

## Product datasheet for **TA319266**

### IKK beta (IKBKB) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

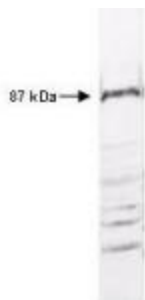
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000, WB: 1:200 - 1:1,000, IHC: 1:200 - 1:1,000
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	IKKb peptide corresponding to the highly conserved C-terminus region of the human protein conjugated to Keyhole Limpet Hemocyanin (KLH).
Formulation:	None
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells, kinase beta
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_001177649</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 16150 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 84351 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 3551 Human</a> <a href="#">O14920</a>
Synonyms:	IKK-beta; IKK2; IKKB; IMD15; NFKB1KB
Note:	NFkB comprises a family of cellular transcription factors that are involved in the inducible expression of a variety of cellular genes that regulate the inflammatory response and control of cell death. In the cytoplasm NFkB is negatively modulated by the inhibitory proteins Ikb. In turn Ikb is phosphorylated by a cellular kinase complex called IKK. IKK is a heterodimer composed of two kinases: IKK-a and IKK-b that phosphorylate Ikb leading to its degradation and the resulting translocation of NFkB to the nucleus. IKK kinase activity is modulated negatively by pharmaceutical agents such as aspirin and positively by various cellular components such as TNF- a, endotoxins and overexpression of cellular kinases like MEKK1. Aspirin appears to have its effect by inhibiting the binding of ATP to IKK.


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**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Protein Kinase, Transcription Factors

**Protein Pathways:** Acute myeloid leukemia, Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Apoptosis, B cell receptor signaling pathway, Chemokine signaling pathway, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Insulin signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Small cell lung cancer, T cell receptor signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, Type II diabetes mellitus

## Product images:



WB of anti-IKK $\beta$  antibody reacted with HeLa cell extract. All incubations except color development were performed using TBS supplemented with 0.1% Tween-20 at room temperature. The membrane was blocked in 5% dry milk for 2 h. After washing, a 1:500 dilution of the primary antibody was added to the membrane and incubated for 2 h. Washes with buffer were performed 4 times for 5' each. The WB was incubated with secondary antibody (HRP Goat-a-Rabbit IgG [H&L]) diluted 1:2,000 for 1 h.



Anti-IKK $\beta$  antibody was diluted 1:500 to detect IKK $\beta$  in human placenta tissue. Tissue was formalin fixed and paraffin embedded. No pre-treatment of sample was required. The image shows the localization of antibody as the precipitated red signal, with a hematoxylin purple nuclear counter stain.