

Human IkΒ-ε Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 418515 Catalog Number: MAB4300

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects endogenous human and mouse IkB-ε in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 418515
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant human IkB-ε Ser64-Asp423 Accession # Q96F31
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

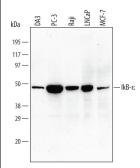
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μg/mL	See Below

DATA

Western Blot



Detection of Human IkB-ε by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of DA3 mouse myeloma cell line, PC-3 human prostate cancer cell line, Raji human Burkitt's lymphoma cell line, LNCaP human prostate cancer cell line, and MCF-7 human breast cancer cell line. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 μg/mL of Human IkB-ε Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB4300) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF00T). A specific band was detected for IkB-ε at approximately 45 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 4.

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Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

ShippingThe product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

NFκB inhibitor epsilon (IkBε) inhibits the NFκB complex by binding and sequestering it in the cytoplasm. Upon stimulation, IkBε is phosphorylated on serine residues marking it for degradation by the ubiquitin pathway. Following IkBε degradation, the NFκB complex is able to translocate to the nucleus and activate transcription.

