

c-Rel Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1573a**Specification****c-Rel Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q04864
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	68.5kDa KDa

Description

The REL gene encodes c-Rel, a transcription factor that is a member of the Rel/NFkB family, which also includes RELA (MIM 164014), RELB (604758), NFkB1 (MIM 164011), and NFkB2 (MIM 164012). These proteins are related through a highly conserved N-terminal region termed the 'Rel domain,' which is responsible for DNA binding, dimerization, nuclear localization, and binding to the NFkB inhibitor.

Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of human c-Rel expressed in E. Coli.

Formulation

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

c-Rel Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5966

Other Names

Proto-oncogene c-Rel, REL

Dilution

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

IHC~~1/500 - 1/2000

ICC~~N/A

E~~1/10000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

c-Rel Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

c-Rel Antibody - 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 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimer RELA/p65- c-Rel is a transcriptional activator.

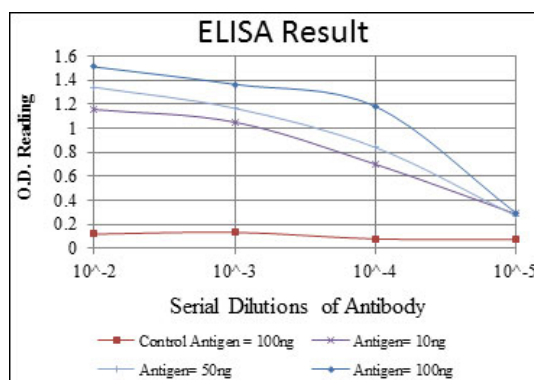
Cellular Location

Nucleus.

c-Rel Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



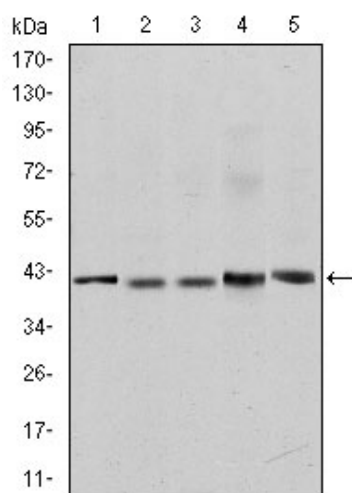


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using c-Rel mouse mAb against Jurkat (1), NIH/3T3 (2), HeLa (3), HEK293 (4) and RAJI (5) cell lysate.

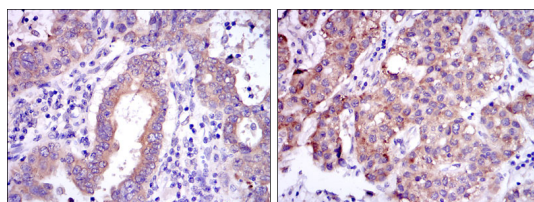


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded endometrial cancer tissues (left) and liver cancer tissues (right) using c-Rel mouse mAb with DAB staining.

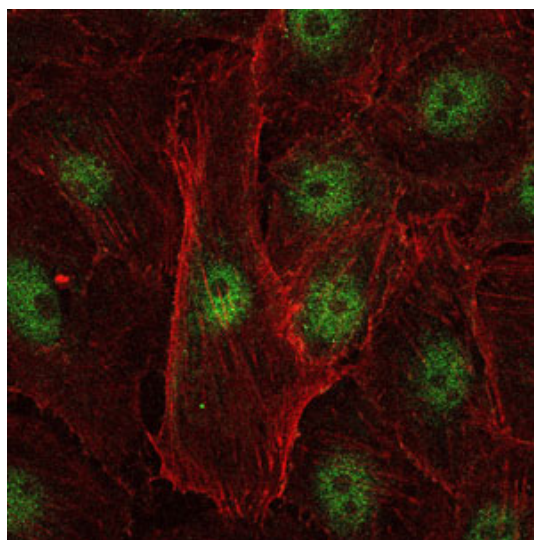


Figure 3: Immunofluorescence analysis of U251 cells using c-Rel mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

c-Rel Antibody - References

1. Gut. 2009 Aug;58(8):1078-83.2. Gene Expr. 2008;14(4):195-205.