

**I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  (phospho Ser32/S36) Polyclonal Antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP0151
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$
<b>Fields :</b>	>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;>>C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>Th1 and Th2 cell differentiation;>>Th17 cell differentiation;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Adipocytokine signaling pathway;>>Relaxin signaling pathway;>>Insulin resistance;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Legionellosis;>>Yersinia infection;>>Leishmaniasis;>>Chagas disease;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Influenza A;>>Human T-cell leukemia virus 1 infection;>>
<b>Gene Name :</b>	NFKBIA IKBA MAD3 NFKBI
<b>Protein Name :</b>	NF-kappa-B inhibitor alpha
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	4792
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P25963
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	18035
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9Z1E3
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	25493
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q63746

<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human IκB-α around the phosphorylation site of Ser32/Ser36. AA range:15-64
<b>Specificity :</b>	Phospho-IκB-α (S32/S36) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of IκB-α protein only when phosphorylated at S32/S36.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	about 40kd
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Chemokine;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Toll_Like;NOD-like receptor;RIG-I-like receptor;Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;T_Cell_Receptor;B_Cell_Antigen;Neurotrophin;Adip
<b>Background :</b>	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],
<b>Function :</b>	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 localization signals. On cellular stimulation by immune and proinflammatory responses, becomes phosphorylated promoting ubiquitination and degradation, enabling the dimeric RELA to translocate to the nucleus and activate transcription.,induction:Induced in adherent monocytes.,online

information:NFKBIA mutation

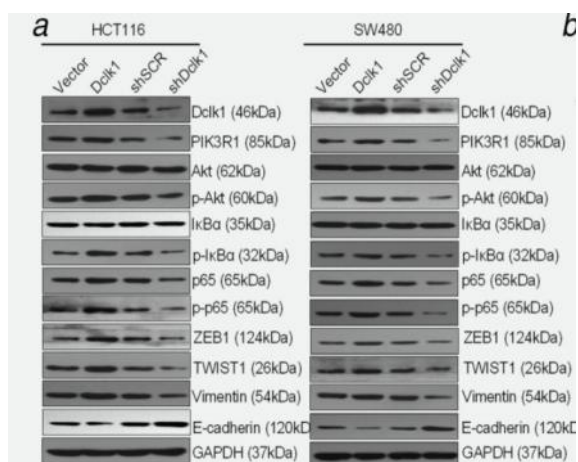
**Subcellular Location :**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Shuttles between the nucleus and the cytoplasm by a nuclear localization signal (NLS) and a CRM1-dependent nuclear export. .

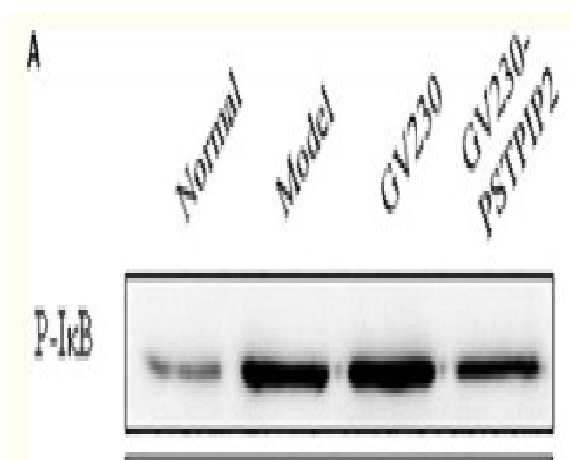
**Expression :**

Brain,Kidney,Lymph node,Monocyte,

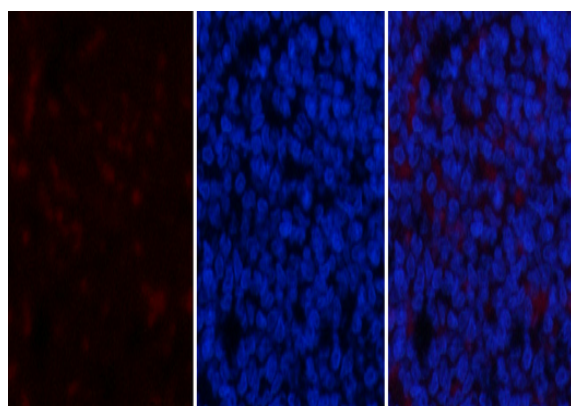
## Products Images



**b** Liu, Weiyang, et al. "DCLK1 promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition via the PI3K/Akt/NF-κB pathway in colorectal cancer." *International journal of cancer* 142.10 (2018): 2068-2079.



Yao, Yao, et al. "PSTPIP2 inhibits the inflammatory response and proliferation of fibroblast-like synoviocytes in vitro." *Frontiers in pharmacology* 9 (2018): 1432.

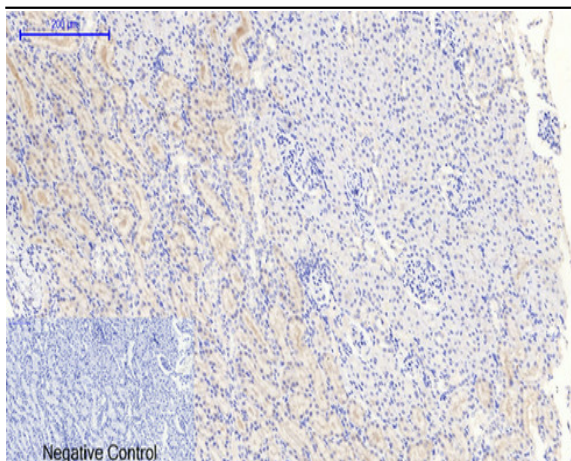


Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-spleen tissue. 1, IκB-α (phospho Ser32/S36) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

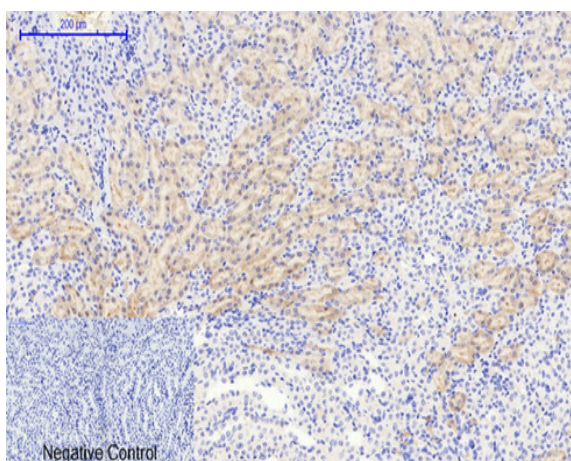
A

B

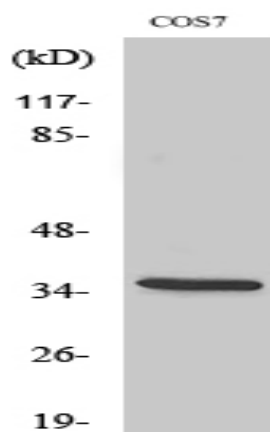
C



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1, I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  (phospho Ser32/S36) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1, I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  (phospho Ser32/S36) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



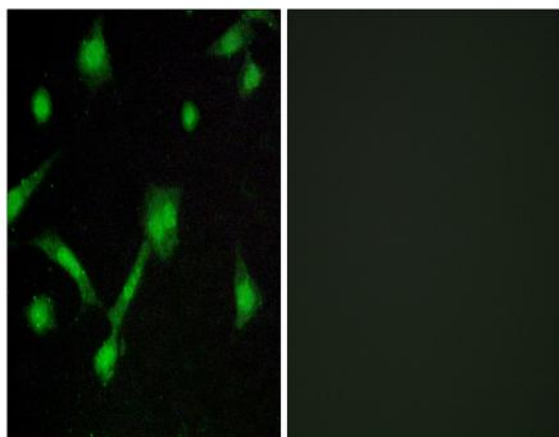
Western Blot analysis of COS7 cells using Phospho-I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  (S32/S36) Polyclonal Antibody

The picture was kindly provided by our customer.

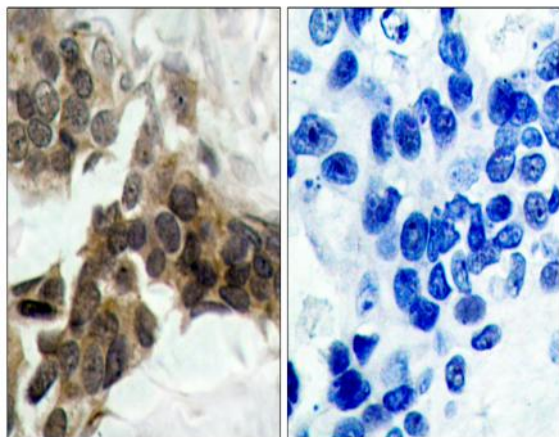


The First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University

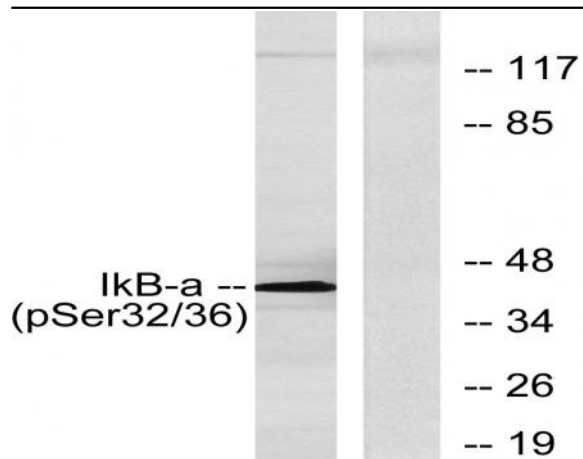
Dr. HouDianDong



Immunofluorescence analysis of LOVO cells, using IkappaB-alpha (Phospho-Ser32/Ser36) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using IkappaB-alpha (Phospho-Ser32/Ser36) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from COS7 cells, using IkappaB-alpha (Phospho-Ser32/Ser36) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.