For Research Use Only

IKBKG Polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: 18474-1-AP

Featured Product





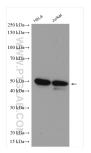
Basic Information	Catalog Number: 18474-1-AP	GenBank Accession Number: BC012114	Purification Method: Antigen affinity purification
	Size: 150ul, Concentration: 350 ug/ml by Nanodrop and 193 ug/ml by Bradford method using BSA as the standard; Source: Rabbit Isotype: IgG Immunogen Catalog Number: AG13358	GenelD (NCBI): 8517	Recommended Dilutions: WB 1:500-1:3000 IHC 1:20-1:200 IF-P 1:50-1:500 IF/ICC 1:50-1:500
Applications	Tested Applications:	Positive Co	ntrols:
	WB, IHC, IF/ICC, IF-P, ELISA	WB: Jurkat	cells, mouse brain tissue
	Cited Applications: WB, IHC, IF, IP, CoIP		n kidney tissue, human lung tissue, mous , mouse lung tissue, rat liver tissue
	Species Specificity: human, mouse, rat	IF-P : mouse	e embryo tissue,
	Cited Species:	IF/ICC : Hel	a cells,
	human, mouse, rat		
	Note-IHC: suggested antigen ra TE buffer pH 9.0; (*) Alternativ retrieval may be performed w buffer pH 6.0	vely, antigen	
	IKBKG, also named as FIP3, NEMO, IKKAP1 and IKKG, is specifically phosphorylate serine or threonine residues that are followed by a proline residue. IKBKG is regulatory subunit of the IKK core complex which phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B thus leading to the dissociation of the inhibitor/NF-kappa-B complex and ultimately the degradation of the inhibitor. Its binding to scaffolding polyubiquitin seems to play a role in IKK activation by multiple signaling receptor pathways. IKBKG is a predominant 48-kD protein and an N-terminally truncated protein of 45 kDa produced in smaller amounts and translated from methionine-38.		
Background Information	are followed by a proline residue. IKE inhibitors of NF-kappa-B thus leading degradation of the inhibitor. Its bindi multiple signaling receptor pathways	BKG is regulatory subunit of the IKK of to the dissociation of the inhibitor/ ng to scaffolding polyubiquitin seer s. IKBKG is a predominant 48-kD pro	ore complex which phosphorylates NF-kappa-B complex and ultimately the ns to play a role in IKK activation by ein and an N-terminally truncated protein
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Background Information Notable Publications Storage	are followed by a proline residue. IKE inhibitors of NF-kappa-B thus leading degradation of the inhibitor. Its bindi multiple signaling receptor pathways of 45 kDa produced in smaller amoun Author Pub Lu Bai 362 Zhaoxin Zhang 332	BKG is regulatory subunit of the IKK c to the dissociation of the inhibitor/ ng to scaffolding polyubiquitin seer s. IKBKG is a predominant 48-kD proi tts and translated from methionine- med ID Journal 25557 Front Pharmacol 55656 Molecules .03537 FASEB J	ore complex which phosphorylates NF-kappa-B complex and ultimately the ns to play a role in IKK activation by ein and an N-terminally truncated protein 58. Application WB WB,IP

T: 1 (888) 4PTGLAB (1-888-478-4522) (toll free E: proteintech@ptglab.com in USA), or 1(312) 455-8498 (outside USA)

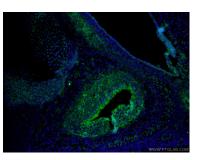
W: ptglab.com

Group brand and is not available to purchase from any other manufacturer.

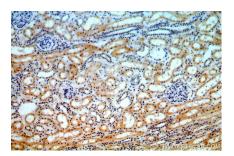
Selected Validation Data



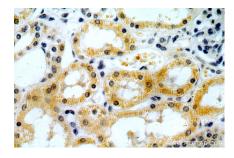
Various lysates were subjected to SDS PAGE followed by western blot with 18474-1-AP (IKBKG antibody) at dilution of 1:1500 incubated at room temperature for 1.5 hours.



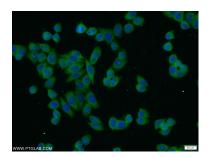
Immunofluorescent analysis of (4% PFA) fixed mouse embryo tissue using 18474-1-AP (IKBKG antibody) at dilution of 1:50 and Alexa Fluor 488conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffinembedded human kidney using 18474-1-AP (IKBKG antibody) at dilution of 1:50 (under 10x lens).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffinembedded human kidney using 18474-1-AP (IKBKG antibody) at dilution of 1:50 (under 40x lens).



Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells using 18474-1-AP (IKBKG antibody) at dilution of 1:50 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).