

Applications: W	<b>Reactivity:</b> M	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Endogenous	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 75, 85	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #Q9EST8	<b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b> 80859
Product Usage Information	•	<b>Application</b> Western Blotting			<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000	
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		ΙκΒ-ζ Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total mouse ΙκΒ-ζ protein.				
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Gly108 of mouse ΙκΒ-ζ protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
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). 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 at these activating sites have been identified (8). I $\kappa$ B- $\zeta$ (MAIL, INAP) is a unique I $\kappa$ B family member homologous to Bcl-3 and induced by IL-1 and Toll-like receptor (TLR) ligands (9-11). Like other family members, it contains carboxyl terminal ankyrin-repeats responsible for interaction with NF- $\kappa$ B, particularly p50. Unlike classical I $\kappa$ B family members ( $\alpha$ , $\beta$ , $\epsilon$ ) which inhibit NF- $\kappa$ B translocation and are rapidly degraded upon cytokine treatment, I $\kappa$ B- $\zeta$ is cytokine-inducible and localized to the nucleus where it regulates NF- $\kappa$ B DNA binding and transactivation (12-14). Induction of I $\kappa$ B- $\zeta$ is required for TLR/IL-1 induction of a subset of NF- $\kappa$ B target genes, including IL-6 (15). However, the I $\kappa$ B- $\zeta$ can also inhibit transactivation of other targets, such as TNF- $\alpha$ (14,15).				
Background References		<ol> <li>Baeuerle, P.A. and Baltimore, D. (1988) <i>Science</i> 242, 540-6.</li> <li>Beg, A.A. and Baldwin, A.S. (1993) <i>Genes Dev</i> 7, 2064-70.</li> <li>Finco, T.S. et al. (1994) <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 91, 11884-8.</li> <li>Brown, K. et al. (1995) <i>Science</i> 267, 1485-8.</li> <li>Brockman, J.A. et al. (1995) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 15, 2809-18.</li> <li>Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) <i>EMBO J</i> 14, 2876-83.</li> <li>Chen, Z.J. et al. (1996) <i>Cell</i> 84, 853-62.</li> <li>Karin, M. and Ben-Neriah, Y. (2000) <i>Annu Rev Immunol</i> 18, 621-63.</li> <li>Yamazaki, S. et al. (2001) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 276, 27657-62.</li> <li>Kitamura, H. et al. (2000) <i>FEBS Lett</i> 485, 53-6.</li> <li>Haruta, H. et al. (2001) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 276, 12485-8.</li> <li>Matsuo, S. et al. (2007) <i>Biol Chem</i> 276, 12485-8.</li> <li>Totzke, G. et al. (2006) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 281, 12645-54.</li> <li>Motoyama, M. et al. (2005) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 280, 7444-51.</li> <li>Yamamoto, M. et al. (2004) <i>Nature</i> 430, 218-22.</li> </ol>				
Species Reacti	vity	Species reactivity is de	etermined by testin	g in at least one approve	ed application (e.g.,	western blot).
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: 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.				
Applications Key		W: Western Blotting				
Cross-Reactivity Key		M: Mouse				

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