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c-Rel Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76448

Product Information

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	Q04864
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	68520

Additional Information

Gene ID	5966
Other Names	REL
Dilution	WB~~1:500-1:1000 IP~~1:10-1:100
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	REL
Function	Proto-oncogene that may play a role in differentiation and lymphopoiesis. NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processed 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,

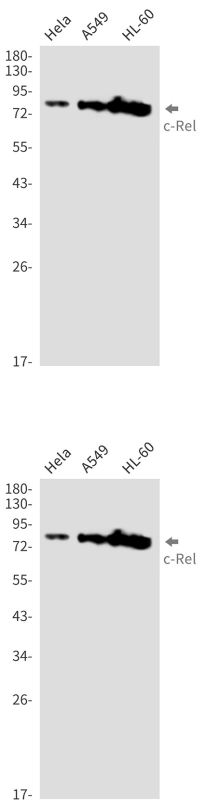
I-kappa-B is phosphorylated by I- kappa-B kinases (IKKs) in response to different activators, subsequently degraded thus liberating the active NF-kappa-B complex which translocates to the nucleus. The NF-kappa-B heterodimer RELA/p65- c-Rel is a transcriptional activator.

Cellular Location Nucleus.

Background

c-Rel contains an amino-terminal DNA-binding domain referred to as the REL homology domain (REH) and carboxy-terminal transactivation domains. The c-Rel protein is typically inhibited in unstimulated cells by IκBα and IκBβ. c-Rel expression is highest in hematopoietic cells with extensive research studies demonstrating its role in immune cell function and pathogenesis of disease.

Images



Western blot analysis of c-Rel in Hela, A549, HL-60 lysates using c-Rel antibody.

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