

Phospho-IKK α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb

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Entrez-Gene ID #1147
UniProt ID #015111

rev. 12/29/15

For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

Applications
W, IHC-P, IHC-F, F
Endogenous

Species Cross-Reactivity*
H, M, R, Mk, (B)

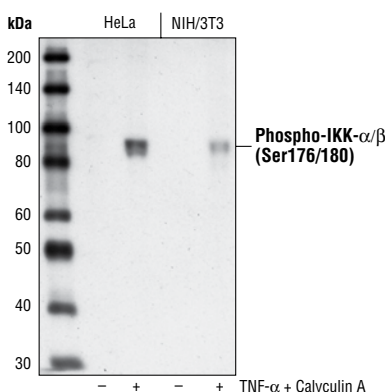
Molecular Wt.
85 kDa IKK- α
87 kDa IKK- β

Isotype
Rabbit IgG**

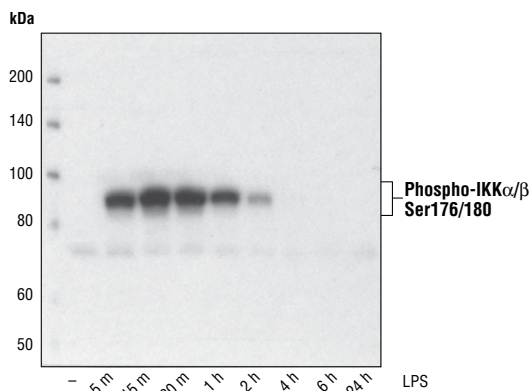
Background: The NF- κ B/Rel transcription factors are present in the cytosol in an inactive state, complexed with the inhibitory I κ B proteins (1-3). Most agents that activate NF- κ B do so through a common pathway based on phosphorylation-induced, proteasome-mediated degradation of I κ B (3-7). The key regulatory step in this pathway involves activation of a high molecular weight I κ B kinase (IKK) complex whose catalysis is generally carried out by three tightly associated IKK subunits. IKK α and IKK β serve as the catalytic subunits of the kinase and IKK γ serves as the regulatory subunit (8,9). Activation of IKK depends upon phosphorylation at Ser177 and Ser181 in the activation loop of IKK β (Ser176 and Ser180 in IKK α), which causes conformational changes, resulting in kinase activation (10-13).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Phospho-IKK α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb detects IKK α only when phosphorylated at Ser176/180 and IKK β only when phosphorylated at Ser177/181.

Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser176/180 of human IKK α .



Western blot analysis of extracts from TNF- α and calyculin A treated HeLa and NIH/3T3 cells, using Phospho-IKK- α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb.



Western blot analysis of extracts from THP-1 cells, differentiated with TPA (#9905, 80 nM for 24h) and treated with 1 μ g/ml LPS for the indicated times, using Phospho-IKK α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb.

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.*

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:150†
Unmasking buffer:	Citrate
Antibody diluent:	TBST-5%NGS
Detection reagent:	SignalStain® Boost (HRP, Rabbit) #8114
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen)	1:150†
Unmasking buffer:	Citrate
Antibody diluent:	TBST-5%NGS
Detection reagent:	SignalStain® Boost (HRP, Rabbit) #8114
†Optimal IHC dilutions determined using SignalStain® Boost IHC Detection Reagent.	
Flow Cytometry	1:3200

For product specific protocols and a complete listing of recommended companion products please see the product web page at www.cellsignal.com

Background References:

- (1) Baeuerle, P.A. and Baltimore, D. (1988) *Science* 242, 540-6.
- (2) Beg, A.A. and Baldwin, A.S. (1993) *Genes Dev* 7, 2064-70.
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- (4) Brown, K. et al. (1995) *Science* 267, 1485-8.
- (5) Brockman, J.A. et al. (1995) *Mol Cell Biol* 15, 2809-18.
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- (8) Zandi, E. et al. (1997) *Cell* 91, 243-52.
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- (13) Delhase, M. et al. (1999) *Science* 284, 309-13.

U. S. Patent No. 5,675,063
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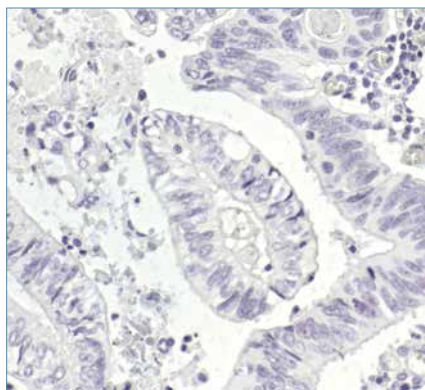
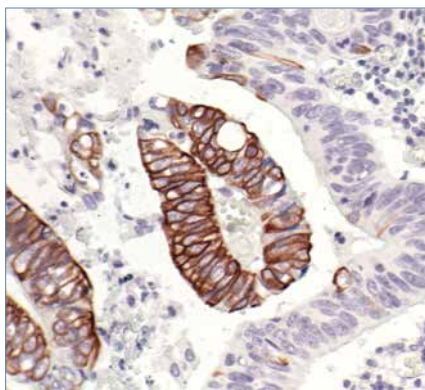
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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween®20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

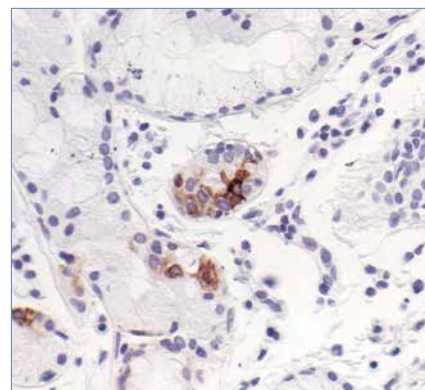
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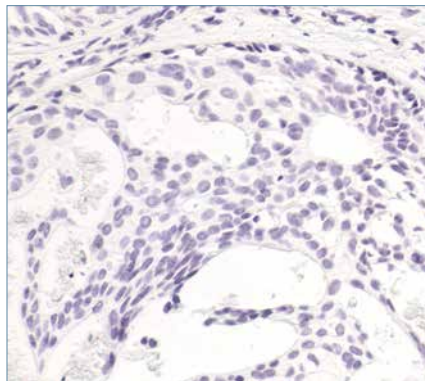
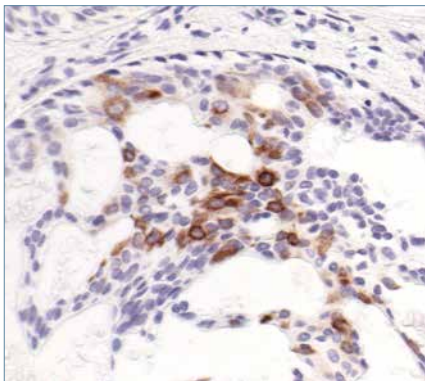
Applications: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide **Species Cross-Reactivity:** H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected *Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.*



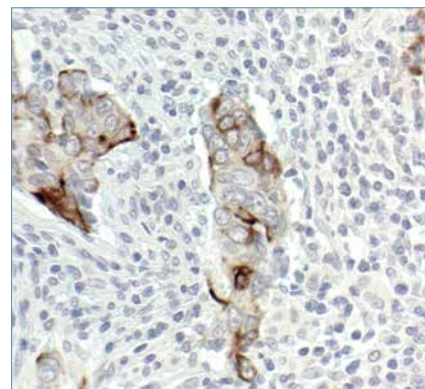
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma untreated (left) or λ -phosphatase-treated (right), using Phospho-IKK- α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb.



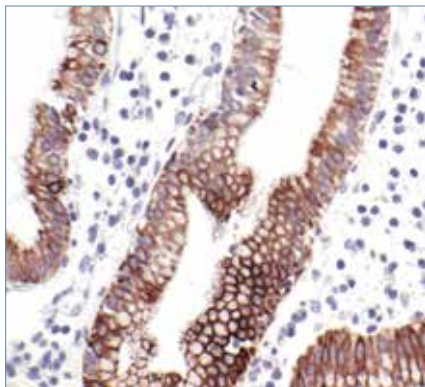
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung (chronic bronchitis), using Phospho-IKK- α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb.



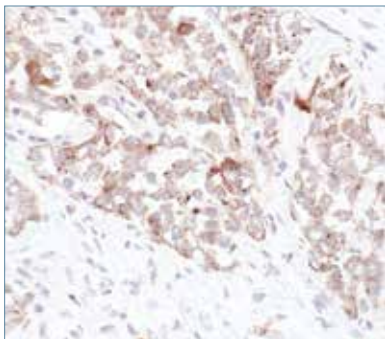
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using Phospho-IKK- α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb in the presence of control peptide (left) or Phospho-IKK- α/β (Ser176/180) Blocking Peptide #1023 (right).



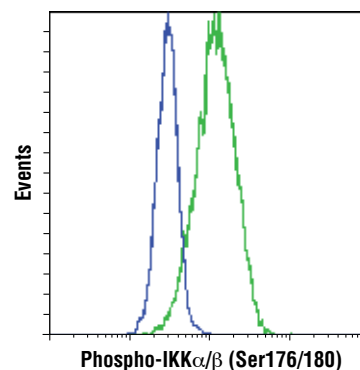
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma, showing cytoplasmic localization, using Phospho-IKK- α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human gall bladder (chronic cholecystitis), using Phospho-IKK- α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb.



Immunohistochemical analysis of frozen H1650 xenograft, showing cytoplasmic localization using Phospho-IKK- α/β (Ser176/180) (16A6) Rabbit mAb.



Flow cytometric analysis of THP-1 cells, untreated (blue) and with TPA and LPS (green) using IKK- α (Ser176/Ser180) phosphate Rabbit mAb. Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L), F(ab')₂ Fragment (PE Conjugate) #8885 was used as a secondary antibody