

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 Ia 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).

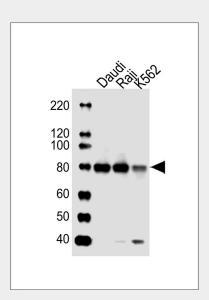
Format

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



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 IkB proteins sequester NF-kB/Rel in the cytoplasm. Cellular stimulation precipitates degradation of IkB 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





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 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.

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

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

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).





• Western Blot

- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture