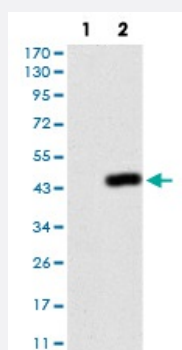


NFKBIA monoclonal antibody, clone 4D4C4

Catalog # MAB16710

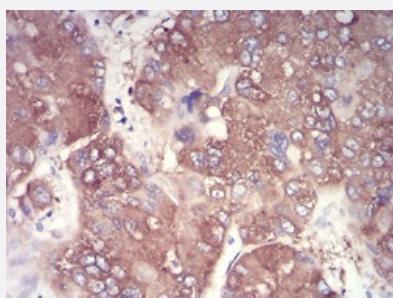
Size 100 ug

Applications



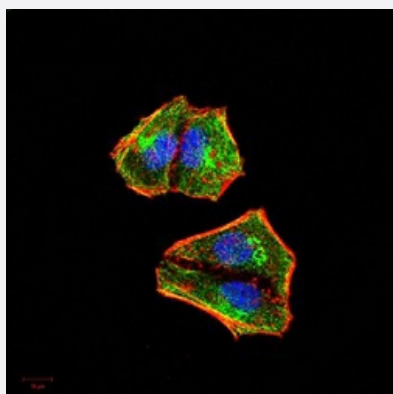
Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HEK293 cell; Lane 2: NFKBIA-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 cell with NFKBIA monoclonal antibody.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded liver cancer tissues with NFKBIA monoclonal antibody.

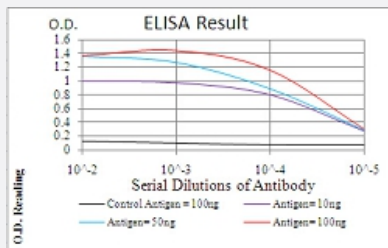


Immunocytochemistry

Immunocytochemical staining of Hela cells with NFKBIA monoclonal antibody (green). DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye (blue). Actin filaments labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin (red).

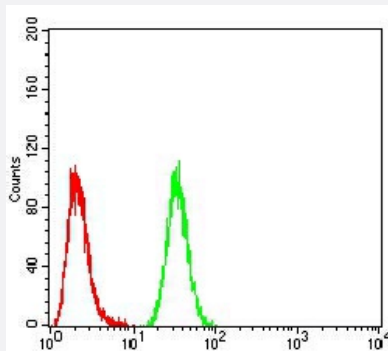
Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of NFKBIA monoclonal antibody, clone 4D4C4.



Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells with NFKBIA monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (red).



Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human NFKBIA.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acid 150-291 of human NFKBIA from <i>E. coli</i> .
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	35.6
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:1000) Immunocytochemistry (1:200-1:1000) Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HEK293 cell; Lane 2: NFKBIA-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 cell with NFKBIA monoclonal antibody.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded liver cancer tissues with NFKBIA monoclonal antibody.

- Immunocytochemistry

Immunocytochemical staining of Hela cells with NFKBIA monoclonal antibody (green). DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye (blue). Actin filaments labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin (red).

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis of NFKBIA monoclonal antibody, clone 4D4C4.

- Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells with NFKBIA monoclonal antibody (green) and negative control (red).

Gene Info — NFKBIA

Entrez GeneID [4792](#)

Gene Name NFKBIA

Gene Alias IKBA, MAD-3, NFKBI

Gene Description nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells inhibitor, alpha

Omim ID [164008](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

NFKB1 (MIM 164011) or NFKB2 (MIM 164012) is bound to REL (MIM 164910), RELA (MIM 164014), or RELB (MIM 604758) to form the NFKB complex. The NFKB complex is inhibited by I-kappa-B proteins (NFKBIA or NFKBIB, MIM 604495), which inactivate NF-kappa-B by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the I-kappa-B proteins by kinases (IKBKA, MIM 600664, or IKBKB, MIM 603258) marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NF-kappa-B complex. Activated NFKB complex translocates into the nucleus and binds DNA at kappa-B-binding motifs such as 5-prime GGGRNNYYCC 3-prime or 5-prime HGGARNYYCC 3-prime (where H is A, C, or T; R is an A or G purine; and Y is a C or T pyrimidine).[supplied by OMIM]

Other Designations

IkappaBalpha|nuclear factor of kappa light chain gene enhancer in B-cells

Pathway

- [Adipocytokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Apoptosis](#)
- [B cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Chemokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection](#)
- [Neurotrophin signaling pathway](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Small cell lung cancer](#)
- [T cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Toll-like receptor signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Alcoholism](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Asthma](#)

- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Stenosis](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Connective Tissue Diseases](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Empyema](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophagitis](#)
- [Fetal Diseases](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)

- [Infant](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Musculoskeletal Diseases](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pain](#)
- [Pneumococcal Infections](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Premature Birth](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Radiation Injuries](#)
- [Radiation Pneumonitis](#)
- [Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections](#)

- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)