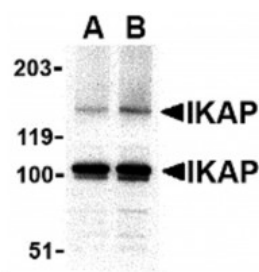


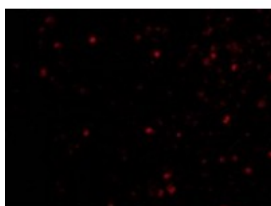


## IKAP Antibody

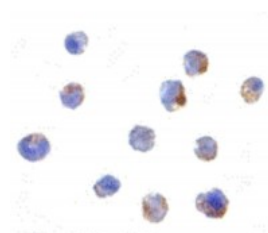
CATALOG NUMBER: 2337



Western blot analysis of IKAP in A-20 cell lysate with IKAP antibody at in (A) 0.5, and (B) 1 ug/mL.



Immunofluorescence of IKAP in A20 cells with IKAP antibody at 20 ug/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of IKAP in A-20 cells with IKAP antibody at 1 ug/mL.

### Specifications

<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>HOMOLOGY:</b>	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Rabbit: (88%)
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, ICC, IF, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	IKAP antibody can be used for detection of IKAP by Western blot at 0.5 to 1 ug/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 1 ug/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 ug/mL.
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
<b>POSITIVE CONTROL:</b>	1) Cat. No. 1288 - A-20 Cell Lysate
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	Predicted: 134, 147 kDa Observed: 105, 145 kDa
<b>SPECIFICITY:</b>	At least two isoforms of IKAP are known to exist, this antibody will detect both isoforms.
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	IKAP antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human IKAP.  The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of IKAP.
<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit

### Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	IKAP Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	IKAP Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>CONCENTRATION:</b>	1 mg/mL
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	IKAP antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>ISOTYPE:</b>	IgG

<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Additional Info</b>	
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	IKAP Antibody: FD, DYS, ELP1, IKAP, IKI3, TOT1, Elongator complex protein 1, IkappaB kinase complex-associated protein
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	AAC64258
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	3757822
<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	IKBKAP
<b>GENE ID:</b>	8518

## Background

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	IKAP Antibody: IKAP was initially identified as a scaffold protein of the IκB kinase complex that could bind to IKKα, IKKβ, NF-κB, and the NF-κB-inducing kinase (NIK), although later evidence has cast doubt on this. More recent reports show that mutations in IKAP such as a frameshift leading to a truncated protein or a missense mutation that leads to defective phosphorylation are responsible for the autosomal recessive genetic disease familial dysautonomia (FD). Reports indicating that it forms part of the RNA polymerase II transcription elongation complex suggest that this disease may be due to compromised transcription elongation. More recently, it was shown that IKAP associates with c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) and could specifically enhance JNK activation induced by the upstream JNK activators MEKK1 and ASK1, indicating another possible cause for FD.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1) Cohen L, Henzel WJ, and Baeuerle PA. IKAP is a scaffold protein of the IκB kinase complex. <i>Nature</i> 1998; 395:292-6.
	2) Krappmann D, Hatada EN, Tegethoff S, et al. The I kappa B kinase (IKK) complex is tripartite and contains IKK gamma but not IKAP as a regular component. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 2000; 275:29779-87.
	3) Anderson SL, Coli R, Daly IW, et al. Familial dysautonomia is caused by mutations of the IKAP gene. <i>Am. J. Hum. Genet.</i> 2001; 68:753-8.
	4) Hawkes NA, Otero G, Winkler GS, et al. Purification and characterization of the human elongator complex. <i>J. Biol. Chem.</i> 2002; 277:3047-52.

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

December 12, 2016