

IκB α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP63804**Specification****IκB α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P25963
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

IκB α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4792**Other Names**

NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha (I-kappa-B-alpha) (IκB-alpha) (IkappaBalpha) (Major histocompatibility complex enhancer-binding protein MAD3)

Dilution

WB~~WB 1:500-2000,IHC-p 1:50-300

Format

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

Storage Conditions

-20°C

IκB α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** NFKBIA**Synonyms** IKBA, MAD3, NFKBI**Function**

Inhibits the activity of dimeric NF-kappa-B/REL complexes by trapping REL (RELA/p65 and NFKB1/p50) dimers in the cytoplasm by masking their nuclear localization signals (PubMed: 1493333, PubMed: 36651806, PubMed: 7479976). On cellular stimulation by immune and pro-inflammatory responses, becomes phosphorylated promoting ubiquitination and degradation, enabling the dimeric RELA to translocate to the nucleus and activate transcription (PubMed: 7479976, PubMed: 7628694, PubMed: 7796813, PubMed: 7878466).

Cellular Location

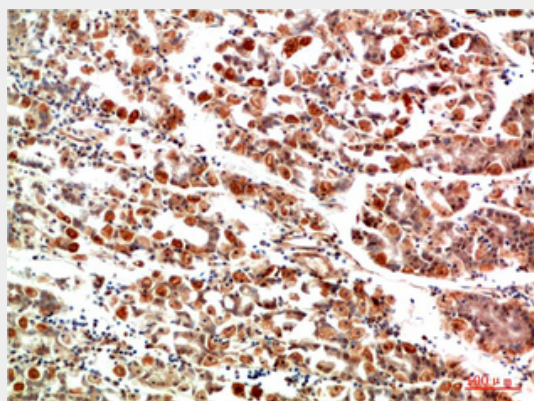
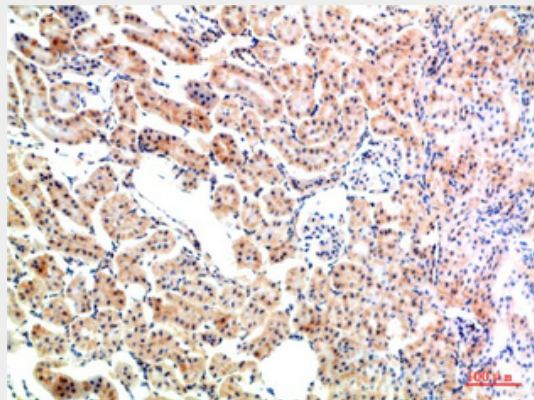
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export.

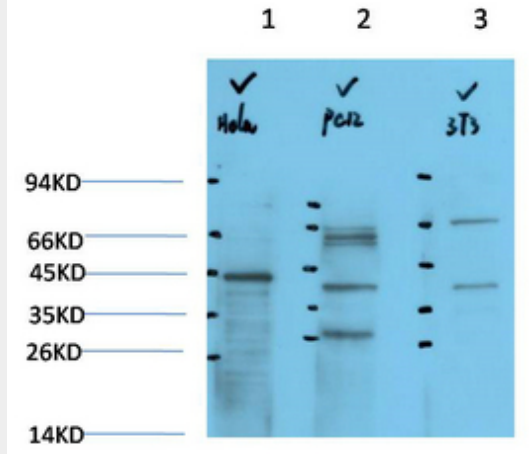
I κ B α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

I κ B α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Images





IκB α Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Inhibits the activity of dimeric NF-kappa-B/REL complexes by trapping REL dimers in the cytoplasm through masking of their nuclear localization signals. On cellular stimulation by immune and proinflammatory responses, becomes phosphorylated promoting ubiquitination and degradation, enabling the dimeric RELA to translocate to the nucleus and activate transcription.