10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-IKBß (RABBIT) Antibody
IKB beta Antibody
Catalog # ASR3818

Specification

Anti-IKBß (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Rabbit**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Rat, Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-IKB beta was tested by immunoblot and found to be reactive against IkBb at a dilution of 1:1000 followed by reaction with Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Rabbit IgG [H&L] (Goat) code #611-1302. Anti- IkBb is suitable for the detection by immunoblot of human, mouse and rat IkBb.**
Physical State	**Liquid (sterile filtered)**
Immunogen	**IkBb peptide corresponding to a region near the C-terminus of the human protein conjugated to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH).**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-IKBß (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 4793

Other Names
4793

Purity
This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by delipidation and defibrination. Anti-IkBb may react non-specifically with other proteins. Control peptide (code #100-4186p) will compete only with the specific reaction of antiserum with IkBb.

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-IKBß (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

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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.

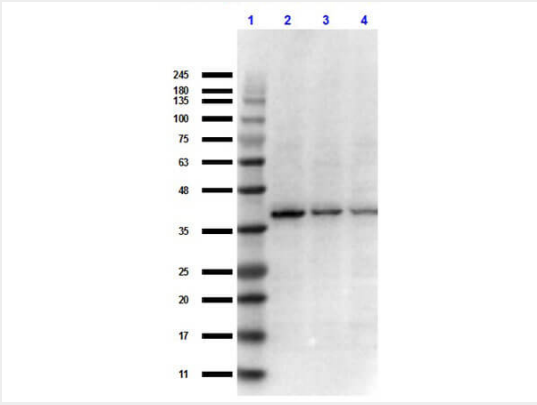
Tissue Location
Expressed in all tissues examined.

Anti-IKBß (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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-IKBß (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Western Blot of Rabbit Anti-IKB Beta C-term Antibody. Lane 1: Opal Prestained Molecular Weight Ladder (p/n MB-210-0500). Lane 2: A549 WC Lysate (p/n W09-001-372). Lane 3: A431 WC Lysate (p/n W09-000-362). Lane 4: Molt-4 WC Lysate (p/n W09-001-GK2). Load: 10 µL. Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-IKB Beta C-term Antibody at 1:500 overnight at 4°C. Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-Rabbit IgG HRP (p/n 611-103-122) at 1:70,000 for 30 in at RT. Expect: 37kDa.

Anti-IKBß (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

NFkB was originally identified as a factor that binds to the immunoglobulin kappa light chain

enhancer in B cells. It was subsequently found in non-B cells in an inactive cytoplasmic form consisting of NFkB bound to IkB. NFkB was originally identified as a heterodimeric DNA binding protein complex consisting of p65 (RelA) and p50 (NFKB1) subunits. Other identified subunits include p52 (NFKB2), c-Rel, and RelB. The p65, cRel, and RelB subunits are responsible for transactivation. The p50 and p52 subunits possess DNA binding activity but limited ability to transactivate. p52 has been reported to form transcriptionally active heterodimers with the NFkB subunit p65, similar to p50/p65 heterodimers. The heterodimers of p52/p65 and p50/p65 are regulated by physical inactivation in the cytoplasm by IkB-a. IkB-a binds to the p65 subunit, preventing nuclear localization and DNA binding. Low levels of p52 and p50 homodimers can also exist in cells.