Product Name: RelB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe21141

Summary

Production Name	RelB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG,Kappa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Purification	Protein A

Immunogen

Gene Name	RELB
Alternative Names	RELB;Transcription factor RelB;I-Rel
Gene ID	5971.0
SwissProt ID	Q01201.

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:200-1:1000;WB 1:2000-1:10000;IF 1:200-1:1000;ELISA 1:5000-1:20000;IP 1:50-1:200;
Molecular Weight	Calculated MW:62kD;Observed MW:62kD

Background

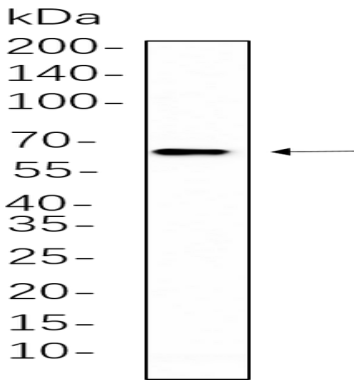
Cell localization:Nucleus.caution:Was originally (PubMed:1577270) thought to inhibit the transcriptional activity of nuclear

Product Name: RelB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe21141

factor NF-kappa-B.,domain:Both N- and C-terminal domains are required for transcriptional activation.,function:NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processed such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. NF-kappa-B is a homo- or heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing proteins RELA/p65, RELB, NFKB1/p105, NFKB1/p50, REL and NFKB2/p52. The dimers bind at kappa-B sites in the DNA of their target genes and the individual dimers have distinct preferences for different kappa-B sites that they can bind with distinguishable affinity and specificity. Different dimer combinations act as transcriptional activators or repressors, respectively. NF-kappa-B is controlled by various mechanisms of post-translational modification and subcellular compartmentalization as well as by interactions with other cofactors or corepressors. NF-kappa-B complexes are held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state complexed with members of the NF-kappa-B inhibitor (I-kappa-B) family. In a conventional activation pathway, I-kappa-B is phosphorylated by I-kappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF-kappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RelB-p50 and RelB-p52 complexes are transcriptional activators. RELB neither associates with DNA nor with RELA/p65 or REL. Stimulates promoter activity in the presence of NFKB2/p49.,induction:By mitogens.,PTM:Phosphorylation at 'Thr-103' and 'Ser-573' is followed by proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.,subunit:Component of the NF-kappa-B RelB-p50 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complex. Self-associates; the interaction seems to be transient and may prevent degradation allowing for heterodimer formation with p50 or p52. Interacts with NFKB1/p50, NFKB2/p52 and NFKB2/p100. Interacts with NFKBID.,

Research Area

Image Data



NIH-3T3 whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with primary antibody(1:1000). The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody.

Product Name: RelB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog #: AMRe21141

Note

For research use only.