

IκB-α Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70603**Specification****IκB-α Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

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

IκB-α Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4792**Other Names**NFKBIA; IKBA; MAD3; NFKBI; NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha; I-kappa-B-alpha; IκB-alpha; IkappaBalpha;
Major histocompatibility complex enhancer-binding protein MAD3**Dilution**WB~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence:
1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. 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

IκB-α 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

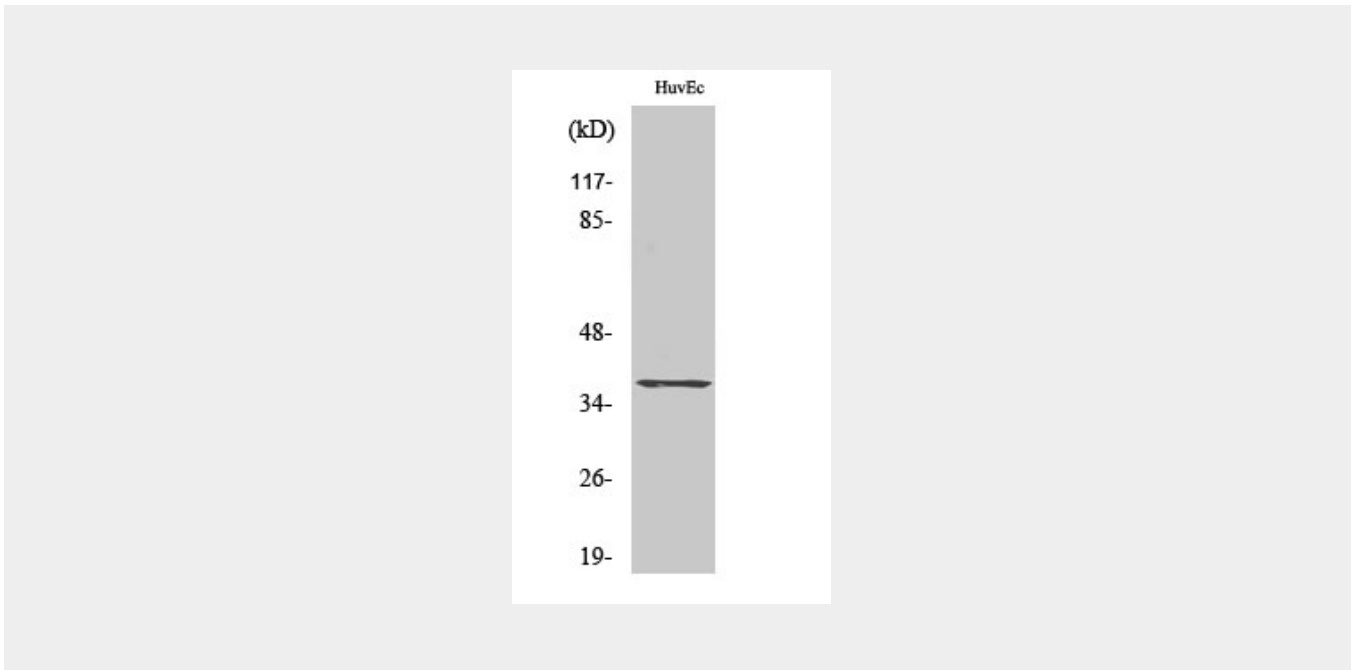
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export.

I κ B- α 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 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



I κ B- α 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.