

RelB(Ab-573) Antibody

Catalog No: #21247

Package Size: #21247-1 50ul #21247-2 100ul

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Description

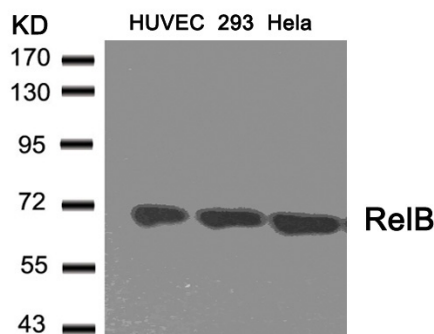
Product Name	RelB(Ab-573) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total RelB protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around aa. 550~554 (L-L-S-P-G) derived from Human RelB.
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Target Name	RelB
Other Names	I-Rel
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q01201NCBI Protein: NP_006500.2
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

Predicted MW: 70kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HUVEC, 293 and HeLa cells using RelB(Ab-573) Antibody #21247.

Background

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.

Baeuerle, P.A. and Henkel, T. (1994) *Annu Rev Immunol* 12, 141-79.

Baeuerle, P.A. and Baltimore, D. (1996) *Cell* 87, 13-20.

Haskill, S. et al. (1991) *Cell* 65, 1281-9.

Thompson, J.E. et al. (1995) *Cell* 80, 573-82.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.