

Product datasheet for R1013

IkB alpha (NFKBIA) (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Suitable for Immunoblotting (1/2,000-1/10,000), ELISA (1/20,000-1/100,000) and Immunohistochemistry (1/1,000-1/5,000). <u>Recommended Dilutions:</u> This product was assayed by immunoblot and found to be reactive against IkBa showing a 36 kDa band. Perform all incubations except color development using TBS supplemented with 0.1% Tween-20 at room temperature. Block the membrane with 5% dry milk for 2 h. Add a 1:1,000 dilution of the primary antibody to the membrane and incubated for 2 h. Perform washes with buffer 4 times for 5' each. Incubate the immunoblot with Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified Goat anti-Rabbit IgG [H&L] at 1/2,000 for 1 h. Wash with TBS only preceded color development.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	IkBa peptide corresponding to a region near the C-terminus of the Human protein conjugated to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH).
Specificity:	This antibody may react non-specifically with other proteins. This antibody is suitable for the detection by immunoblot of Human, Mouse and Rat IkB-alpha. Control Peptide (R1013CP) will compete only with the specific reaction of antiserum with IkB-alpha.
Formulation:	0.02M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 containing 0.09% (w/v) Sodium Azide as preservative. State: Serum State: Liquid (sterile filtered) Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Prepared from monospecific antiserum by Delipidation and Defibrination.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



[View online »](#)

Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Dilute only prior to immediate use. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.
Gene Name:	NFKB inhibitor alpha
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 4792 Human P25963
Background:	Three major forms of IKB like molecules have been identified and each is characterised by multiple copies of ankyrin repeats. IKB alpha and IKB beta appear to be the major regulatory forms of IKB in most cells. These proteins interact with p65 or cRel containing forms of NFkB and block nuclear import by masking the nuclear localisation sequences of NFkB. The activation of NFkB involves the inducible phosphorylation and subsequent degradation of IKB. Immunoblotting easily detects the hyperphosphorylated forms of IKB alpha, but not phosphorylated IKB beta. Interestingly, IKB alpha and IKB beta mediate different NFkB responses. Ikb alpha appears to control more transient activation of NFkB in response to an inducer, while IKB beta controls a persistent response. Bcl3 interacts with p50 and p52 containing forms of NFkB, but rather than being an inhibitor it appears to function to stimulate transcription. The degradation of IKB is confirmed by immunoblotting.
Synonyms:	I-kappa-B-alpha, MAD3, NFKBI, I kappa B-alpha, IkappaBalphabet, IKB-alpha