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c-Rel Antibody
Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP91561

Specification

c-Rel Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IP**
Primary Accession	Q04864
Clonality	**Monoclonal**

Other Names
Avian reticuloendotheliosis; c Rel proto oncogene protein; Oncogene REL; Proto-oncogene c-Rel; REL;

Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Host	**Rabbit**
Calculated MW	**68520 Da**

c-Rel Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution	**WB~~1:1000** **IP~~N/A**
Purification	**Affinity-chromatography**
Immunogen	**A synthesized peptide derived from human c-Rel**
Description	**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.**
Storage Condition and Buffer	**Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.**

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 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.

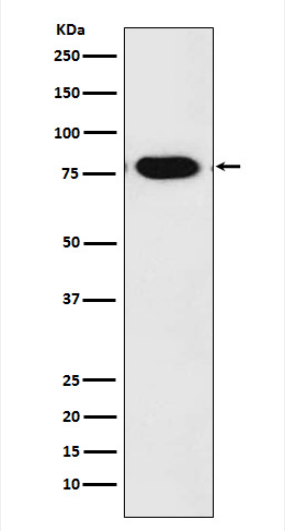
Cellular Location
Nucleus.

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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

c-Rel Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of c-Rel expression in Daudi cell lysate.