

## Product datasheet

### IKK beta peptide ab154148

#### Description

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<b>Product name</b>	IKK beta peptide
<b>Animal free</b>	No
<b>Nature</b>	Synthetic

#### Specifications

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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab154148** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<b>Applications</b>	Blocking - Blocking peptide for Anti-IKK beta antibody [EPR6043] ( <a href="#">ab124957</a> )
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Additional notes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.</li><li>- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.</li><li>- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.</li><li>- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.</li><li>- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.</li></ul>

#### Preparation and Storage

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<b>Stability and Storage</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Information available upon request.
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#### General Info

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<b>Function</b>	Acts as part of the IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF-kappa-B activation and phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B thus leading to the dissociation of the inhibitor/NF-kappa-B complex and ultimately the degradation of the inhibitor. Also phosphorylates NCOA3.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Highly expressed in heart, placenta, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis and peripheral blood.

<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Ser/Thr protein kinase family. I-kappa-B kinase subfamily. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Upon cytokine stimulation, phosphorylated on Ser-177 and Ser-181 by MEKK1 and/or MAP3K14/NIK; which enhances activity. Once activated, autophosphorylates on the C-terminal serine cluster; which decreases activity and prevents prolonged activation of the inflammatory response. Acetylation of Thr-180 by Yersinia yopJ prevents phosphorylation and activation, thus blocking the I-kappa-B pathway. Ubiquitinated. Monoubiquitination involves TRIM21 that leads to inhibition of Tax-induced NF-kappa-B signaling. According to PubMed:19675099, 'Ser-163' does not serve as a monoubiquitination site. According to PubMed:16267042, ubiquitination on 'Ser-163' modulates phosphorylation on C-terminal serine residues. Monoubiquitination by TRIM21 is disrupted by Yersinia yopJ.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm. Membrane raft. Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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