

**IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(1F3)**  
**Catalog # AP63649****Specification**

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**IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(1F3) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q15653</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal

**IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(1F3) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 4793**Other Names**

NFKBIB; IKBB; TRIP9; NF-kappa-B inhibitor beta; NF-kappa-BIB; I-kappa-B-beta; IκB-B; IκB-beta; IκappaBbeta; Thyroid receptor-interacting protein 9; TR-interacting protein 9; TRIP-9

**Dilution**

IHC-P~~N/A

IF~~IHC 1:200 IF 1:50-200

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(1F3) - 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**

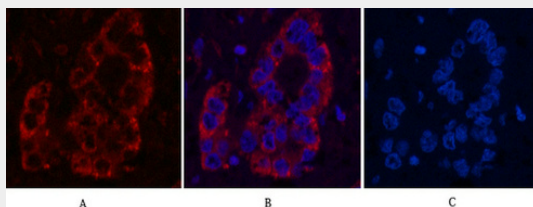
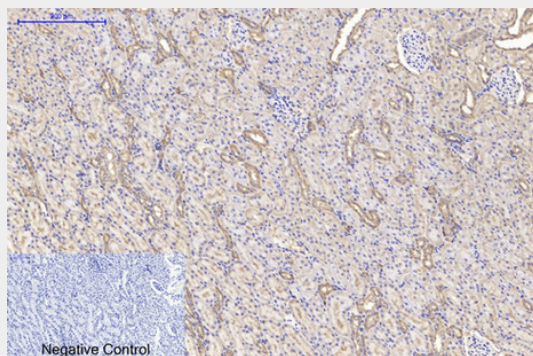
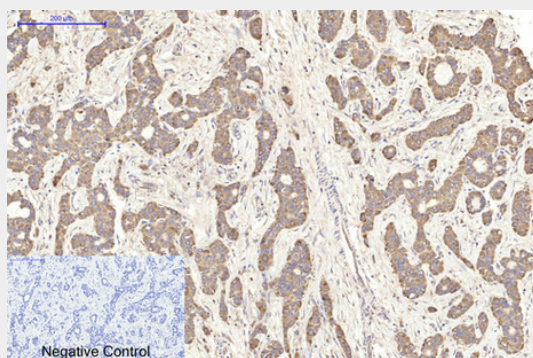
Expressed in all tissues examined.

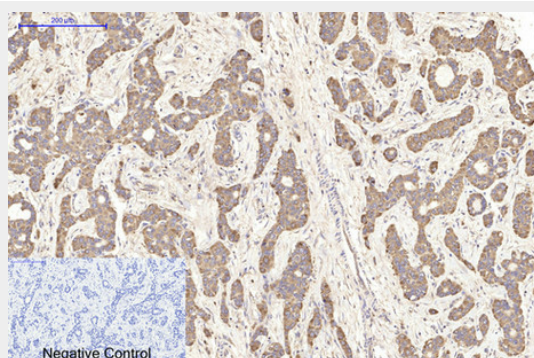
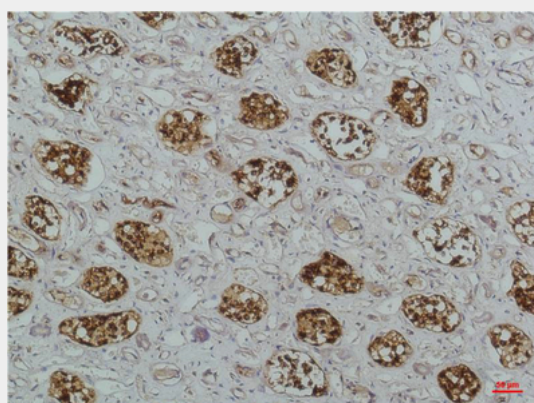
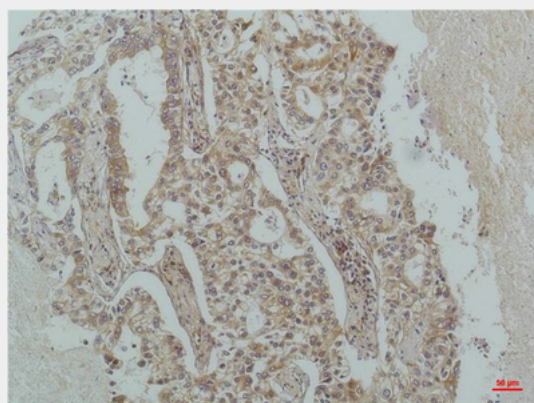
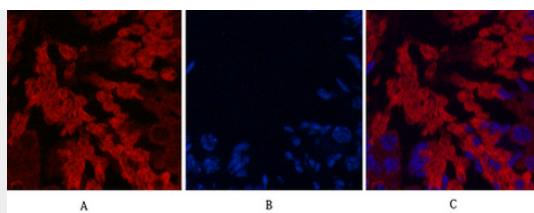
## I $\kappa$ B $\beta$ Monoclonal Antibody(1F3) - Protocols

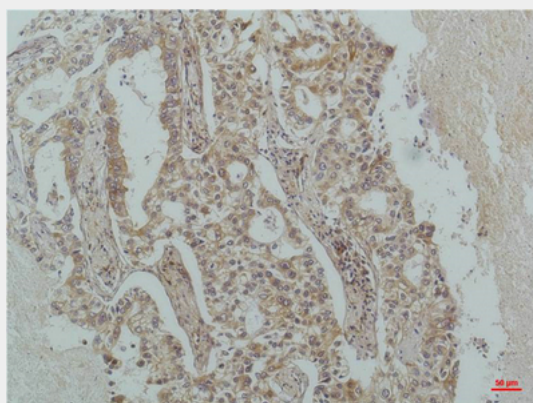
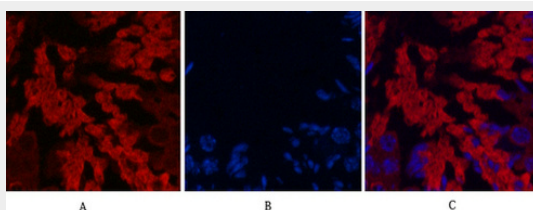
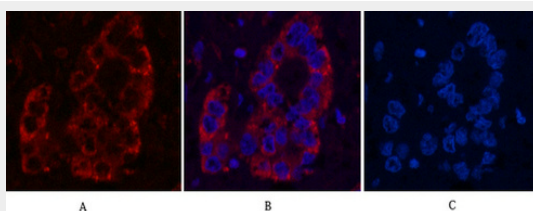
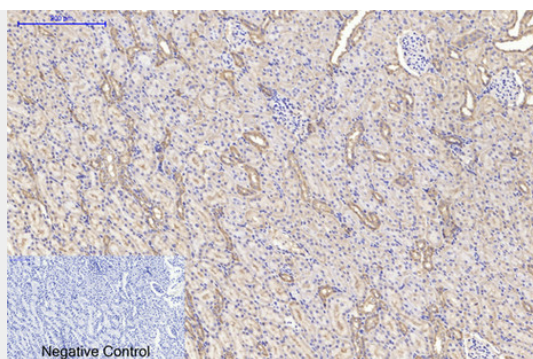
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

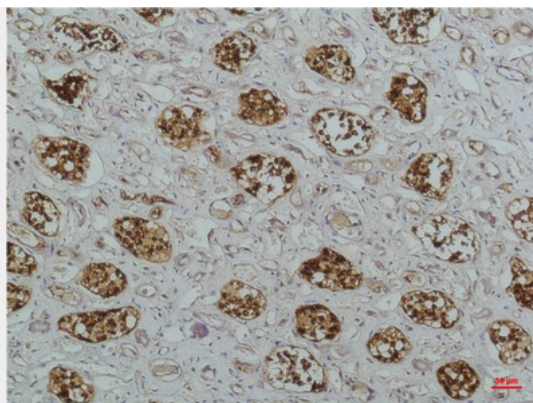
## I $\kappa$ B $\beta$ Monoclonal Antibody(1F3) - Images











### **IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(1F3) - Background**

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.