

C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5444

Specification

C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	Q04864
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=69 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5966

Antigen Region
586-619

Other Names
Proto-oncogene c-Rel, REL

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Target/Specificity
This C-rel (NFkB) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 586-619 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human C-rel (NFkB).

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

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 (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) - 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

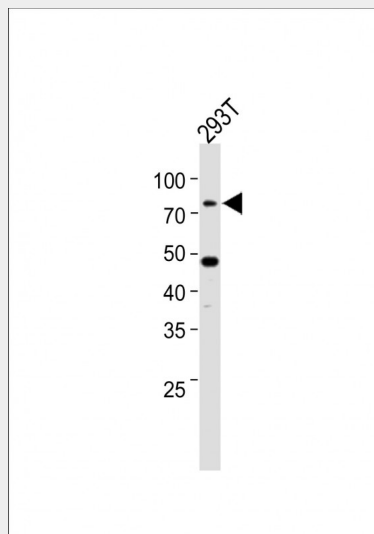
Nucleus.

C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

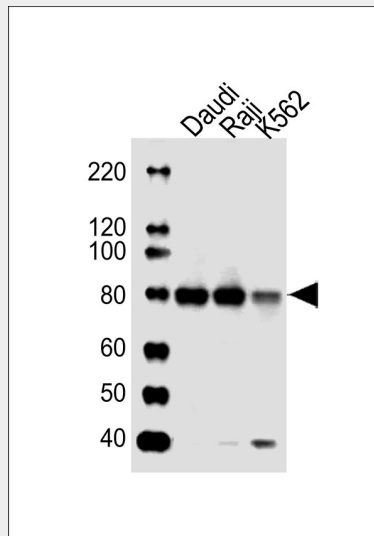
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) - Images



All lanes: Anti-C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + 293T whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase

conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 78 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (G601) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: Daudi whole cell lysates Lane 2: Raji whole cell lysates Lane 3: K562 whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 69 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) - Background

Nuclear factor (NF)-kappa B is a sequence specific transcriptional activator that binds to the intronic enhancer of kappa light chain gene in B lymphocytes. NF-kB regulates the expression of a wide variety of genes that involved in apoptosis, viral life cycle, tumorigenesis, autoimmune diseases and inflammation. NF-kB is a heterodimer of members of the rel family of proteins such as p50, p65, and c-rel. In most cells, inhibitory IκB proteins sequester NF-kB/Rel in the cytoplasm. Cellular stimulation precipitates degradation of IκB and modification of NF-kB/Rel proteins, permitting translocation of NF-kB/Rel (c-Rel and RelA) to the nucleus for action on target genes. The important role of c-Rel in B-cell development, growth, and survival has been intensively studied, as well as its function in differentiation and lymphopoiesis (particularly lymphoid cancer).

C-rel (NFkB) Antibody (C-term) - References

- Jain, A., et al., J. Clin. Invest. 114(11):1593-1602 (2004).
- Xiao, Q., et al., Appl. Immunohistochem. Mol. Morphol. 12(3):211-215 (2004).
- Houldsworth, J., et al., Blood 103(5):1862-1868 (2004).
- Phelps, C.B., et al., Oncogene 23(6):1229-1238 (2004).
- Bernard, D., et al., Cancer Res. 64(2):472-481 (2004).