



Datasheet for ABIN967646
anti-IKBKG antibody



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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	IKBKG
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This IKBKG antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Brand:	BD Pharmingen™
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human IKKgama
Clone:	C73
Isotype:	IgG1 kappa
Cross-Reactivity:	Mouse (Murine)
Characteristics:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.2. Please refer to us for technical protocols.3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target: IKBKG

Alternative Name: IKK gamma ([IKBKG Products](#))

Background: The transcription factor NF-kappaB, (nuclear factor kappa-B) is controlled by interaction with an inhibitory subunit, IkappaB, which restricts NF-kappaB to the cytoplasm. Following stimulation by various cytokines or other stimuli, IkappaB becomes degraded and NF-kappaB is released to the nucleus. The release of IkappaB from NF-kappaB is a critical step in the activation of NF-kappaB signal pathways. A group of proteins form an NF-kappaB regulatory complex, or signalsome. Two members of this complex are a pair of closely related serine/threonine kinases, IKKalpha and IKKbeta (aka IKK-1 and IKK-2), which phosphorylate critical residues of IkappaB, thus targeting it for subsequent degradation. The IKK complex contains similar amounts of IKKalpha, IKKbeta, as well as two other polypeptides, which are differentially processed forms of a third subunit, IKKgamma. IKKalpha and IKKbeta become activated following phosphorylation by upstream kinases, including NF-kappaB-inducing kinase (NIK) and MEKK1. IKKgamma interacts preferentially with IKKbeta and is required for the activation of the IKK complex. Thus the IKK kinases play an important role in the activation of NF-kappaB. IKKgamma migrates as a doublet between 50-55 kDa in SDS-PAGE.

Synonyms: NEMO

Molecular Weight: 50-55 kDa doublet

Pathways: [NF-kappaB Signaling](#), [RTK Signaling](#), [TCR Signaling](#), [TLR Signaling](#), [Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [Activation of Innate immune Response](#), [M Phase](#), [Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response](#), [Hepatitis C](#), [Protein targeting to Nucleus](#), [Toll-Like Receptors Cascades](#), [BCR Signaling](#), [Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway](#), [S100 Proteins](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Applications include western blot analysis and immunoprecipitation. In immunoprecipitation experiments, it is reported that the C73-764 antibody brings down the IKK complex (IKKalpha, IKKbeta, and IKKgamma). The immunoprecipitation application has not been evaluated. NIH/3T3 cells (ATCC CRL 1658) are recommended as a western blot positive control.

Comment: Related Products: [ABIN968538](#), [ABIN967389](#)

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format: Liquid

Handling

Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤ 0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at 4°C.

Publications

Product cited in: Chu, Ostertag, Li, Chang, Chen, Hu, Williams, Perrault, Karin: "JNK2 and IKKbeta are required for activating the innate response to viral infection." in: **Immunity**, Vol. 11, Issue 6, pp. 721-31, (2000) ([PubMed](#)).

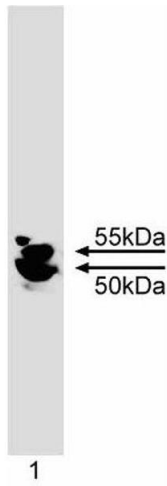
Li, Chu, Hu, Delhase, Deerinck, Ellisman, Johnson, Karin: "The IKKbeta subunit of IkappaB kinase (IKK) is essential for nuclear factor kappaB activation and prevention of apoptosis." in: **The Journal of experimental medicine**, Vol. 189, Issue 11, pp. 1839-45, (1999) ([PubMed](#)).

Ling, Cao, Goeddel: "NF-kappaB-inducing kinase activates IKK-alpha by phosphorylation of Ser-176." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 95, Issue 7, pp. 3792-7, (1998) ([PubMed](#)).

Nakano, Shindo, Sakon, Nishinaka, Mihara, Yagita, Okumura: "Differential regulation of IkappaB kinase alpha and beta by two upstream kinases, NF-kappaB-inducing kinase and mitogen-activated protein kinase/ERK kinase kinase-1." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 95, Issue 7, pp. 3537-42, (1998) ([PubMed](#)).

Rothwarf, Zandi, Natoli, Karin: "IKK-gamma is an essential regulatory subunit of the IkappaB kinase complex." in: **Nature**, Vol. 395, Issue 6699, pp. 297-300, (1998) ([PubMed](#)).

There are more publications referencing this product on: [Product page](#)



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of IKKgamma. Lysates from NIH/3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblast cells were probed with anti-IKKgamma antibody (clone C73-764) at a concentration of 0.5 μ g/ml. IKKgamma is identified as a protein of 50-55 kDa (doublet).

Image 2.

