

ARG66584 anti-IKK beta phospho (Tyr199) antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes IKK beta phospho (Tyr199)
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	IKK beta
Species	Human
Immunogen	Phosphospecific peptide around Tyr199 of Human IKK beta.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit beta; I-kappa-B kinase 2; IKK2; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B inhibitor kinase beta; IKK-beta; NFKB1KB; IKK-B; IkbKB; IKKB; IMD15; EC 2.7.11.10; I-kappa-B-kinase beta

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:100 - 1:300
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	~ 86 kDa	

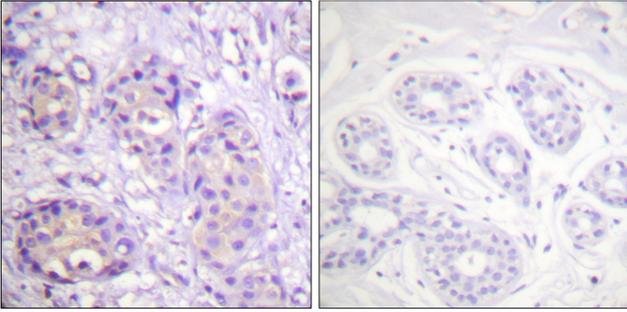
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

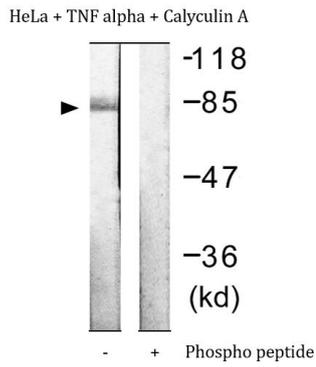
Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	IKKB
Gene Full Name	inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells, kinase beta
Background	The protein encoded by this gene phosphorylates the inhibitor in the inhibitor/NF-kappa-B complex, causing dissociation of the inhibitor and activation of NF-kappa-B. The encoded protein itself is found in a complex of proteins. Several transcript variants, some protein-coding and some not, have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]
Function	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/IKBK, 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. 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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Immune System antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody; Ikb alpha degradation Study antibody; NF-kB Activation Study antibody
Calculated Mw	87 kDa
PTM	<p>Upon cytokine stimulation, phosphorylated on Ser-177 and Ser-181 by MEKK1 and/or MAP3K14/NIK as well as TBK1 and PRKCZ; which enhances activity. Once activated, autophosphorylates on the C-terminal serine cluster; which decreases activity and prevents prolonged activation of the inflammatory response. Phosphorylated by the IKK-related kinases TBK1 and IKBKE, which is associated with reduced CHUK/IKKA and IKKB activity and NF-kappa-B-dependent gene transcription. Dephosphorylated at Ser-177 and Ser-181 by PPM1A and PPM1B.</p> <p>(Microbial infection) Acetylation of Thr-180 by Yersinia yopJ prevents phosphorylation and activation, thus blocking the I-kappa-B pathway.</p> <p>Ubiquitinated. Monoubiquitination involves TRIM21 that leads to inhibition of Tax-induced NF-kappa-B signaling. According to PubMed:19675099, 'Ser-163' does not serve as a monoubiquitination site. According to PubMed:16267042, ubiquitination on 'Ser-163' modulates phosphorylation on C-terminal serine residues.</p> <p>(Microbial infection) Monoubiquitination by TRIM21 is disrupted by Yersinia yopJ.</p> <p>Hydroxylated by PHD1/EGLN2, loss of hydroxylation under hypoxic conditions results in activation of NF-kappa-B. [UniProt]</p>
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane raft. Note=Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts. [UniProt]



ARG66584 anti-IKK beta phospho (Tyr199) antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human breast carcinoma tissue stained with ARG66584 anti-IKK beta phospho (Tyr199) antibody. The picture on the right was blocked with the phospho peptide.



ARG66584 anti-IKK beta phospho (Tyr199) antibody WB image

Western blot: HeLa cells treated with TNF alpha (20 ng/ml) + Calyculin A (50 nM) for 5 min, using ARG66584 anti-IKK beta phospho (Tyr199) antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.