
ELP1 Antibody Blocking Peptide

Catalog Number: bs-0245P

Activity: Not tested

Purification: HPLC

Storage: Shipped at 4°C. Stored at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Background: The transcription factor NFκB is retained in the cytoplasm in an inactive form by the inhibitory protein IκB. Activation of NFκB requires that IκB be phosphorylated on specific serine residues, which results in the targeted degradation of IκB (1). IκB kinase alpha (IKK alpha), previously designated CHUK (2), interacts with IκB-alpha and specifically phosphorylates IκB-alpha on the sites that trigger its degradation, serines 32 and 36 (3). IKKalpha appears to be critical for NFκB activation in response to proinflammatory cytokines (4). Phosphorylation of the IκB by IKK alpha is stimulated by the NFκB inducing kinase (NIK), which itself is a central regulator for NFκB activation in response to TNF and IL-1 (5). The functional IKK complex contains three subunits, IKK alpha, IKK beta and IKK gamma (also designated NEMO), and each appears to make essential contributions to IκB phosphorylation (6). IKAP (IKK-complex-associated protein) is a protein that acts as a scaffold, interacting with NIK, IKK alpha and IKK beta and assembling them into an active kinase complex (7,8)