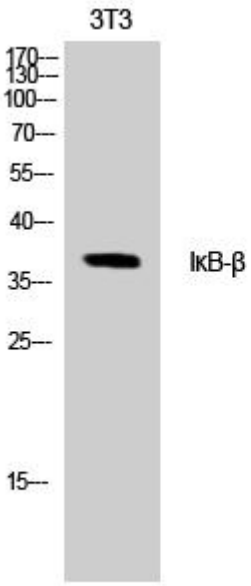
I κ B-β Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-01831
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	NFKBIB
Protein Name	NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IkappaB-beta. AA range:4-53
Specificity	I κ B-β Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of I κ B-β protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	NFKBIB; IKBB; TRIP9; NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta; NF-kappa-BIB; I-kappa-B-beta; IkB-B; IkB-beta; IkappaBbeta; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 9; TR-interacting protein 9; TRIP-9
Observed Band	37kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in all tissues examined.
Function	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 IKBA-dependent inactivation. Association with inhibitor kappa B-interacting NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2 prevent its phosphorylation rendering it more resistant to degradation, explaining its slower degradation.,PTM:Phosphorylated; followed by degradation. Interaction with NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2 probably prevents phosphorylation.,similarity:Belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family.,similarity:Contains 6 ANK repeats.,subunit:Interacts with THRB (via ligand-binding domain). Interacts with RELA and REL. Interacts with COMMD1 and inhibitor kappa B-interacting Ras-like NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2.,tissue specificity:Expressed in all tissues examined.,

Background	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family, which inhibit NF-kappa-B by complexing with, and trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on these proteins by kinases marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NF-kappa-B, which translocates to the nucleus to function as a transcription factor. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2011],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using I κ B- β Monoclonal Antibody