

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

## Specification

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### c-Rel Antibody - Product Information

Application	<b>WB, IP</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q04864</a>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
Avian reticuloendotheliosis; c Rel proto oncogene protein; Oncogene REL; Proto-oncogene c-Rel; REL;	
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Calculated MW	<b>68520 Da</b>

### c-Rel Antibody - Additional Information

Purification	<b>Affinity-chromatography</b>
Immunogen	<b>A synthesized peptide derived from human c-Rel</b>
Description	<b>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<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\alpha</math> and I<math>\kappa</math>B<math>\beta</math>. c-Rel expression is highest in hematopoietic cells with extensive research studies demonstrating its role in immune cell function and pathogenesis of disease.</b>
Storage Condition and Buffer	<b>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.</b>

### 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

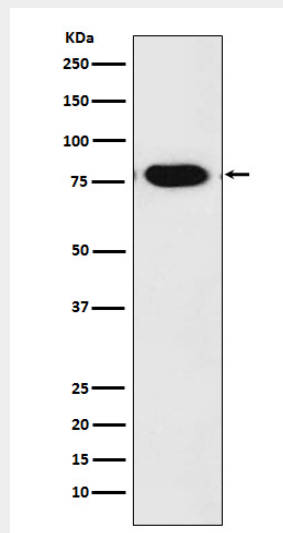
Nucleus.

### 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.