IKK-γ (Phospho-Ser376) Antibody

Catalog No: #11732

Package Size: #11732-1 50ul #11732-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

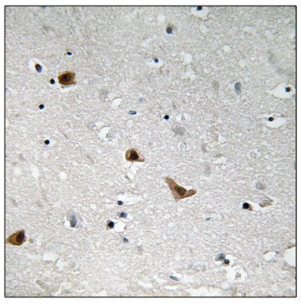
Description

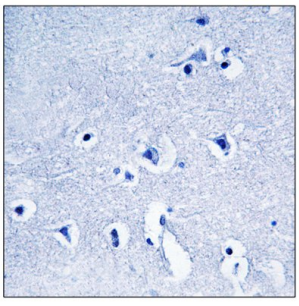
Product Name	IKK-γ (Phospho-Ser376) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of IKK-γ only when phosphorylated at serine 376.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 376(Y-L-S(p)-S-P) derived from Human IKK-γ.
Target Name	IKK-γ
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	FIP3; IKBKG; IKKAP1; IKKG; NF-kappaB
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q9Y6K9; NCBI Gene#: 8517; NCBI Protein#: NP_001093327.1.
Uniprot	Q9Y6K9
GeneID	8517;
SDS-PAGE MW	48kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using IKK-γ (Phospho-Ser376) antibody #11732 (left)or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).

Background

Familial incontinentia pigmenti (IP) is a genodermatosis that segregates as an X-linked dominant disorder and is usually lethal prenatally in males. In affected females it causes highly variable abnormalities of the skin, hair, nails, teeth, eyes, and central nervous system. The prominent skin signs occur in 4 classic cutaneous stages: perinatal inflammatory vesicles, verrucous patches, a distinctive pattern of hyperpigmentation, and dermal scarring. Cells expressing the mutated X chromosome are eliminated selectively around the time of birth, so females with IP exhibit extremely skewed X-inactivation.

Li Y., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96:1042-1047(1999).
Jin D.-Y., J. Biomed. Sci. 6:115-120(1999).
Rothwarf D.M., Nature 395:297-300(1998).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only