

Summary

Production Name	RelB (phospho Ser552) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC-P,IF-P,IF-F,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
lsotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw
	cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	RELB
Alternative Names	RELB; Transcription factor RelB; I-Rel
Gene ID	5971.0
SwissProt ID	Q01201.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human
	RelB around the phosphorylation site of Ser552. AA range:530-579

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC-P 1:100-1:300, ELISA 1:20000, IF-P/IF-F/ICC/IF 1:50-200
Molecular Weight	62kDa



Background

caution: Was originally (PubMed: 1577270) thought to inhibit the transcriptional activity of nuclear 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 NFkappa-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., caution: Was originally (PubMed: 1577270) thought to inhibit the transcriptional activity of nuclear 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 NFkappa-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

MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;

Image Data



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using RelB (Phospho-Ser552) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using RelB (Phospho-Ser552) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells and RAW264.7 cells, using RelB (Phospho-Ser552) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Note

For research use only.