

IKK 复合物相关蛋白抗体

产品货号： mlR13644

英文名称： IKAP

中文名称： IKK 复合物相关蛋白抗体

别名： DKFZp781H1425; DYS; Dysautonomia (Riley Day syndrome hereditary sensory autonomic neuropathy type III); Elongator complex protein 1; ELP 1; ELP1; ELP1_HUMAN; FD; FLJ12497; IKAP; IkappaB kinase complex associated protein; IkappaB kinase complex-associated protein; ikbkap; IKI 3; IKI3; IKK complex associated protein; IKK complex-associated protein; Inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells kinase complex associated protein; OTTHUMP00000063889; p150; TOT 1; TOT1

研究领域： 心血管 细胞生物 神经生物学 信号转导 激酶和磷酸酶 表观遗传学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 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： 150kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IKAP:1151-1250/1332

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： The transcription factor NFkB is retained in the cytoplasm in an inactive form by the inhibitory protein Ikb. Activation of NFkB requires that Ikb be phosphorylated on specific serine residues, which results in the targeted degradation of Ikb (1). Ikb kinase alpha (IKK alpha), previously designated CHUK (2), interacts with Ikb-alpha and specifically phosphorylates Ikb-alpha on the sites that trigger its degradation, serines 32 and 36 (3). IKKalpha appears to be critical for NFkB activation in response to proinflammatory cytokines (4). Phosphorylation of the Ikb by IKK alpha is stimulated by the NFkB inducing kinase (NIK), which itself is a central regulator for NFkB activation in response to TNF and IL-1 (5). The functional IKK complex contains three subunits, IKK alpha, IKK beta and IKK gamma (also designated NEMO), and each appears to make essential contributions to Ikb phosphorylation (6). IKAP (IKK-complex-associated protein) is a protein that acts as a scaffold, interacting with NIK, IKK alpha and IKK beta and assembling them into an active kinase complex (7,8)

Function:

May act as a scaffold protein that may assemble active IKK-MAP3K14 complexes (IKKA, IKKB and MAP3K14/NIK).

Acts as subunit of the RNA polymerase II elongator complex, which is a histone acetyltransferase component of the RNA polymerase II (Pol II) holoenzyme and is involved in transcriptional elongation. Elongator may play a role in chromatin remodeling and is involved in acetylation of histones H3 and probably H4.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

DISEASE:

Defects in IKBKAP are the cause of hereditary sensory and autonomic neuropathy type 3 (HSAN3) [MIM:223900]; also known as Riley-Day syndrome or familial dysautonomia (FD). This autosomal recessive disorder is due to the poor development and survival, and progressive degeneration of the sensory, sympathetic and parasympathetic neurons. HSAN3 individuals are affected with a variety of symptoms such as decreased sensitivity to pain and temperature, cardiovascular instability, recurrent pneumonias, vomiting crises, and gastrointestinal dysfunction. It is primarily confined to individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish descent, with an incidence of 1/3'600 live births.

Similarity:

Belongs to the ELP1/IKA1 family.

SWISS:

O95163

Gene ID:

8518

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

