

**IKK $\alpha$  (phospho Thr23) Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP67072**Specification****IKK $\alpha$  (phospho Thr23) Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O15111</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**IKK $\alpha$  (phospho Thr23) Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 1147

**Other Names**

CHUK; IKKA; TCF16; Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit alpha; I-kappa-B kinase alpha; IKK-A; IKK-alpha; IkbKA; IkappaB kinase; Conserved helix-loop-helix ubiquitous kinase; I-kappa-B kinase 1; IKK1; Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

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

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**IKK $\alpha$  (phospho Thr23) Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

Name CHUK

Synonyms IKKA, TCF16

**Function**

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: [18626576](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18626576), PubMed: [9244310](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9244310), PubMed: [9252186](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9252186), PubMed: [9346484](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9346484)). Acts as a part of the canonical IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF-kappa-B activation and phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B on serine residues (PubMed: [18626576](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18626576), PubMed: [35952808](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35952808), PubMed: [9244310](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9244310)).

PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9252186" target="\_blank">9252186</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9346484" target="\_blank">9346484</a>). These modifications allow polyubiquitination of the inhibitors and subsequent degradation by the proteasome (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18626576" target="\_blank">18626576</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9244310" target="\_blank">9244310</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9252186" target="\_blank">9252186</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9346484" target="\_blank">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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18626576" target="\_blank">18626576</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9244310" target="\_blank">9244310</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9252186" target="\_blank">9252186</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9346484" target="\_blank">9346484</a>). Negatively regulates the pathway by phosphorylating the scaffold protein TAXBP1 and thus promoting the assembly of the A20/TNFAIP3 ubiquitin-editing complex (composed of A20/TNFAIP3, TAX1BP1, and the E3 ligases ITCH and RNF11) (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21765415" target="\_blank">21765415</a>). Therefore, CHUK plays a key role in the negative feedback of NF-kappa-B canonical signaling to limit inflammatory gene activation. As part of the non-canonical pathway of NF-kappa-B activation, the MAP3K14-activated CHUK/IKKA homodimer phosphorylates NFKB2/p100 associated with RelB, inducing its proteolytic processing to NFKB2/p52 and the formation of NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complexes (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20501937" target="\_blank">20501937</a>). In turn, these complexes regulate genes encoding molecules involved in B-cell survival and lymphoid organogenesis. Participates also in the negative feedback of the non-canonical NF- kappa-B signaling pathway by phosphorylating and destabilizing MAP3K14/NIK. Within the nucleus, phosphorylates CREBBP and consequently increases both its transcriptional and histone acetyltransferase activities (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17434128" target="\_blank">17434128</a>). Modulates chromatin accessibility at NF- kappa-B-responsive promoters by phosphorylating histones H3 at 'Ser-10' that are subsequently acetylated at 'Lys-14' by CREBBP (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12789342" target="\_blank">12789342</a>). Additionally, phosphorylates the CREBBP-interacting protein NCOA3. Also phosphorylates FOXO3 and may regulate this pro- apoptotic transcription factor (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15084260" target="\_blank">15084260</a>). Phosphorylates RIPK1 at 'Ser-25' which represses its kinase activity and consequently prevents TNF-mediated RIPK1-dependent cell death (By similarity). Phosphorylates AMBRA1 following mitophagy induction, promoting AMBRA1 interaction with ATG8 family proteins and its mitophagic activity (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30217973" target="\_blank">30217973</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus

#### Tissue Location

Widely expressed.

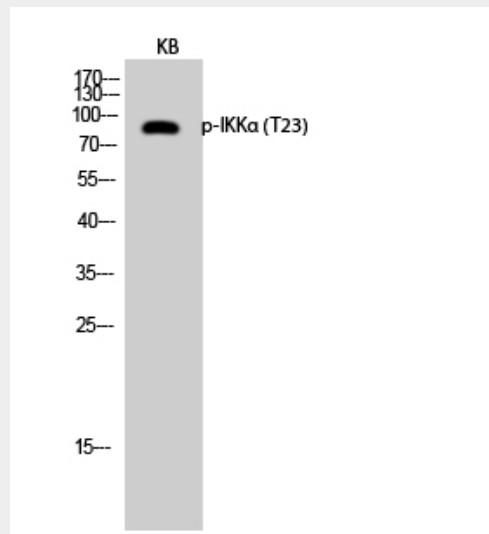
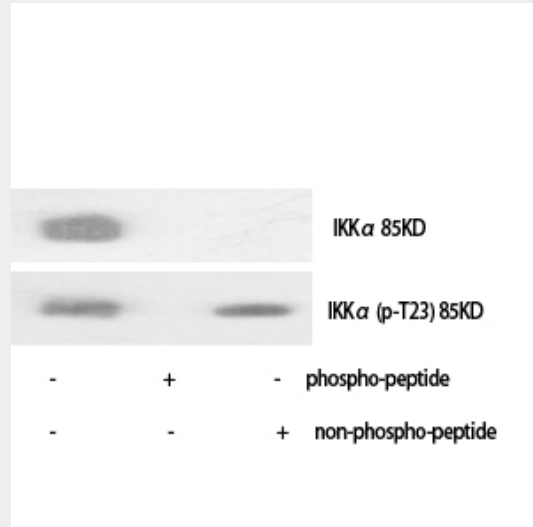
### IKK $\alpha$ (phospho Thr23) Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### IKK $\alpha$ (phospho Thr23) Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### IKK $\alpha$ (phospho Thr23) Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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. Acts as part of the canonical IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF- $\kappa$ B activation and phosphorylates inhibitors of NF- $\kappa$ B on serine residues. These modifications allow polyubiquitination of the inhibitors and subsequent degradation by the proteasome. 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. Negatively regulates the pathway by phosphorylating the scaffold protein TAXBP1 and thus promoting the assembly of the A20/TNFAIP3 ubiquitin-editing complex (composed of A20/TNFAIP3, TAX1BP1, and the E3 ligases ITCH and RNF11). Therefore, CHUK plays a key role in

the negative feedback of NF-kappa-B canonical signaling to limit inflammatory gene activation. As part of the non-canonical pathway of NF-kappa-B activation, the MAP3K14-activated CHUK/IKKA homodimer phosphorylates NFkB2/p100 associated with RelB, inducing its proteolytic processing to NFkB2/p52 and the formation of NF-kappa- B RelB-p52 complexes. In turn, these complexes regulate genes encoding molecules involved in B-cell survival and lymphoid organogenesis. Participates also in the negative feedback of the non-canonical NF-kappa-B signaling pathway by phosphorylating and destabilizing MAP3K14/NIK. Within the nucleus, phosphorylates CREBBP and consequently increases both its transcriptional and histone acetyltransferase activities. Modulates chromatin accessibility at NF-kappa-B-responsive promoters by phosphorylating histones H3 at 'Ser-10' that are subsequently acetylated at 'Lys-14' by CREBBP. Additionally, phosphorylates the CREBBP-interacting protein NCOA3. Also phosphorylates FOXO3 and may regulate this pro-apoptotic transcription factor (PubMed:15084260).