

**Product Name: RELB Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMM81359**



## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	RELB Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Application</b>	IHC, ICC, FC, ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG2a
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity Purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	RELB
<b>Alternative Names</b>	IREL; I-REL; REL-B
<b>Gene ID</b>	5971.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	Q01201. Purified recombinant fragment of human RELB (AA: 273-443) expressed in E. Coli.

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	IHC:1:200-1:1000, ICC:1:200-1:1000, FC:1:200-1:400, ELISA:1:10000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	62.1kDa

## Background

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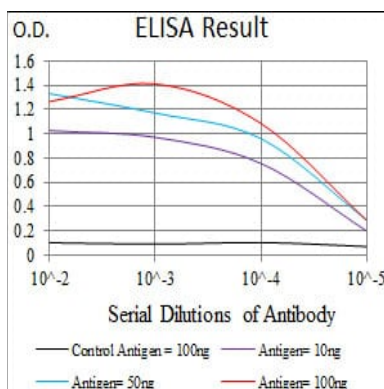


NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis. NF-kappa-B is a homo- or heterodimeric complex formed by the Rel-like domain-containing 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. As a member of the NUPR1/RELB/IER3 survival pathway, may provide pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma with remarkable resistance to cell stress, such as starvation or gemcitabine treatment

## Research Area

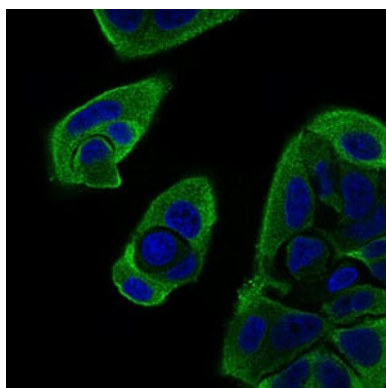
MAPK signaling pathway

## Image Data

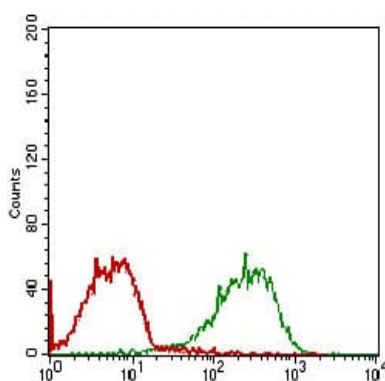


Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen(10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng);

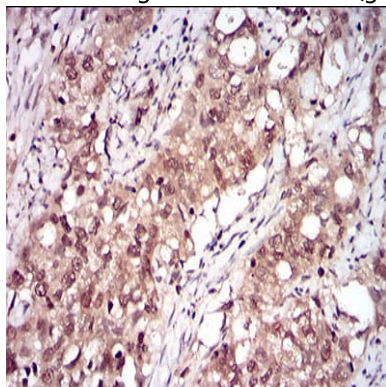
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Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using RELB mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Secondary antibody from Fisher (Cat#: 35503)



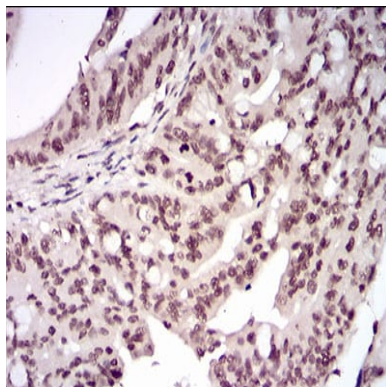
Flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells using RELB mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervical cancer tissues using RELB mouse mAb with DAB staining.

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human rectum cancer tissues using RELB mouse mAb with DAB staining.

**Note**

For research use only.