

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.

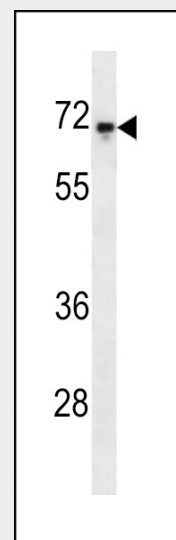
Storage

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/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 (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 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.

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)

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](#)