

磷酸化 KB 抑制蛋白激酶 α 抗体

产品货号: mlR18127

英文名称: phospho-IKK alpha (Ser176)

中文名称: 磷酸化 KB 抑制蛋白激酶 α 抗体

别 名: IKK alpha (phospho S176); p-IKK alpha (phospho S176); chuk; CHUK1; Conserved Helix Loop Helix Ubiquitous Kinase; Conserved helix loop ubiquitous kinase; Conserved helix-loop-helix ubiquitous kinase; I Kappa B Kinase Alpha; I-kappa-B kinase 1; I-kappa-B kinase alpha; IkappaB kinase; IkB kinase alpha subunit; IkBKA; IKK 1; IKK A; IKK a kinase; IKK-A; IKK-alpha; IKK1; IKKA; IKKA_HUMAN; Inhibitor Of Kappa Light Polypeptide Gene Enhancer In B Cells; Inhibitor Of Nuclear Factor Kappa B Kinase Alpha Subunit; Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit alpha; NFKBIKA; Nuclear Factor Kappa B Inhibitor Kinase Alpha; Nuclear factor NF kappa B inhibitor kinase alpha; Nuclear Factor Of Kappa-B inhibitor kinase alpha; Nuclear Factor Of Kappa Light Chain Gene Enhancer In B Cells Inhibitor; TCF-16; Transcription factor 16.

产品类型: 磷酸化抗体

研究领域: 细胞生物 神经生物学 信号转导 细胞凋亡 激酶和磷酸酶

抗体来源: Rabbit

克隆类型: Polyclonal

交叉反应: Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用: ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 (石蜡切片需 做抗原修复)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.



分子量: 84kDa

细胞定位: 细胞核 细胞浆

性 状: Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度: 1mg/ml

免疫原: KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human IKB alpha around the phosphorylation site of Ser176:QG(p-S)LC

亚型: IgG

纯化方法: affinity purified by Protein A

储存液: 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件: Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : This gene encodes a member of the serine/threonine protein kinase family. The encoded protein, a component of a cytokine-activated protein complex that is an inhibitor of the essential transcription factor NF-kappa-B complex, phosphorylates sites that trigger the degradation of the inhibitor via the ubiquination pathway, thereby activating the transcription factor. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function:

Acts as part of the IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF-kappa-B activation and phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B thus leading to the dissociation of the inhibitor/NF-kappa-B complex and ultimately the degradation of the inhibitor. 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. Also phosphorylates NCOA3.



Phosphorylates 'Ser-10' of histone H3 at NF-kappa-B-regulated promoters during inflammatory responses triggered by cytokines.

Subcellular Location:

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

Tissue Specificity:

Widely expressed.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated by MAP3K14/NIK, AKT and to a lesser extent by MEKK1, and dephosphorylated by PP2A. Autophosphorylated.

Acetylation of Thr-179 by Yersinia yopJ prevents phosphorylation and activation, thus blocking the I-kappa-B signaling pathway.

DISEASE:

Defects in CHUK are the cause of cocoon syndrome (COCOS) [MIM:613630]; also known as fetal encasement syndrome. COCOS is a lethal syndrome characterized by multiple fetal malformations including defective face and seemingly absent limbs, which are bound to the trunk and encased under the skin.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily.

Ser/Thr protein kinase family.

I-kappa-B kinase subfamily.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.



SWISS:

015111

Gene ID:

1147

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片

