

Immunotag™ Phospho-IKK beta (Tyr199) Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITA0782
Product Description	Immunotag™ Phospho-IKK beta (Tyr199) Antibody
Size	100 µg, 200 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	Phospho-IKK beta (Tyr199)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,IHC,IF/ICC,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse,Rat
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human IKK- beta around the phosphorylation site of Tyrosine 199
Specificity	Phospho-IKK- beta (Tyr199) Antibody detects endogenous levels of IKK- beta only when phosphorylated at Tyrosine 199
Purification	The antibody is from purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho- and non-phospho-peptide affinity columns.
Form	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt
Gene Name	IKBKB
Accession No.	O14920

Antibody Specification

Alternate Names	I kappa B kinase 2; I kappa B kinase beta; I-kappa-B kinase 2; I-kappa-B-kinase beta; IkbKB; IKK beta; IKK-B; IKK-beta; IKK2; IKKB; IKKB_HUMAN; IMD15; Inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells, kinase beta; Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit beta; NFKBIKB; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B inhibitor kinase beta;
Description	Serine kinase that plays an essential role in the NF-kappa-B signaling pathway which is activated by multiple stimuli such as inflammatory cytokines, bacterial or viral products, DNA damages or other cellular stresses. Acts as part of the canonical IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF-kappa-B activation and phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B on 2 critical serine residues. These modifications allow polyubiquitination of the inhibitors and subsequent degradation by the proteasome. In turn, free NF-kappa-B is translocated into the nucleus and activates the transcription of hundreds of genes involved in immune response, growth control, or protection against apoptosis. In addition to the NF-kappa-B inhibitors, phosphorylates several other components of the signaling pathway including NEMO/IKBKG, NF-kappa-B subunits RELA and NFKB1, as well as IKK-related kinases TBK1 and IKBKE. IKK-related kinase phosphorylations may prevent the overproduction of inflammatory mediators since they exert a negative regulation on canonical IKKs. Phosphorylates FOXO3, mediating the TNF-dependent inactivation of this pro-apoptotic transcription factor. Also phosphorylates other substrates including NCOA3, BCL10 and IRS1. Within the nucleus, acts as an adapter protein for NFKBIA degradation in UV-induced NF-kappa-B activation.
Cell Pathway/ Category	Primary Polyclonal Antibody
Protein MW	85kDa
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.