IKK-γ (Phospho-Ser376) Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C11732

Package Size: #C11732-AF350 100ul #C11732-AF405 100ul #C11732-AF488 100ul #C11732-AF555 100ul #C11732-AF594 100ul #C11732-AF647 100ul #C11732-AF680 100ul #C11732-AF750 100ul #C11732-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	IKK-γ (Phospho-Ser376) Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of IKK-γ only when phosphorylated at serine 376.
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 376(Y-L-S(p)-S-P) derived from Human IKK-γ.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	FIP3; IKBKG; IKKAP1; IKKG;NF-kappaB
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9Y6K9NCBI Gene ID:8517NCBI mRNA#:NM_001099857.2. NCBI Protein#:NP_001093327.1.
Uniprot	Q9Y6K9
GeneID	8517;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	48
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Product Description

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.

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only