

Product Name: RelB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMRe21141**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA,IP
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG,Kappa
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.2mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%protective protein
Purification	Protein A

Application

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

Antigen Information

Gene Name	RELB
Alternative Names	RELB;Transcription factor RelB;l-Rel
Gene ID	5971.0
SwissProt ID	Q01201
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human Rel B

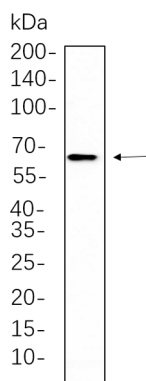
Background

Cell localization:Nucleus.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 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. 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 RelB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (1:1000). The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody.