Product Datasheet

c-Rel Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49632

Package Size: #49632-1 50ul #49632-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

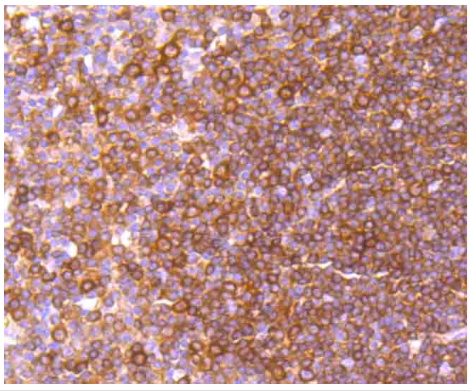
Description

Product Name	c-Rel Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JM72-93
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Other Names	Avian reticuloendotheliosis antibody C REL antibody C Rel protein antibody c Rel proto oncogene protein antibody Oncogene REL antibody Oncogene REL avian reticuloendotheliosis antibody Proto-oncogene c-Rel antibody REL antibody REL_HUMAN antibody v rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog antibody v rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog antibody V rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog (avian) antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q04864
Uniprot	Q04864
GeneID	5966;
Calculated MW	68 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

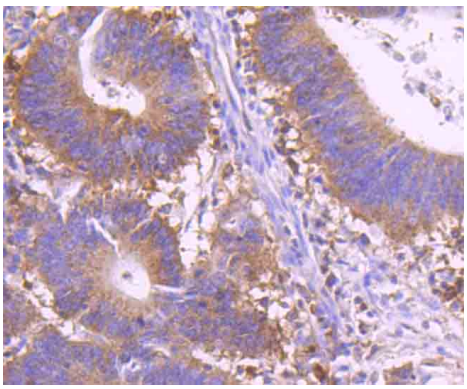
Application Details

WB: 1:500 IHC: 1:50-1:200

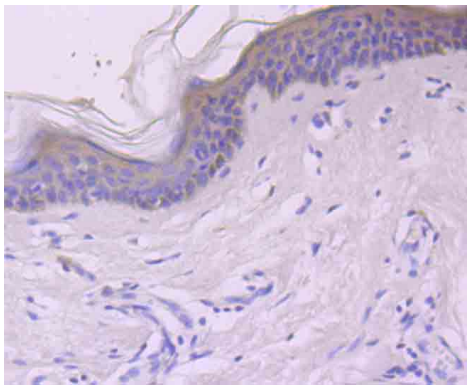
Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-c-Rel antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissue using anti-c-Rel antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human skin tissue using anti-c-Rel antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

c-Rel is the cellular cognate of v-Rel, the avian reticuloendotheliosis virus strain T transforming gene. v-Rel encodes a phosphoprotein that is located in the cytoplasm of transformed spleen cells and in the nucleus of non-transformed fibroblasts, in contrast to the c-Rel protein, which is cytoplasmic. c-Rel has been shown to represent a constituent of the κB site binding transcription factor NFκB, which plays a crucial role in the expression of immunoglobulin κ light chain gene. In contrast to c-Rel, v-Rel is truncated in its C-terminal transactivation domain and does not appear to function as a transcriptional transactivator. It has thus been postulated that v-Rel may interfere with the normal transcription of NFκB regulated genes and thus cause transformation by a mechanism analogous to v-ErbA, which binds to the thyroid hormone-responsive region in certain erythroid genes needed for differentiation, but cannot be activated by thyroid hormone.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only