

Datasheet for ABIN5005219

**anti-IKKi/IKKe antibody (AA 501-600) (AbBy Fluor® 680)**[Go to Product page](#)

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	IKKi/IKKe (IKBKE)
Binding Specificity:	AA 501-600
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This IKKi/IKKe antibody is conjugated to AbBy Fluor® 680
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p))

## Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IKBKE
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Predicted Reactivity:	Mouse,Rat,Cow
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

## Target Details

Target:	IKKi/IKKe (IKBKE)
Alternative Name:	IKBKE ( <a href="#">IKBKE Products</a> )

## Target Details

Background:	<p>Synonyms: IKKE, IKKI, IKK-E, IKK-i, Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit epsilon, I-kappa-B kinase epsilon, IKK-epsilon, IkbKE, Inducible I kappa-B kinase, KIAA0151</p> <p>Background: Serine/threonine kinase that plays an essential role in regulating inflammatory responses to viral infection, through the activation of the type I IFN, NF-kappa-B and STAT signaling. Also involved in TNFA and inflammatory cytokines, like Interleukin-1, signaling.</p> <p>Following activation of viral RNA sensors, such as RIG-I-like receptors, associates with DDX3X and phosphorylates interferon regulatory factors (IRFs), IRF3 and IRF7, as well as DDX3X. This activity allows subsequent homodimerization and nuclear translocation of the IRF3 leading to transcriptional activation of pro-inflammatory and antiviral genes including IFNB. In order to establish such an antiviral state, IKBKE forms several different complexes whose composition depends on the type of cell and cellular stimuli. Thus, several scaffolding molecules including IPS1/MAVS, TANK, AZI2/NAP1 or TBKBP1/SINTBAD can be recruited to the IKBKE-containing-complexes. Activated by polyubiquitination in response to TNFA and interleukin-1, regulates the NF-kappa-B signaling pathway through, at least, the phosphorylation of CYLD. 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. In addition, is also required for the induction of a subset of ISGs which displays antiviral activity, may be through the phosphorylation of STAT1 at 'Ser-708'. Phosphorylation of STAT1 at 'Ser-708' seems also to promote the assembly and DNA binding of ISGF3 (STAT1:STAT2:IRF9) complexes compared to GAF (STAT1:STAT1) complexes, in this way regulating the balance between type I and type II IFN responses.</p> <p>Protects cells against DNA damage-induced cell death. Also plays an important role in energy balance regulation by sustaining a state of chronic, low-grade inflammation in obesity, wich leads to a negative impact on insulin sensitivity. Phosphorylates AKT1.</p>
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Gene ID:	9641
UniProt:	<a href="#">Q14164</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">TLR Signaling</a> , <a href="#">Activation of Innate immune Response</a> , <a href="#">Hepatitis C</a> , <a href="#">Toll-Like Receptors Cascades</a>

## Application Details

Application Notes:	IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200 IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200 IF(ICC) 1:50-200
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS ( pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months