

**Anti-IKB Beta Picoband Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO11983****Specification**

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**Anti-IKB Beta Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q15653</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta(NFKBIB) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-IKB Beta Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4793

**Other Names**

NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta, NF-kappa-BIB, I-kappa-B-beta, Ikb-B, Ikb-beta, IkappaBbeta, Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 9, TR-interacting protein 9, TRIP-9, NFKBIB, IKBB, TRIP9

**Calculated MW**

37771 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

**Tissue Specificity**

Expressed in all tissues examined.

**Protein Name**

NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E.coli-derived human IKB beta recombinant protein (Position: E56-E237). Human IKB beta shares 82% and 80% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat IKB beta, respectively.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family.

**Anti-IKB Beta Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** NFKBIB

**Synonyms** IKBB, TRIP9

**Function**

Inhibits NF-kappa-B by complexing with and trapping it in the cytoplasm. However, the unphosphorylated form resynthesized after cell stimulation is able to bind NF-kappa-B allowing its transport to the nucleus and protecting it to further NFKBIA-dependent inactivation. Association with inhibitor kappa B-interacting NKIRAS1 and NKIRAS2 prevent its phosphorylation rendering it more resistant to degradation, explaining its slower degradation.

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

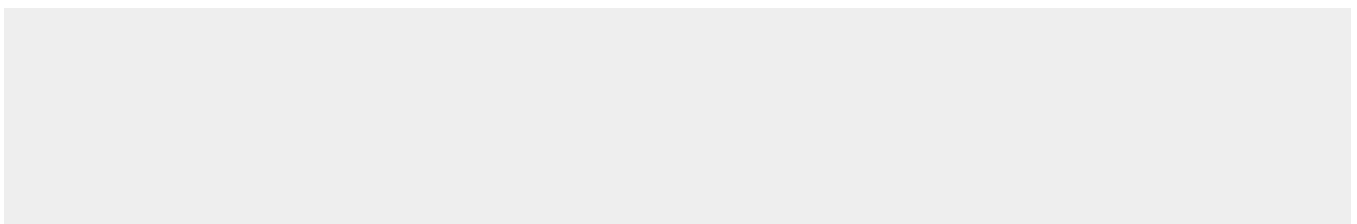
**Tissue Location**

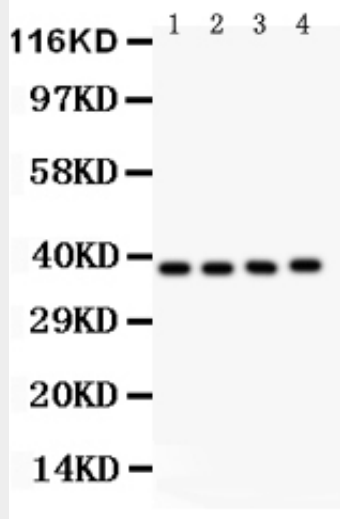
Expressed in all tissues examined.

**Anti-IKB Beta Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

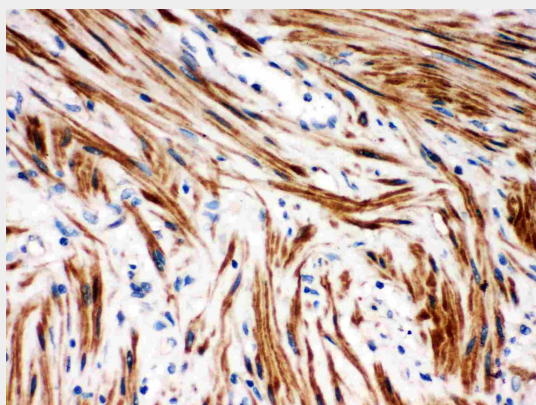
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

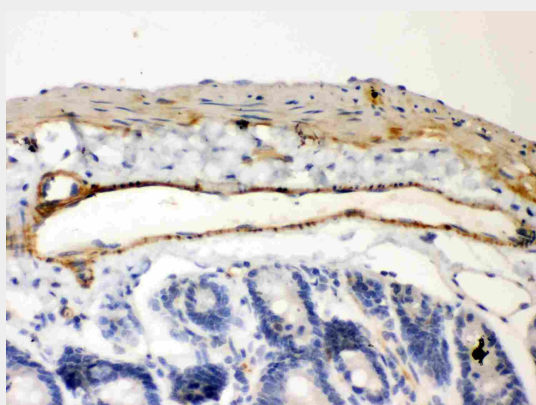
**Anti-IKB Beta Picoband Antibody - Images**



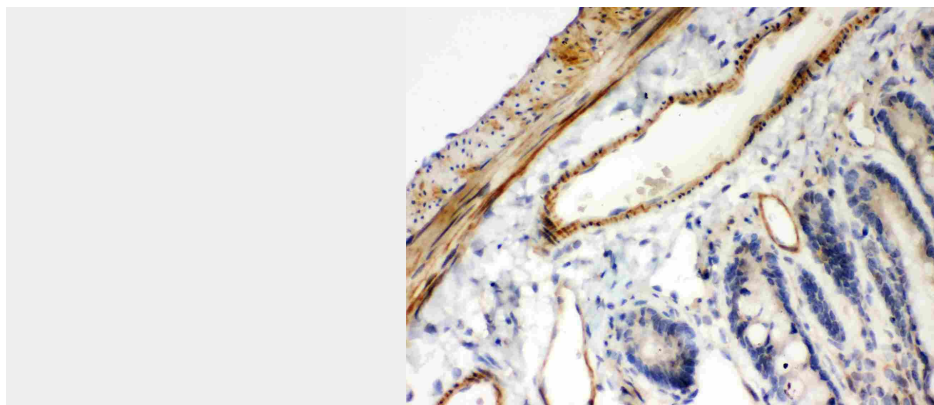
Anti- IKB beta Picoband antibody, ABO11983, Western blotting All lanes: Anti IKB beta (ABO11983) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Mouse Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 2: RH35 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 3: NRK Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 38KD Observed bind size: 38KD



Anti- IKB beta Picoband antibody, ABO11983, IHC(P) IHC(P): Human Intestinal Cancer Tissue



Anti- IKB beta Picoband antibody, ABO11983, IHC(P) IHC(P): Mouse Intestine Tissue



Anti- IKB beta Picoband antibody, ABO11983,IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Intestine Tissue

#### **Anti-IKB Beta Picoband Antibody - Background**

NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta, also known as IKBB or TRIP9, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the NFKBIB gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family, which inhibit NF-kappa-B by complexing with, and trapping it in the cytoplasm. This gene is mapped to 19q13.2. It has been found that in vivo, NFKBIB serves both to inhibit and to facilitate the inflammatory response. NFKBIB degradation releases NF-kappa-B dimers, which upregulate proinflammatory target genes such as TNF-alpha. Surprisingly, absence of NFKBIB results in a dramatic reduction of TNF-alpha in response to lipopolysaccharide, even though activation of NF-kappa-B is normal.