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Product datasheet for TA389149

Phospho-NFKBIA Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: 39A1413]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	39A1413
Applications:	IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**WB**: 1:500
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Immunogen:	Clone 39A1413 was generated from a synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponding to amino acid residues around serine 32 and 36 of human IκBα. This peptide sequence is highly conserved in mouse, rat, dog, cow, and pig IκBα.
Specificity:	The antibody detects a 38 kDa* protein on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of Jurkat cells treated with calpain inhibitor (ALLN) followed by TNFα, but the antibody does not detect this band in untreated cells.
Formulation:	PBS + 0.5% BSA and 0.05% NaN3
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Recommended that the undiluted antibody be aliquoted into smaller working volumes (10-30 uL/vial depending on usage) upon arrival and stored long term at -20° C or -80° C, while keeping a working aliquot stored at 4° C for short term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Stable for at least 1 year.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	38
Database Link:	P25963

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Background: The NF-κB/Rel transcription factors are present in the cytosol in an inactive state complexed with the inhibitory IκB proteins. Activation of IκBα occurs through both serine and tyrosine phosphorylation events. Activation through phosphorylation at Ser-32 and Ser-36 is followed by proteasome-mediated degradation, resulting in the release and nuclear translocation of active NF-κB. This pathway of IκBα regulation occurs in response to various NF-κB-activating agents, such as TNFα, interleukins, LPS, and irradiation. An alternative pathway for IκBα regulation occurs through tyrosine phosphorylation of Tyr-42 and Tyr-305. Tyr-42 is phosphorylated in response to oxidative stress and growth factors. This phosphorylation can lead to degradation of IκBα and NF-κB-activation. In contrast, Tyr-305 phosphorylation by c-Abl has been implicated in IκBα nuclear translocation and inhibition of NF-κB-activation. Thus, tyrosine phosphorylation of IκBα may be an important regulatory mechanism in NF-κB signaling.

Note: Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.

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