

**C-rel Antibody**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)**  
**Catalog # AM1937b**

**Specification**

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**C-rel Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q04864</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_002899.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b,k
Calculated MW	68520

**C-rel Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5966

**Other Names**

Proto-oncogene c-Rel, REL

**Target/Specificity**

This REL monoclonal antibody is generated from mouse immunized with REL recombinant protein.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:120~1000

**Format**

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. 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

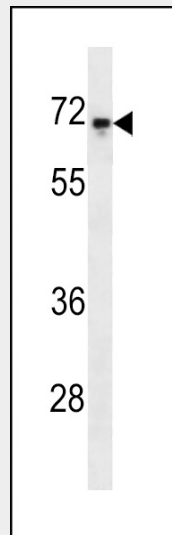
Nucleus.

### 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](#)

### C-rel Antibody - Images



C-rel Antibody (Cat. #AM1937b) western blot analysis in HeLa cell line lysates (35µg/lane). This demonstrates the C-rel antibody detected the C-rel protein (arrow).

### C-rel Antibody - Background

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 (MIM 164008) (Belguise and Sonenshein, 2007 [PubMed 18037997]).

### **C-rel Antibody - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
von Vietinghoff, S., et al. J. Immunol. 185(1):670-678(2010)  
Deambrogi, C., et al. Am. J. Hematol. 85(7):541-544(2010)  
Potter, C., et al. Ann. Rheum. Dis. 69(7):1315-1320(2010)  
Stahl, E.A., et al. Nat. Genet. 42(6):508-514(2010)