

Rabbit Anti-IKBKE/IKKi/IKKe /Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL4114R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-IKBKE/IKKi/IKKe /Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的核因子 κ B 抑制蛋白 E 抗体
Alias	IKKi/IKKe; I kappa B kinase epsilon; IkbKE; IKBKE protein; IKK E; IKK i; IKK-i; IKK related kinase epsilon; IKKE; IKK-E; IKKepsilon; IKKI; Inducible I kappa B kinase; inducible IkappaB kinase; Inhibitor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells kinase epsilon; Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa B kinase subunit epsilon; KIAA0151; MGC125294; MGC125295; MGC125297; IKKE_HUMAN; I-kappa-B kinase epsilon; IKK-epsilon; Inducible I kappa-B kinase.
Research Area	Tumour immunology Chromatin and nuclear signals Signal transduction Kinases and Phosphatases
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat,Cow) IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	79kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human IKBKE (534-583)
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Storage	

Product Detail

background:

IKBKE is a noncanonical I-kappa-B (see MIM 164008) kinase (IKK) that is essential for regulating antiviral signaling pathways. IKBKE has also been identified as a breast cancer (MIM 114480) oncogene and is amplified and overexpressed in over 30% of breast carcinomas and breast cancer cell lines (Hutti et al., 2009 [PubMed 19481526]).[supplied by OMIM, Oct 2009].

Function:

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. May play a special role in the immune response. Protects cells against DNA damage-induced cell death.

Subunit:

May interact with MAVS/IPS1. Interacts with AZI2. Interacts with SIKE1. Interacts with TICAM1/TRIF, IRF3 and DDX58/RIG-I, interactions are disrupted by the interaction between IKBKE and SIKE1. Interacts with TOPORS; induced by DNA damage. Interacts with CYLD.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body.

Tissue Specificity:

Highly expressed in spleen followed by thymus, peripheral blood leukocytes, pancreas, placenta. Weakly expressed in lung, kidney, prostate, ovary and colon.

Post-translational modifications:

Autophosphorylated and phosphorylated by IKBKB/IKKB. Sumoylation by TOPORS upon DNA damage is required for protection of cells against DNA damage-induced cell death. Desumoylated by SENP1.

Similarity:

Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Ser/Thr protein kinase family. I-kappa-B kinase subfamily. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 9641](#) Human

[Omim: 605048](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q14164](#) Human

[Unigene: 321045](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

I kappa B kinase epsilon(IKKe)也是丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶家族.可以磷酸化 I κ B, 从而激活 NF- κ B 通路, 促进 NF- κ B 核移位,并最终降解 NF- κ B 的抑制剂. IKKe 可表达在很多组织细胞中;胸腺、胰腺、脾、胎盘、外周血白细胞, 也可少量表达在肺、肾、前列腺癌、卵巢、结肠。但最多表达在乳腺 Tumour 上, IKBKE 在人类乳腺癌中明显高表达, 这种新的乳腺癌易感基因在 Tumour 的形成和发展中起着及其关键的作用。IKBKE 蛋白不同于乳腺癌易感基因 BRCA1 和 BRCA2, 是先天具有的。带有这些遗传变异的这些基因的女性会增加早发乳腺癌的风险。