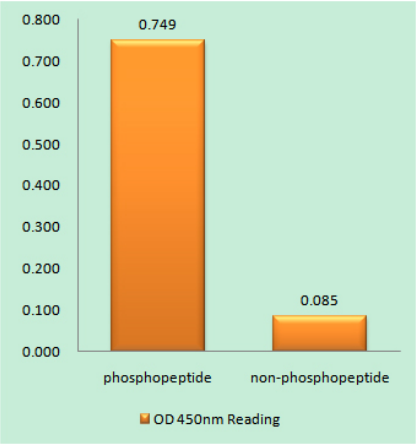
IκB-α (phospho Tyr42) Polyclonal Antibody

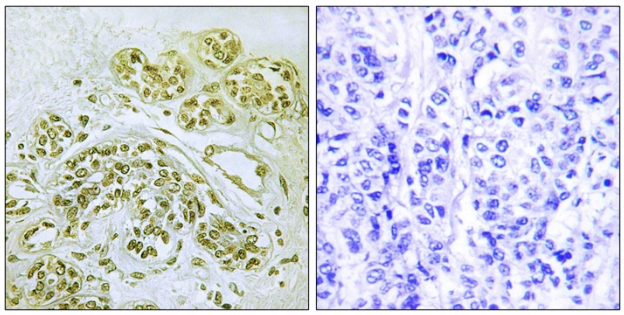
Catalog No	YP-Ab-01254
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	NFKBIA IKBA MAD3 NFKBI
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IkappaB-alpha around the phosphorylation site of Tyr42. AA range:9-58
Specificity	Phospho-IκB-α (Y42) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IκB-α protein only when phosphorylated at Y42.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	I kappa B alpha;I-kappa-B-alpha;IkappaBalpha;IkB-alpha;IKBA;IKBA_HUMAN; IKBalpha;MAD 3;MAD3;Major histocompatibility complex enhancer-binding protein MAD3;NF kappa B inhibitor alpha;NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha;NFKBI; NFKBIA;Nuclear factor of kappa light chain gene enhancer in B cells;Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells inhibitor alpha;IκB-α; NFKBIA IKBA MAD3 NFKBI
Observed Band	about 40kd
Calculated Molecular Weight	about 40kd
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
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.

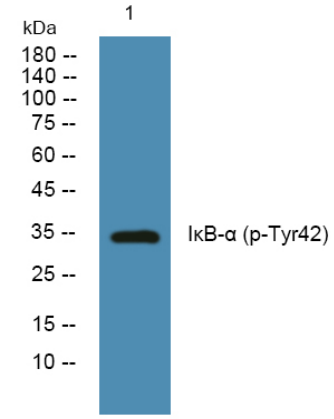
Products Images



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using IkappaB-alpha (Phospho-Tyr42) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using IkappaB-alpha (Phospho-Tyr42) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jarkat cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night