IκB-β (Phospho-S23) polyclonal antibody

Catalog: BCP00992 Host: Rabbit Reactivity: Human

BackGround:

The NF-κB/Rel transcription factors are present in the cytosol in an inactive state complexed with the inhibitory IκB proteins. Activation occurs via phosphorylation of IκBα at Ser32 and Ser36 followed by proteasome-mediated degradation that results in the release and nuclear translocation of active NF-κB. IκBα phosphorylation and resulting Rel-dependent transcription are activated by a highly diverse group of extracellular signals including inflammatory cytokines, growth factors, and chemokines. Kinases that phosphorylate IκB at these activating sites have been identified. The regulation of IκBβ and IκBε is similar to that of IκBα. However, the phosphorylation and ubiquitin-mediated degradation of these proteins occurs with much slower kinetics. IKK phosphorylation of IκBβ occurs at Ser19 and Ser23, while IκBε can be phosphorylated at Ser18 and Ser22.

Product:

Rabbit IgG, 1mg/ml in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.2.

Molecular Weight:

~ 42 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

Q15653

Purification&Purity:

The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Applications:

WB: 1:1000~1:2000

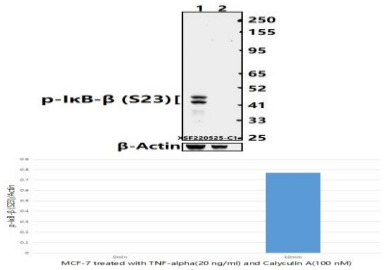
Storage&Stability:

Store at 4℃ short term. Aliquot and store at -20℃ long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

IκB-β (Phospho-S23) polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of IκB-β protein only when phosphorylated at Ser23.

DATA:



Western blot (WB) analysis of IκB-β (Phospho-S23) polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution

Lane1:MCF-7 treated with TNF-alpha(20 ng/ml,10 minutes) and Calycculin A(100 nM,10 minutes) whole cell lysate(40ug)

Lane2:MCF-7 whole cell lysate(40ug)

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.