IκBα (human), (recombinant) (untagged)

IκBa inhibits activation of the NF-κB pathway activation by associating with the major NF-κB heterodimeric complex p50/p65 and preventing its translocation from the cytoplasm into the nucleus, where it acts a transcription factor for genes involved in inflammation, autoimmune response, cell proliferation, and apoptosis. Inhibition of NF-κB pathway activation by IκBα is controlled by its sequential serine-phosphorylation, ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation. This process itself can be inhibited by SUMOylation of IκBα, providing an additional regulatory step for the activation of the NF-κB pathway.

Citations: 1

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Ordering Information

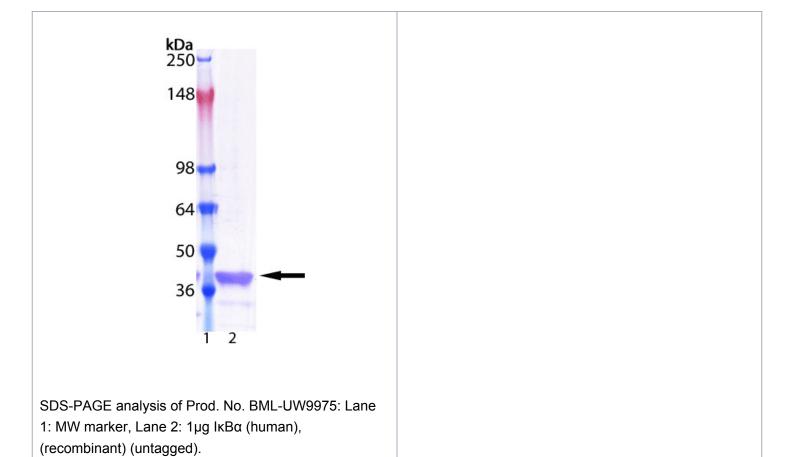
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BML-UW9975-0050

50µg

Manuals, SDS & CofA

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Handling & Storage

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Application Notes Uses:

1. NF-κB pathway studies, inhibition of NF-κB p50/p65, substrate for IκB kinase (IKK).

2.Investigation of IκBα phosphorylation/ubiquitinylation/SUMOylation.

3. Ubiquitin-proteasome mediated degradation studies.

Formulation Liquid. In 50mM HEPES, pH 7.5, containing 200mM sodium chloride and 1mM DTT.

Source Produced in *E. coli*.

UniProt ID P25963