

**c-Rel Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP91561****Specification**

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**c-Rel Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q04864</a>
Clonality	Monoclonal
<b>Other Names</b>	
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**

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 I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$ and I $\kappa$ B $\beta$ . 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 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**

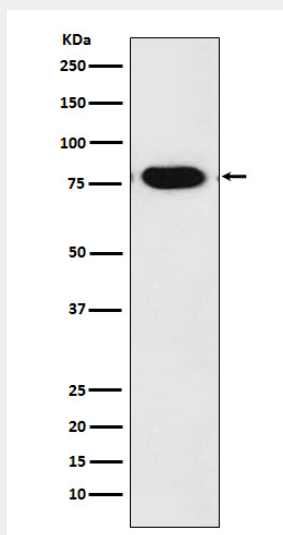
Nucleus.

#### **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**



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