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Anti-Phospho-IKB alpha (S32) NFKBIA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: P01139

Overview

Product Name	Anti-Phospho-IKB alpha (S32) NFKBIA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Reactive Species	Human
Description	Boster Bio Anti-Phospho-IKB alpha (S32) NFKBIA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody catalog # P01139. Tested in WB, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.
Application	IP, WB
Clonality	Monoclonal EDG-14
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in stabilizing components, phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. *This antibody is supplied in a stabilized formulation. Compatibility with conjugation reactions depends on the chemistry of the conjugation method used. For conjugation methods that are not compatible with the stabilizing components present in this formulation, a carrier-free antibody format is required.
Storage Instructions	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Host	Rabbit
Uniprot ID	P25963

Technical Details

Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-IKB alpha (S32)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.5mg/ml
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Suggested Dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 IP 1:50

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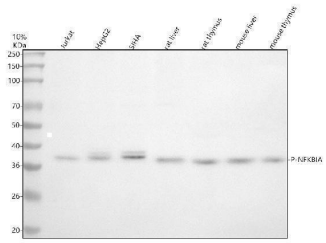
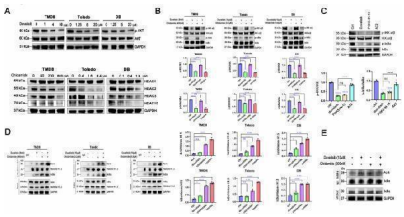
Anti-Phospho-IKB alpha (S32) NFKBIA Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (P01139) Images



Western blot analysis of P-NFKBIA using anti-P-NFKBIA antibody (P01139). Electrophoresis was performed on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel at 80V (Stacking gel) / 120V (Resolving gel) for 2 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions. Lane 1: human Jurkat whole cell lysates, Lane 2: human HepG2 whole cell lysates, Lane 3: human SIHA whole cell lysates, Lane 4: rat liver tissue lysates, Lane 5: rat thymus tissue lysates, Lane 6: mouse liver tissue lysates, Lane 7: mouse thymus tissue lysates.After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-P-NFKBIA antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (P01139) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:5000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1196-200) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for P-NFKBIA at approximately 39 kDa. The expected band size for P-NFKBIA is at 36 kDa.



Duvelisib and chidamide stabilize IkappaBalpha via PI3Kdelta and HDAC2 targeting, respectively. A Western blotting analysis was performed to determine the expression levels of drug-targeted proteins corresponding to chidamide (HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3, HDAC10) and duvelisib (AKT, p-AKT Ser473) in TMD8, Toledo, and DB cells following gradient concentration treatment with chidamide, duvelisib, or their combination. B Western blotting was utilized to assess the protein expression levels of IKKalpha/beta, p-IKKalpha/beta (Ser176/180), IkappaBalpha and p-IkappaBalpha (Ser32) in DB cells after treatment with specified drug concentrations. C The effects of duvelisib, PI3Kdelta inhibitor (PI3Kdelta-IN-15), and PI3Kgamma inhibitor (AZ2) on IKK and IkappaBalpha protein expression in DB cells were evaluated by western blotting. D Following histone H1.5 protein recruitment, the acetylation status of histone H1.5 and its interaction with IkappaBalpha were examined. E A co-immunoprecipitation (co-IP) assay was employed to directly detect the acetylation level of IkappaBalpha. In western blotting, DMSO served as the vehicle control, diluted in culture medium to a final concentration of 0.05% (v/v). Index in PubMed under a CC BY license. PMID: 41053160

Chidamide treatment inhibits HDAC2 activity and leads to histone H1.5 acetylation. A , B Knockdown of HDAC1, HDAC2, HDAC3, and HDAC10 was performed using siRNA. Following histone H1.5 enrichment, western blotting analysis was conducted to detect histone H1.5 acetylation levels and its interaction with IkappaBalpha. (C) Mass spectrometry identified five histone H1.5 acetylation sites (A-score >13)

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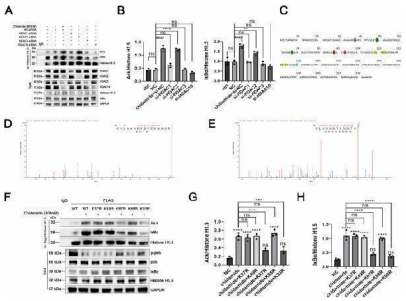

after chidamide treatment. D – H Acetylation-deficient mutants were generated by replacing these lysine residues with arginine. Following histone H1.5 enrichment, co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) assays were performed to evaluate histone H1.5 acetylation, NF-kappaB p65 protein levels, and histone H1.5-IkappaBalpha interaction. The K67 and K93 mutations significantly reduced acetylation and weakened the histone H1.5-IkappaBalpha interaction. Index in PubMed under a CC BY license. PMID: 41053160

2 Publications Citing This Product

1. PubMed ID: 28694207, Liao, Z., Wang, J., Tan, H., & Wei, L. (2017). Cinnamon extracts exert intrapancreatic cytoprotection against streptozotocin in vivo. Gene, 627, 519-523. doi: 10.1016/j.gene.2017.07.014

2. PubMed ID: 27350130, Rumen-derived lipopolysaccharide enhances the expression of lingual antimicrobial peptide in mammary glands of dairy cows fed a high-concentrate diet

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