

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

Application	<b>E, WB, IHC, IF</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q04864</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>
Calculated MW	<b>68.5kDa KDa</b>

**Description**

The REL gene encodes c-Rel, a transcription factor that is a member of the Rel/NFκB family, which also includes RELA (MIM 164014), RELB (604758), NFκB1 (MIM 164011), and NFκB2 (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 NFκB inhibitor.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human c-Rel expressed in E. Coli.<br />

**Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

**c-Rel Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5966

**Other Names**

Proto-oncogene c-Rel, REL

**Dilution**

E~~1/10000  
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000  
IHC~~1/500 - 1/2000  
IF~~1/200 - 1/1000

**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.

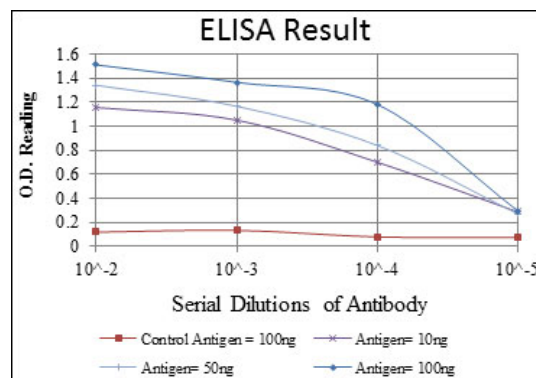
### Cellular Location

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](#)



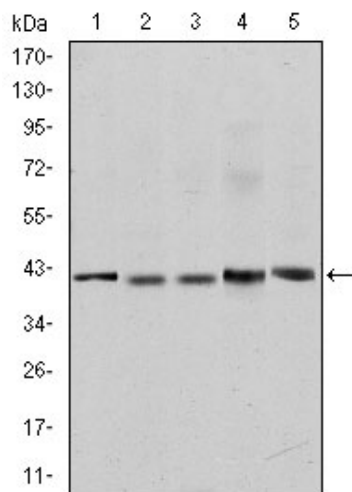


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using c-Rel mouse mAb against Jurkat (1), NIH/3T3 (2), HeLa (3), HEK293 (4) and RAJI (5) cell lysate.

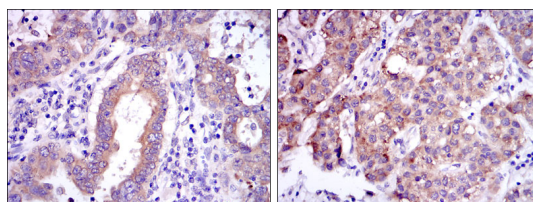


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded endometrial cancer tissues (left) and liver cancer tissues (right) using c-Rel mouse mAb with DAB staining.

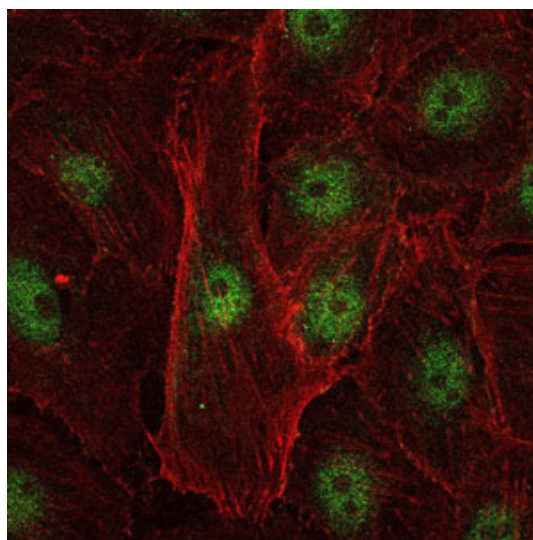


Figure 3: Immunofluorescence analysis of U251 cells using c-Rel mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

### c-Rel Antibody - References

1. Gut. 2009 Aug;58(8):1078-83. 2. Gene Expr. 2008;14(4):195-205.