

IκB-β (D-3): sc-74451

BACKGROUND

On the basis of both functional and structural considerations, members of the IκB family of proteins can be divided into four groups. The first of these groups, IκB-α, includes the avian protein pp40 and the mammalian MAD-3, both of which inhibit binding of p50-p65 NFκB complex or Rel protein to their cognate binding sites but do not inhibit the binding of p50 homodimer to κB sites, suggesting that the IκB-α family binds to the p65 subunit of p50-p65 heterocomplex through ankyrin repeats. The second member of the IκB family is represented by a protein designated IκB-β. The third group of IκB proteins is represented by IκB-γ, which is identical in sequence with the C-terminal domain of the p110 precursor of NFκB p50 and is expressed predominantly in lymphoid cells. An additional IκB family member, IκB-ε, has several phosphorylated forms and is primarily found complexed with Rel A and/or c-Rel.

REFERENCES

1. Ghosh, S., et al. 1990. Activation *in vitro* to NFκB by phosphorylation of its inhibitor IκB. *Nature* 344: 678-682.
2. Kerr, L.D., et al. 1991. The Rel-associated pp40 protein prevents DNA binding of Rel and NFκB: relationship with IκB-β and regulation by phosphorylation. *Genes Dev.* 5: 1464-1476.
3. Haskill, S., et al. 1991. Characterization of an immediate-early gene induced in adherent monocytes that encodes IκB-like activity. *Cell* 65: 1281-1289.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NFKB1B (human) mapping to 19q13.2; Nfkb1b (mouse) mapping to 7 A3.

SOURCE

IκB-β (D-3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-359 representing full length IκB-β of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μg IgG_{2a} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin. Also available as TransCruz reagent for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications, sc-74451 X, 200 μg/0.1 ml.

IκB-β (D-3) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-74451 AC), 500 μg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-74451 HRP), 200 μg/ml, for WB, IHC(P) and ELISA; to either phycoerythrin (sc-74451 PE), fluorescein (sc-74451 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-74451 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-74451 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-74451 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-74451 AF647), 200 μg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-74451 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-74451 AF790), 200 μg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

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STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

IκB-β (D-3) is recommended for detection of IκB-β of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μg per 100-500 μg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

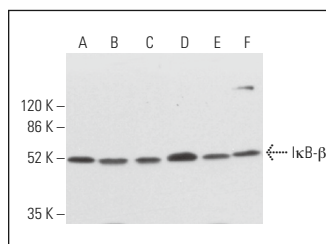
Suitable for use as control antibody for IκB-β siRNA (h): sc-29362, IκB-β siRNA (m): sc-35623, IκB-β shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29362-SH, IκB-β shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35623-SH, IκB-β shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29362-V and IκB-β shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35623-V.

IκB-β (D-3) X TransCruz antibody is recommended for Gel Supershift and ChIP applications.

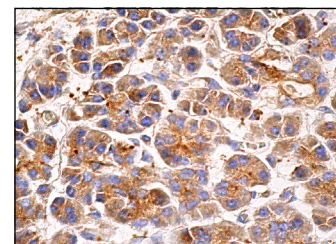
Molecular Weight of IκB-β: 45 kDa.

Positive Controls: Ramos cell lysate: sc-2216, CTLL-2 cell lysate: sc-2242 or F9 cell lysate: sc-2245.

DATA



IκB-β (D-3): sc-74451. Western blot analysis of IκB-β expression in Ramos (A), CTLL-2 (B), RAW 264.7 (C), F9 (D), SP2/O (E) and 3T3-L1 (F) whole cell lysates. Detection reagent used: m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102.



IκB-β (D-3): sc-74451. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of glandular cells.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Lv, L., et al. 2011. Luteolin prevents LPS-induced TNF-α expression in cardiac myocytes through inhibiting NFκB signaling pathway. *Inflammation* 34: 620-629.
2. Pereira, B.L.B., et al. 2020. *Spondias mombin* L. attenuates ventricular remodelling after myocardial infarction associated with oxidative stress and inflammatory modulation. *J. Cell. Mol. Med.* 24: 7862-7872.
3. Liu, M., et al. 2022. Combination of *Sophora flavescens* alkaloids and *Panax quinquefolium* saponins modulates different stages of experimental autoimmune myocarditis via the NFκB and TGF-β1 pathways. *Exp. Ther. Med.* 24: 570.
4. Liu, M., et al. 2023. A combination of *Sophora flavescens* alkaloids and *Panax quinquefolium* saponins attenuates coxsackievirus B3-induced acute myocarditis in mice via NFκB signaling. *Exp. Ther. Med.* 25: 292.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.