# IκB-α (phospho Tyr42) Monoclonal Antibody

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| **Catalog No** | BYmab-01254 |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Reactivity** | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| **Applications** | WB |
| **Gene Name** | NFKBIA IKBA MAD3 NFKBI |
| **Protein Name** | NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha |
| **Immunogen** | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IkappaB-alpha around the phosphorylation site of Tyr42. AA range:9-58 |
| **Specificity** | Phospho-I κ B-α (Y42) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of I κ B-α protein only when phosphorylated at Y42. |
| **Formulation** | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| **Source** | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| **Purification** | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| **Dilution** | WB 1:500-2000 |
| **Concentration** | 1 mg/ml |
| **Purity** | ≥90% |
| **Storage Stability** | -20°C/1 year |
| **Synonyms** | NFKBIA; IKBA; MAD3; NFKBI; NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha; I-kappa-B-alpha; IkB-alpha; IkappaBalpha; Major histocompatibility complex enhancer-binding protein MAD3 |
| **Observed Band** | about 40kd |
| **Cell Pathway** | Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export. . |
| **Tissue Specificity** | Brain,Kidney,Lymph node,Monocyte, |
| **Function** | disease:Defects in NFKBIA are the cause of ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic with T-cell immunodeficiency autosomal dominant (ADEDAID) [MIM:612132]. Ectodermal dysplasia defines a heterogeneous group of disorders due to abnormal development of two or more ectodermal structures. ADEDAID is an ectodermal dysplasia associated with decreased production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and certain interferons, rendering patients susceptible to infection.,function:Inhibits the activity of dimeric NF-kappa-B/REL complexes by trapping REL dimers in the cytoplasm through masking of their nuclear |

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| | localization signals. On cellular stimulation by immune and proinflammatory responses, becomes phosphorylated promoting ubiquitination and degradation, enabling the dimeric RELA to tranlocate to the nucleus and activate transcription.,induction:Induced in adherent monocytes.,online information:NFKBIA mutation |
| **Background** | This gene encodes a member of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor family, which contain multiple ankrin repeat domains. The encoded protein interacts with REL dimers to inhibit NF-kappa-B/REL complexes which are involved in inflammatory responses. The encoded protein moves between the cytoplasm and the nucleus via a nuclear localization signal and CRM1-mediated nuclear export. Mutations in this gene have been found in ectodermal dysplasia anhidrotic with T-cell immunodeficiency autosomal dominant disease. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2011], |
| **matters needing attention** | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing! |
| **Usage suggestions** | This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel. |

## Products Images