

**Phospho-IKK $\epsilon$  (Ser172) (D1B7) Rabbit mAb**

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**For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.**

<b>Applications:</b> W, IP	<b>Reactivity:</b> H	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 80	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit IgG	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #Q14164	<b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b> 9641
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**Product Usage Information****Application**

Western Blotting  
Immunoprecipitation

**Dilution**

1:1000  
1:100

**Storage**

Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100  $\mu$ g/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Do not aliquot the antibody.

**Specificity/Sensitivity**

Phospho-IKK $\epsilon$  (Ser172) (D1B7) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of IKK $\epsilon$  protein only when phosphorylated at Ser172. This antibody may cross-react with phospho-TBK1/NAK.

**Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology**

Mouse, Rat, Monkey, Dog

**Source / Purification**

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser172 of human IKK $\epsilon$  protein.

**Background**

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). Most agents that activate NF- $\kappa$ B do so through a common pathway based on phosphorylation-induced, proteasome-mediated degradation of I $\kappa$ B (3-7). The key regulatory step in this pathway involves activation of a high molecular weight I $\kappa$ B kinase (IKK) complex whose catalysis is generally carried out by three tightly associated IKK subunits. IKK $\alpha$  and IKK $\beta$  serve as the catalytic subunits of the kinase and IKK $\gamma$  serves as the regulatory subunit (8,9). Activation of IKK depends upon phosphorylation at Ser177 and Ser181 in the activation loop of IKK $\beta$  (Ser176 and Ser180 in IKK $\alpha$ ), which causes conformational changes, resulting in kinase activation (10-13).

Recently, two homologs of IKK $\alpha$  and IKK $\beta$  have been described, called IKK $\epsilon$  (also known as IKK-i) and TBK1 (also known as T2K or NAK), and activation of either of these kinases results in NF- $\kappa$ B activation. IKK $\epsilon$  contains the kinase domain in its amino terminus, which shares 30% identity to that of IKK $\alpha$  or IKK $\beta$ . IKK $\epsilon$  is expressed mainly in immune cells, and may play a special role in the immune response (14-18). IKK $\epsilon$  and TBK1 kinase capabilities are activated by phosphorylation at Ser172 within their activation loops (19). IRF-3, a substrate for IKK $\epsilon$  and TBK1, plays a critical role in innate immune responses (20).

**Background References**

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<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
<b>Western Blot Buffer</b>	<b>IMPORTANT:</b> For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
<b>Applications Key</b>	<b>W:</b> Western Blotting <b>IP:</b> Immunoprecipitation
<b>Cross-Reactivity Key</b>	<b>H:</b> Human
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