10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.622.0609

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

Specification

C-rel Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	Q04864
Other Accession	NP_002899.1
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.

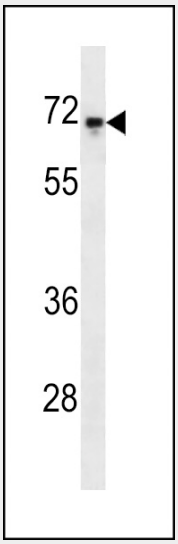
Dilution
WB~~1:120~1000

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



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.

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 processed 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.

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)

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 Cytomety

- Cell Culture