10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CHUK Antibody(N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP19727A

Specification

CHUK Antibody(N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	O15111
Other Accession	Q60680, Q5ZJB4, Q95KV1, NP_001269.3
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Bovine, Chicken, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**84640**
Antigen Region	**84-112**

CHUK Antibody(N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1147

Other Names
Inhibitor of nuclear factor kappa-B kinase subunit alpha, I-kappa-B kinase alpha, IKK-A, IKK-alpha, IkBKA, IkappaB kinase, Conserved helix-loop-helix ubiquitous kinase, I-kappa-B kinase 1, IKK1, Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B inhibitor kinase alpha, NFKBIKA, Transcription factor 16, TCF-16, CHUK, IKKA, TCF16

Target/Specificity
This CHUK antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 84-112 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CHUK.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
CHUK Antibody(N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CHUK Antibody(N-term) - Protein Information

Name CHUK

Synonyms IKKA, TCF16

Function Serine kinase that plays an essential role in the NF-kappa-B signaling pathway which is activated by multiple stimuli such as inflammatory cytokines, bacterial or viral products, DNA damages or other cellular stresses (PubMed:9244310, PubMed:9252186, PubMed:9346484, PubMed:18626576). Acts as a part of the canonical IKK complex in the conventional pathway of NF-kappa-B activation and phosphorylates inhibitors of NF-kappa-B on serine residues (PubMed:9244310, PubMed:9252186, PubMed:9346484, PubMed:18626576, PubMed:35952808). These modifications allow polyubiquitination of the inhibitors and subsequent degradation by the proteasome (PubMed:9244310, PubMed:9252186, PubMed:9346484, PubMed:18626576). In turn, free NF-kappa-B is translocated into the nucleus and activates the transcription of hundreds of genes involved in immune response, growth control, or protection against apoptosis (PubMed:9244310, PubMed:9252186, PubMed:9346484, PubMed:18626576). Negatively regulates the pathway by phosphorylating the scaffold protein TAXBP1 and thus promoting the assembly of the A20/TNFAIP3 ubiquitin-editing complex (composed of A20/TNFAIP3, TAX1BP1, and the E3 ligases ITCH and RNF11) (PubMed:21765415). Therefore, CHUK plays a key role in the negative feedback of NF-kappa-B canonical signaling to limit inflammatory gene activation. As part of the non-canonical pathway of NF-kappa-B activation, the MAP3K14-activated CHUK/IKKA homodimer phosphorylates NFKB2/p100 associated with RelB, inducing its proteolytic processing to NFKB2/p52 and the formation of NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complexes (PubMed:20501937). In turn, these complexes regulate genes encoding molecules involved in B-cell survival and lymphoid organogenesis. Participates also in the negative feedback of the non-canonical NF- kappa-B signaling pathway by phosphorylating and destabilizing MAP3K14/NIK. Within the nucleus, phosphorylates CREBBP and consequently increases both its transcriptional and histone acetyltransferase activities (PubMed:17434128). Modulates chromatin accessibility at NF-kappa-B-responsive promoters by phosphorylating histones H3 at 'Ser-10' that are subsequently acetylated at 'Lys-14' by CREBBP (PubMed:12789342). Additionally, phosphorylates the CREBBP-interacting protein NCOA3. Also phosphorylates FOXO3 and may regulate this pro-apoptotic transcription factor (PubMed:15084260). Phosphorylates RIPK1 at 'Ser-25' which represses its kinase activity and consequently prevents TNF-mediated RIPK1-dependent cell death (By similarity). Phosphorylates AMBRA1 following mitophagy induction, promoting AMBRA1 interaction with ATG8 family proteins and its mitophagic activity (PubMed:30217973).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus Note=Shuttles between the cytoplasm and the nucleus

Tissue Location
Widely expressed.

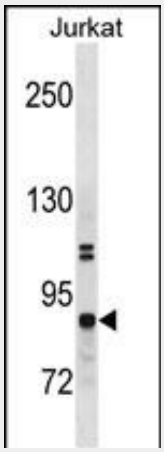
CHUK Antibody(N-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CHUK Antibody(N-term) - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



CHUK Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP19727a) western blot analysis in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the CHUK antibody detected the CHUK protein (arrow).

CHUK Antibody(N-term) - Background

This gene encodes a member of the serine/threonine protein kinase family. The encoded protein, a component of a cytokine-activated protein complex that is an inhibitor of the essential transcription factor NF-kappa-B complex, phosphorylates sites that trigger the degradation of the inhibitor via the ubiquination pathway, thereby activating the transcription factor.

CHUK Antibody(N-term) - References

Lahtela, J., et al. N. Engl. J. Med. 363(17):1631-1637(2010)
Gouin, E., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 107(40):17333-17338(2010)
Cummins, E.P., et al. J. Immunol. 185(7):4439-4445(2010)
Li, T., et al. Nat. Immunol. 11(9):799-805(2010)
Rotman, Y., et al. Hepatology 52(3):894-903(2010)