

c-Rel Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP76448

Product Information

Application WB, IP
Primary Accession Q04864
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit

Clonality Monoclonal Antibody

Calculated MW 68520

Additional Information

Gene ID 5966

Other Names REL

Dilution WB~~1/500-1/1000 IP~~N/A

Format 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

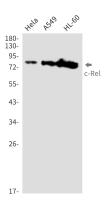
Function Proto-oncogene that may play a role in differentiation and lymphopoiesis.

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 posttranslational 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

Cellular Location

Nucleus.

Images



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