

KD-Validated Anti-RelB Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # AGI1637

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	Q01201
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	24GB925
Calculated MW	62134
Gene Name	RELB
Aliases	RELB; RELB Proto-Oncogene, NF-KB Subunit; REL-B; V-Rel Avian Reticuloendotheliosis Viral Oncogene Homolog B (Nuclear Factor Of Kappa Light Polypeptide Gene Enhancer In B-Cells 3); Transcription Factor RelB ; V-Rel Reticuloendotheliosis Viral Oncogene Homolog B, Nuclear Factor Of Kappa Light Polypeptide Gene Enhancer In B-Cells 3; I-REL; IMD53; I-Rel; IREL
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human RelB

Additional Information

Gene ID	5971
Other Names	Transcription factor RelB, I-Rel, RELB

Protein Information

Name	RELB
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. 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. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK-BMAL1 heterodimer in a CRY1/CRY2 independent manner. Increased repression of the heterodimer is seen in the presence of NFkB2/p52. Is required for both T and B lymphocyte maturation and function (PubMed:[26385063](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Colocalizes with NEK6 in the centrosome

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