

Anti-Rel B Antibody

Catalog # ABO11111

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q01201
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Transcription factor RelB(RELB) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

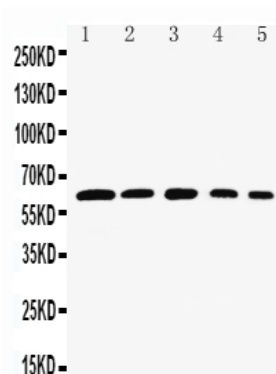
Other Names	Transcription factor RelB, I-Rel, RELB
Calculated MW	62134 Da
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Nucleus . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Colocalizes with NEK6 in the centrosome.
Protein Name	Transcription factor RelB
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg Na ₃ N.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Rel B(393-413aa LPFTYLPRDHDSYGVDKKRKR), identical to the related mouse sequence.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

Protein Information

Background

RELB(v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B) is also known as IREL. The International Radiation Hybrid Mapping Consortium assigned the RELB gene to chromosome 19. By RT-PCR and immunocytochemical analyses, Clark et al.(1999) showed that RELB expression correlated with dendritic cell activation. NF-kappa-B-inducing kinase is required for osteoclastogenesis in response to pathologic stimuli. Vaira et al.(2008) found that overexpression of Relb, but not Rel α , rescued differentiation of mouse Nik -/- osteoclast precursors, indicating that blockade of the alternative NF-kappa-B pathway, rather than the classical NF-kappa-B pathway, is responsible for the osteoclastogenic defect in the absence of Nik. Using Relb -/- mice, they showed that Relb itself was required for Rankl-induced osteoclastogenesis in vitro and for TNF-induced bone resorption in vivo. Both Relb -/- and Nik -/- mice were resistant to tumor-mediated osteolysis. Vaira et al.(2008) concluded that the alternative NF-kappa-B pathway, via RELB, plays an essential and unique role in RANKL signaling toward osteoclast development.

Images



Anti-Rel B antibody, ABO11111, Western blotting
Lane 1: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate
Lane 2: HELA Cell Lysate
Lane 3: NIH3T3 Cell Lysate
Lane 4: RAJI Cell Lysate
Lane 5: HEPA Cell Lysate

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.