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Product datasheet for R1177

IKBKE pThr501 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	This phospho specific polyclonal antibody reacts with phosphorylated human IKKE at pT501 and shows minimal reactivity by Western blot with non-phosphorylated IKKE and minimal reactivity by ELISA against the non-phosphorylated form of the immunizing peptide. Although not tested, this antibody is likely functional in Immunohistochemistry and Immunoprecipitation. Recommended Dilutions: Immunoblotting: a 1/1,000 dilution is recommended. An 85 kDa band corresponding to human IKKE is detected. HeLa cells or TNF inducible KBM-5 cells can be used as a positive control. ELISA: a 1/5,000-1/10,000 dilution is recommended.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	IKKE phosphopeptide corresponding to a region of the human protein surrounding pThr501 conjugated to KLH.
Specificity:	This phospho specific polyclonal antibody is specific for phosphorylated pThr501 IKKE. Reactivity with non-phosphorylated IKKE is minimal.
Formulation:	0.02M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 with 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative. State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography against the phosphopeptide and cross adsorption against the non-phosphorylated form of the peptide followed by non-adsorption against a non-specific peptide backbone to further reduce non-specific reactivity.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated

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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:	inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells, kinase epsilon
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 9641 Human Q14164
Background:	Nuclear Factor kappa B (NF-κB) is a ubiquitous transcription factor and an essential mediator of gene expression during the activation of immune and inflammatory responses. NF-κB mediates the expression of a great variety of genes in response to extracellular stimuli. NF-κB is associated with IκB proteins in the cytoplasm of the cell, which inhibit NF-κB activity. IκB proteins are phosphorylated by an IκB kinase complex consisting of at least three proteins, IKKa, IKKb, and IKKg. Isolated from a cDNA library of LPS-stimulated mouse macrophage cells, a novel molecule in the IKK complex has been recently identified and designated IKKi and/or IKKe. IKKe is required for the activation of NF-κB by mitogens and T cell receptors but not by TNFa or IL-1. LPS increases the IKKe mRNA level in mouse macrophage cell lines. This protein has significant sequence homology with kinase domains of IKKa and IKKb. Overexpression of wild type IKKe in cells phosphorylates Ser32 and Ser36 of IκBa.
Synonyms:	I kappa-B kinase epsilon, IKK-epsilon, IKK-E, IKKI, KIAA0151, Inducible I kappa-B kinase, IKK-I