

bsm-62764R**[Primary Antibody]****BioSS**
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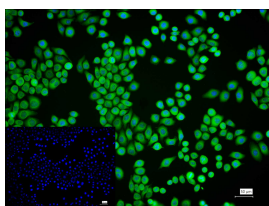
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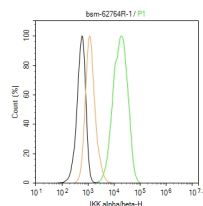
400-901-9800

IKK alpha/beta Recombinant Rabbit mAb**— DATASHEET —**

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) Flow-Cyt (1:50-100) ICC/IF (1:50-200) Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat Predicted MW.: 85,87 kDa Observed MW.: 85,87 kDa Subcellular Location: Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm ,Nucleus
Clonality: Recombinant	CloneNo.: 3B12	
GeneID: 3551	SWISS: Q14920	
Target: IKK alpha/beta		
Immunogen: A synthesized peptide derived from human IKK alpha: 450-756.		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Storage: 10mM phosphate buffered saline(pH 7.4) with 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% glycerol. Store at 4°C for short term. Store at -20°C for long term. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: Serine kinase that plays an essential role in the NF-kappa-B signaling pathway which is activated by multiple stimuli such as inflammatory cytokines, bacterial or viral products, DNA damages or other cellular stresses.		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed HeLa (H) cell; Triton X-100 at r.t. for 20 min; Antibody incubation with (IKK alpha/beta) monoclonal Antibody, unconjugated (bsm-62764R) 1:100, 90 min at 37°C; followed by BF488 conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG antibody (green, bs-60295G-BF488) at 37°C for 90 min, DAPI (blue, C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the blank control.



The HeLa (H) cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at r.t.) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C, the cells then were incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions (30 min at r.t.), followed by secondary antibody incubation for 40 min at room temperature. Primary Antibody (green):Rabbit Anti-IKK alpha/beta antibody (bsm-62764R,1:100); Isotype Control (orange): Rabbit IgG (bs-0295P). Blank control (black): PBS. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=7]** Baoming Tian. et al. Etiolated-green tea attenuates colonic barrier dysfunction and inflammation in high-fat diet-induced mice by modulating gut microbiota. FOOD RES INT. 2024 Oct;;115192 WB ;Mouse. 39593402