

IκB-α (phospho Ser32/S36) rabbit pAb**Cat#: orb764220 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name	IκB-α (phospho Ser32/S36) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
Recommended dilutions	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IκappaB-alpha around the phosphorylation site of Ser32/Ser36. AA range:15-64
Specificity	Phospho-IκB-α (S32/S36) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IκB-α protein only when phosphorylated at S32/S36.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha
Gene Name	NFKBIA IKBA MAD3 NFKBI
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	about 40kd
Human Gene ID	4792
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P25963
Alternative Names	NFKBIA; IKBA; MAD3; NFKBI; NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha; I-kappa-B-alpha; Ikb-alpha; IkappaBalpa; Major histocompatibility complex enhancer-binding protein MAD3
Background	<p>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],</p>