

[KD]Rel B Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76017

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, IP
Primary Accession	Q01201
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	62134

Additional Information

Gene ID	5971
Other Names	RELB
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000 IHC-P~~N/A FC~~1:50-1:100 IP~~1:20-1:50
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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](#)).

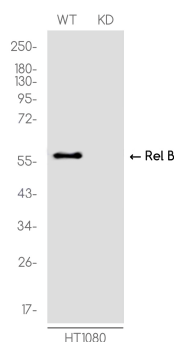
Cellular Location

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

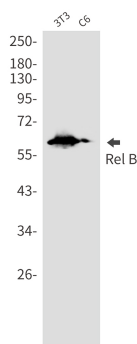
Background

Transcription factors of the nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B)/Rel family play a pivotal role in inflammatory and immune responses. Involved in many biological processes such as inflammation, immunity, differentiation, cell growth, tumorigenesis and apoptosis.

Images

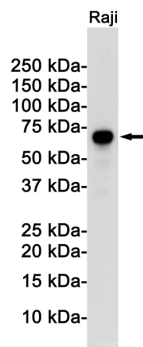
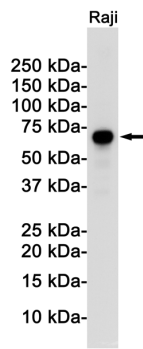
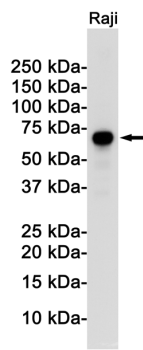


Western blot analysis of Rel B in HT1080(WT) and Rel B-Knockdown HT1080(KD) using Rel B antibody.



Western blot analysis of Rel B in 3T3, C6 lysates using Rel B antibody.

Western blot analysis of Rel B in Raji lysates using Rel B antibody.



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