

# IKK beta Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75607

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">O14920</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Rat, Human, Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purified
<b>Calculated MW</b>	86564

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	3551
<b>Other Names</b>	IKBKB
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	IKBKB
<b>Synonyms</b>	IKKB
<b>Function</b>	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 (PubMed: <a href="#">20434986</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20797629</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21138416</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">30337470</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9346484</a> ). Acts as a part of the canonical IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF-kappa-B activation (PubMed: <a href="#">9346484</a> ). Phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B on 2 critical serine residues (PubMed: <a href="#">20434986</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20797629</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21138416</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9346484</a> ). These modifications allow polyubiquitination of the inhibitors and subsequent degradation by the proteasome (PubMed: <a href="#">20434986</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">20797629</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">21138416</a> , PubMed: <a href="#">9346484</a> ). 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 (PubMed:[20434986](#), PubMed:[20797629](#), PubMed:[21138416](#), PubMed:[9346484](#)). 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 (PubMed:[11297557](#), PubMed:[14673179](#), PubMed:[20410276](#), PubMed:[21138416](#)). IKK-related kinase phosphorylations may prevent the overproduction of inflammatory mediators since they exert a negative regulation on canonical IKKs (PubMed:[11297557](#), PubMed:[20410276](#), PubMed:[21138416](#)). Phosphorylates FOXO3, mediating the TNF-dependent inactivation of this pro-apoptotic transcription factor (PubMed:[15084260](#)). Also phosphorylates other substrates including NAA10, NCOA3, BCL10 and IRS1 (PubMed:[17213322](#), PubMed:[19716809](#)). Phosphorylates RIPK1 at 'Ser-25' which represses its kinase activity and consequently prevents TNF- mediated RIPK1-dependent cell death (By similarity). Phosphorylates the C-terminus of IRF5, stimulating IRF5 homodimerization and translocation into the nucleus (PubMed:[25326418](#)). Following bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced TLR4 endocytosis, phosphorylates STAT1 at 'Thr-749' which restricts interferon signaling and anti-inflammatory responses and promotes innate inflammatory responses (PubMed:[38621137](#)). IKBKB-mediated phosphorylation of STAT1 at 'Thr-749' promotes binding of STAT1 to the ARID5A promoter, resulting in transcriptional activation of ARID5A and subsequent ARID5A-mediated stabilization of IL6 (PubMed:[32209697](#)). It also promotes binding of STAT1 to the IL12B promoter and activation of IL12B transcription (PubMed:[32209697](#)).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Membrane raft. Note=Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts.

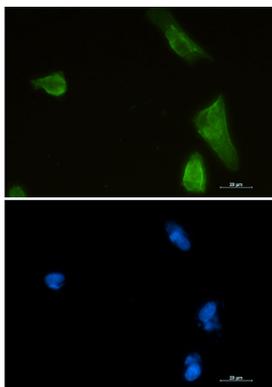
#### Tissue Location

Highly expressed in heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis and peripheral blood

## Background

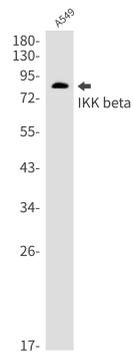
The NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel transcription factors are present in the cytosol in an inactive state, complexed with the inhibitory I $\kappa$ B proteins (1-3). Most agents that activate NF- $\kappa$ B do so through a common pathway based on phosphorylation-induced, proteasome-mediated degradation of I $\kappa$ B (3-7). The key regulatory step in this pathway involves activation of a high molecular weight I $\kappa$ B kinase (IKK) complex whose catalysis is generally carried out by three tightly associated IKK subunits.

## Images

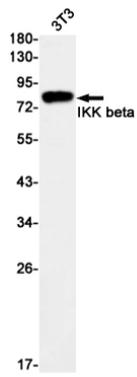


Immunocytochemistry analysis of IKK beta (green) in U87-MG using IKK beta antibody, and DAPI (blue).

Western blot analysis of IKK beta in A549 lysates using IKK beta antibody.



Western blot analysis of IKK beta in 3T3 lysates using IKK beta antibody



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