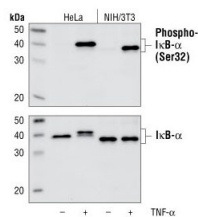


<b>Cat. No:</b>	MAB-94338
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 ul
<b>Clone:</b>	14D4
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rb
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu, Ms, Rt, Mk
<b>Applications:</b>	Western Blot: 1:1000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:100-1:300 Immunofluorescence: 1:200-1:1000 Elisa: 1:10000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	36 kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser32 of human I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ .
<b>Background:</b>	The NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel transcription factors are present in the cytosol in an inactive state complexed with the inhibitory I $\kappa$ B proteins (1-3). Activation occurs via phosphorylation of I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ at Ser32 and Ser36 followed by proteasome-mediated degradation that results in the release and nuclear translocation of active NF- $\kappa$ B (3-7). I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ phosphorylation and resulting Rel-dependent transcription are activated by a highly diverse group of extracellular signals including inflammatory cytokines, growth factors, and chemokines. Kinases that phosphorylate I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ at these activating sites have been identified (8) Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide c
<b>Form:</b>	liquid
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.



Western blot analysis of extracts from HeLa and NIH/3T3 cells, untreated or treated with TNF- $\alpha$  for 5 minutes., using Phospho-I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  (Ser32) (14D4) Rabbit mAb (upper), or I $\kappa$ B- $\alpha$  (44D4) Rabbit mAb (lower).

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