

Immunotag™ RelB Antibody

| Antibody Specification | |
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| Catalog No. | ITA1941 |
| Product Description | Immunotag™ RelB Antibody |
| Size | 100 µg, 200 µg |
| Conjugation | HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647 |
| IMPORTANT NOTE | This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return. |
| Target Protein | RelB |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Storage/Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Application | WB,IF/ICC,ELISA |
| Recommended Dilution | WB 1:500-1:2000, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Reactive Species | Human,Mouse |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Immunogen | A synthesized peptide derived from human RelB |
| Specificity | RelB Antibody detects endogenous levels of total RelB |
| Purification | The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography. |
| Form | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt |
| Gene Name | RELB |
| Accession No. | Q01201 |
| Alternate Names | I REL; I-Rel; IREL; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells 3; relB; RELB_HUMAN; Reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B; Transcription factor Rel B; Transcription factor RelB; v rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B; v rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B; |

Antibody Specification

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| Description | <p>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. NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RelB-p50 and RelB-p52 complexes are transcriptional activators. RELB neither associates with DNA nor with RELA/p65 or REL. Stimulates promoter activity in the presence of NFKB2/p49. As a member of the NUPR1/RELB/IER3 survival pathway, may provide pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma with remarkable resistance to cell stress, such as starvation or gemcitabine treatment. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer in a CRY1/CRY2 independent manner. Increased repression of the heterodimer is seen in the presence of NFKB2/p52. Is required for both T and B lymphocyte maturation and function (PubMed:26385063).</p> |
| Cell Pathway/ Category | Primary Polyclonal Antibody |
| Protein MW | 70kDa |
| Usage | For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |