terminal (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4792**Other Names**  
4792**Purity**

IKB alpha Antibody was prepared from monospecific antiserum by delipidation and defibrination. Anti-IkB $\alpha$  may react non-specifically with other proteins. Control peptide (code #100-4167P) will compete only with the specific reaction of antiserum with IkB $\alpha$ .

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

**Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

**Anti-IkB $\alpha$  C-terminal (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** NFKBIA

**Synonyms** IKBA, MAD3, NFKBI

### Function

Inhibits the activity of dimeric NF-kappa-B/REL complexes by trapping REL (RELA/p65 and NFKB1/p50) dimers in the cytoplasm by masking their nuclear localization signals (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1493333" target="\_blank">1493333</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36651806" target="\_blank">36651806</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7479976" target="\_blank">7479976</a>). On cellular stimulation by immune and pro-inflammatory responses, becomes phosphorylated promoting ubiquitination and degradation, enabling the dimeric RELA to translocate to the nucleus and activate transcription (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7479976" target="\_blank">7479976</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7628694" target="\_blank">7628694</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7796813" target="\_blank">7796813</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7878466" target="\_blank">7878466</a>).

### Cellular Location

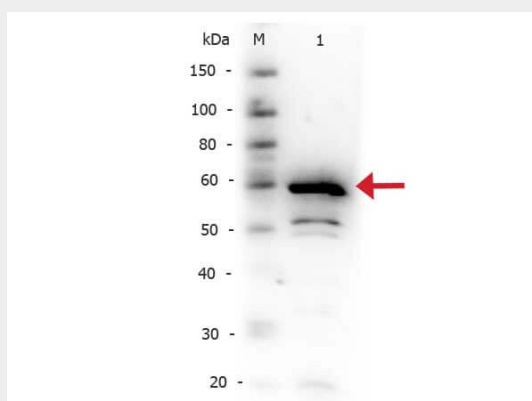
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export.

### Anti-IKBA C-terminal (RABBIT) 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](#)

### Anti-IKBA C-terminal (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western Blot of Rabbit anti-IKBA C-terminal antibody. Lane 1: IKBA C-terminal. Load: 50 ng per lane. Primary antibody: IKBA C-terminal antibody at 1:500 for overnight at 4°C. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase rabbit secondary antibody at 1:40,000 for 30 min at RT. Block: Blocking Buffer for Fluorescent Western Blotting (MB-070) for 30 min RT. Predicted/Observed size: 61 kDa,

61 kDa for IKB $\alpha$  C-terminal.

#### **Anti- $\text{IKB}\alpha$ C-terminal (RABBIT) Antibody - Background**

Anti- $\text{IKB}\alpha$  Antibody detects I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ . I-kappa-B-alpha inhibits the activity of dimeric NF-kappa-B/REL complexes by trapping REL dimers in the cytoplasm through masking of their nuclear localization signals. On cellular stimulation by immune and proinflammatory responses, I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  becomes phosphorylated promoting ubiquitination and degradation, enabling the dimeric REL $\alpha$  to translocate to the nucleus and activate transcription. Anti-I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  Antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cell Signaling, Neuroscience, Signal Transduction and Immunology research.