



Rabbit Anti-RelB antibody

SL3562R

Product Name:	RelB
Chinese Name:	核转录因子NFKB-RelB蛋白抗体
Alias:	Rel B; I REL; IREL; Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells 3; RelB; Reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B; Transcription factor RelB; v rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog; v rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B; RELB HUMAN; I-Rel.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	64kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleuscytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human RelB:401-500/579
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The NFKB complex consists of NFKB1 or NFKB2 bound to REL, RELA, or RELB. The NFKB complex is inhibited by I kappa B proteins (NFKBIA, or NFKBIB), which inactivate NF kappa B by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the I kappa B proteins by kinases (IKBKA, or IKBKB,) marks them for

destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NF kappa B complex. For some genes, activation requires NFKB interaction with other transcription factors, such as STAT, AP1 (JUN), and NFAT.

Function:

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.

Subunit:

Component of the NF-kappa-B RelB-p50 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complex. Self-associates; the interaction seems to be transient and may prevent degradation allowing for heterodimer formation with p50 or p52. Interacts with NFKB1/p50, NFKB2/p52 and NFKB2/p100. Interacts with NFKBID.

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, centrosome. Note=Co-localizes with NEK6 in the centrosome.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation at 'Thr-103' and 'Ser-573' is followed by proteasomal degradation.

Similarity:

Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

SWISS:

Q01201

Gene ID:

5971

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5971](#)Human

[Oimim: 604758](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q01201](#)Human

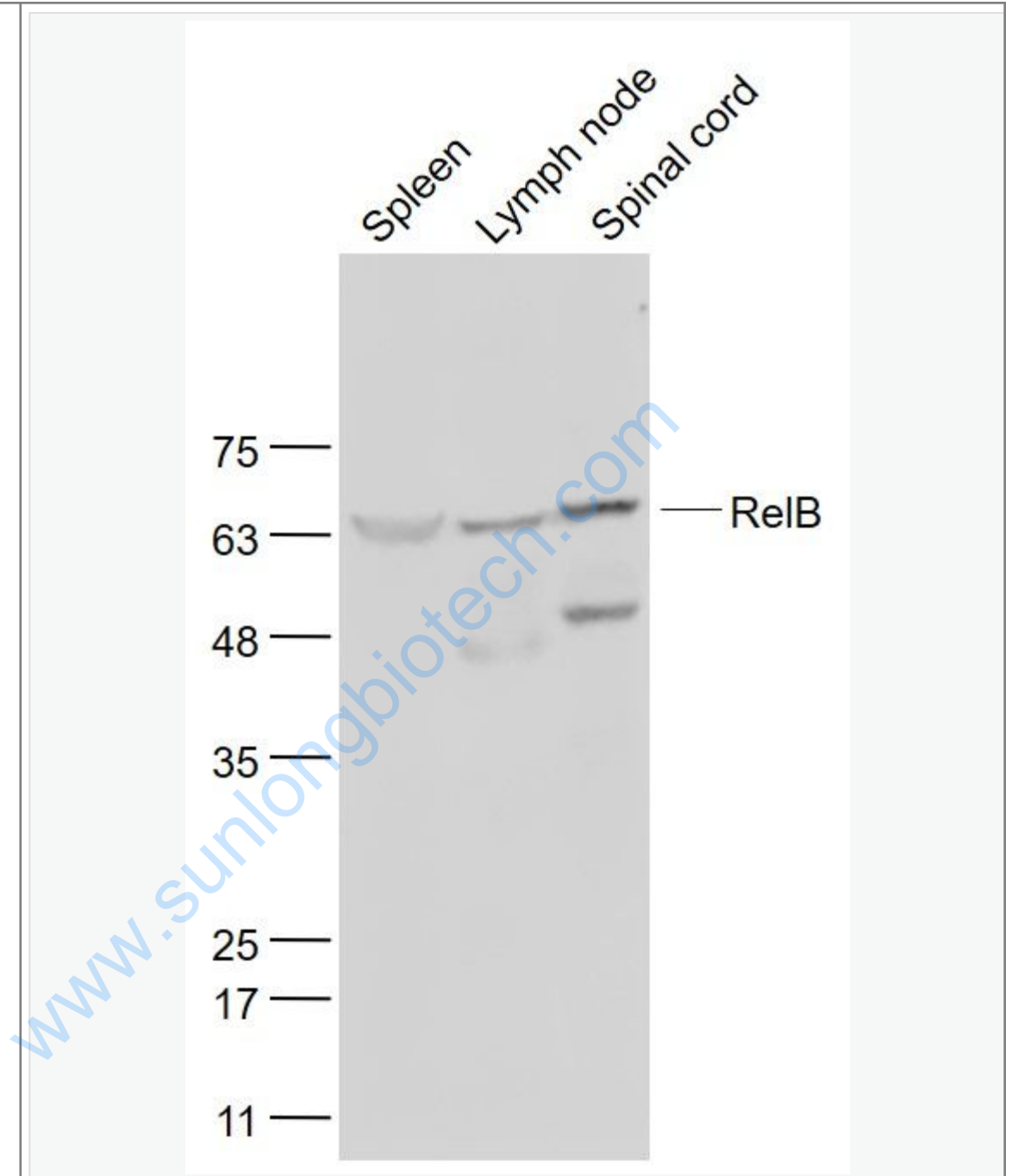
[Unigene: 654402](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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Picture:



Sample:

Spleen (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Lymph node (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Spinal cord (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- RelB (SL3562R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 64 kD

Observed band size: 64 kD

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