

## IKBKB

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:** 81kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant Protein of human IKBKB

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

ps

**Synonym:**

FLJ40509; IKK-beta; IKK2; IKKB; MGC131801; NFKB1KB;

**Catalog #:** A2087

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 3551

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** O14920

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

The NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel transcription factors are present in the cytosol in an inactive state, complexed with the inhibitory IB proteins (1-3). Most agents that activate NF- $\kappa$ B do so through a common pathway based on phosphorylation-induced, proteasome-mediated degradation of IB (3-7). The key regulatory step in this pathway involves activation of a high molecular weight IB kinase (IKK) complex whose catalysis is generally carried out by three tightly associated IKK subunits. IKK and IKK serve as the catalytic subunits of the kinase and IKK serves as the regulatory subunit (8,9). Activation of IKK depends upon phosphorylation at Ser177 and Ser181 in the activation loop of IKK (Ser176 and Ser180 in IKK), which causes conformational changes, resulting in kinase activation (10-13).

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