

IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(8D11)

Catalog # AP63650

Specification

IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(8D11) - Product Information

Application IHC-P Primary Accession Q15653

Reactivity Human, Rat, Mouse

Host Mouse Clonality Monoclonal

IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(8D11) - Additional Information

Gene ID 4793

Other Names

NFKBIB; IKBB; TRIP9; 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

Dilution IHC-P~~N/A

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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(8D11) - 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.

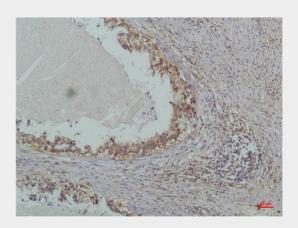


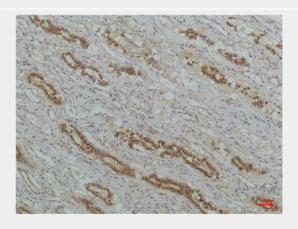
IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(8D11) - Protocols

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

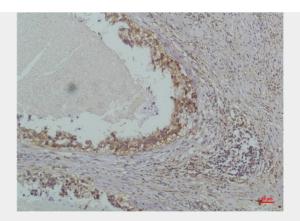
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

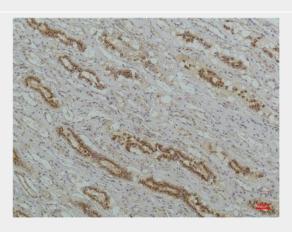
IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(8D11) - Images











IκB β Monoclonal Antibody(8D11) - 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.