10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

IKAP Rabbit pAb

IKAP Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP55230

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	O95163
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Human, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	150254
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IKAP
Epitope Specificity	1151-1250/1332
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
DISEASE	Defects in IKBKAP are the cause of hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathy type 3 (HSAN3) [MIM:223900]; also known as Riley-Day syndrome or familial dysautonomia (FD). This autosomal recessive disorder is due to the poor development and survival, and progressive degeneration of the sensory, sympathetic and parasympathetic neurons. HSAN3 individuals are affected with a variety of symptoms such as decreased sensitivity to pain and temperature, cardiovascular instability, recurrent pneumonias, vomiting crises, and gastrointestinal dysfunction. It is primarily confined to individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish descent, with an incidence of 1/3'600 live births.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The transcription factor NFkB is retained in the cytoplasm in an inactive form by the inhibitory protein IkB. Activation of NFkB requires that IkB be phosphorylated on specific serine residues, which results in the targeted degradation of IkB (1). IkB kinase alpha (IKK alpha), previously designated CHUK (2), interacts with IkB-alpha and specifically phosphorylates IkB-alpha on the sites that trigger its degradation, serines 32 and 36 (3). IKKalpha appears to be critical for NFkB activation in response to proinflammatory cytokines (4). Phosphorylation of the IkB by IKK alpha is stimulated by the NFkB inducing kinase (NIK), which itself is a central regulator for NFkB activation in response to TNF and IL-1 (5). The functional IKK complex contains three subunits, IKK alpha, IKK beta and IKK gamma (also designated NEMO), and each appears to make essential contributions to IkB phosphorylation (6). IKAP (IKK-complex-associated protein) is a protein that acts as a scaffold, interacting with NIK, IKK alpha and IKK beta and assembling them into an active kinase complex (7,8)

Additional Information

Gene ID	8518
Other Names	Elongator complex protein 1, ELP1, IkappaB kinase complex-associated protein, IKK complex-associated protein, p150, ELP1 (HGNC:5959)
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

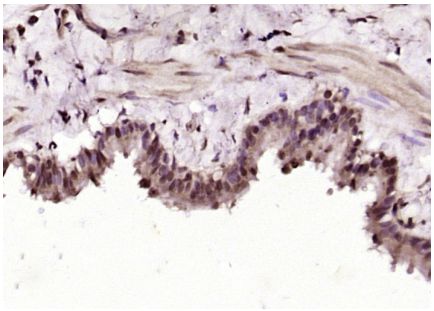
Protein Information

Name	ELP1 (HGNC:5959)
Function	Component of the elongator complex which is required for multiple tRNA modifications, including mcm5U (5-methoxycarbonylmethyl uridine), mcm5s2U (5-methoxycarbonylmethyl-2-thiouridine), and ncm5U (5-carbamoylmethyl uridine) (PubMed:29332244). The elongator complex catalyzes the formation of carboxymethyluridine in the wobble base at position 34 in tRNAs (PubMed:29332244). Regulates the migration and branching of projection neurons in the developing cerebral cortex, through a process depending on alpha-tubulin acetylation (By similarity). ELP1 binds to tRNA, mediating interaction of the elongator complex with tRNA (By similarity). May act as a scaffold protein that assembles active IKK-MAP3K14 complexes (IKKA, IKKB and MAP3K14/NIK) (PubMed:9751059).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Background

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat lung); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (IKAP) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP55230) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructionsand DAB staining.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.