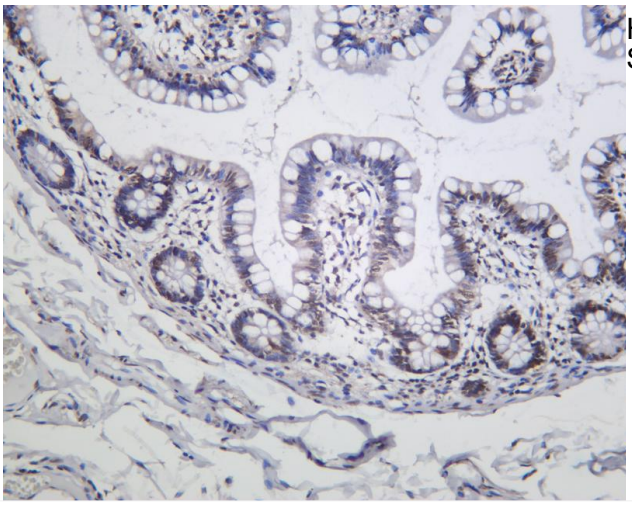
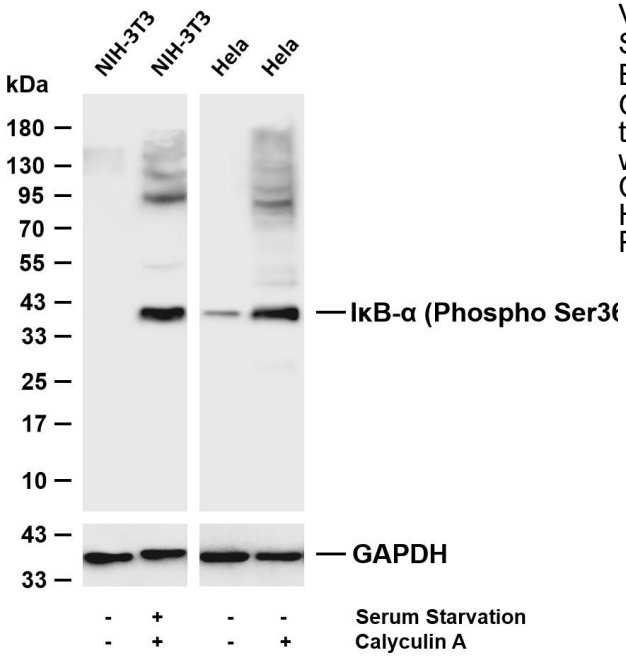
I κ B-α (Phospho Ser36) Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18365
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	NFKBIA IKBA MAD3 NFKBI
Protein Name	NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	I κ B-α (Phospho Ser36) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of I κ B-α only when phosphorylated at Ser36.and dually phosphorylated at two sites.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):LDsMK
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:500-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	NFKBIA ; IKBA ; MAD3 ; NFKBI ; NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha ; I-kappa-B-alpha ; IkB-alpha ; IkappaBalpha ; Major histocompatibility complex enhancer-binding protein MAD3
Observed Band	39kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	36kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export. .
Tissue Specificity	Brain,Kidney,Lymph node,Monocyte,
Function	Disease:Defects in NFKBIA are the cause of ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic with T-cell immunodeficiency autosomal dominant (ADEDAID) [MIM:612132]. Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to

	abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. ADEDAID is an ectodermal dysplasia associated with decreased production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and certain interferons, rendering patients susceptible to infection.,Function:Inhibits the activity of dimeric NF-kappa-B/REL complexes by trapping REL dimers in the cytoplasm through masking of their nuclear localization signals. On cellular stimulation by immune and proinflammatory responses, becomes phosphorylated promoting ubiquitination and degradation, enabling the dimeric RELA to tranlocate to the nucleus and activate transcription.,induction:Induced in adherent monocytes.,online information:NFKBIA mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylated; disables inhibition of NF-kappa-B DNA-binding activity.,PTM:Sumoylated; sumoylation requires the presence of the nuclear import signal.,PTM:Ubiquitinated; subsequent to stimulus-dependent phosphorylation on serines.,similarity:Belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family.,similarity:Contains 5 ANK repeats.,subcellular location:Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export.,subunit:Interacts with RELA; the interaction requires the nuclear import signal. Interacts with NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2. Part of a 70-90 kDa complex at least consisting of CHUK, IKBKB, NFKBIA, RELA, IKBKAP and MAP3K14. Interacts with HBV protein X. Interacts with RWDD3; the interaction enhances sumoylation.,
Background	This gene encodes a member of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family, which contain multiple ankrin repeat domains. The encoded protein interacts with REL dimers to inhibit NF-kappa-B/REL complexes which are involved in inflammatory responses. The encoded protein moves between the cytoplasm and the nucleus via a nuclear localization signal and CRM1-mediated nuclear export. Mutations in this gene have been found in ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic with T-cell immunodeficiency autosomal dominant disease. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 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.



Human colon was stained with anti-I κ B-α (Phospho Ser36) Rabbit antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-IκB-α (Phospho Ser36) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: NIH-3T3 Lane 2: NIH-3T3 serum was starved overnight and treated with 20% FBS and Calyculin A (100nM) for 15 minutes Lane 3: Hela Lane 4: Hela was treated with Calyculin A(100nM) for 30 minutes Predicted band size: 36kDa Observed band size: 39kDa