

**REL Antibody (internal region)**  
**Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody**  
**Catalog # AF3138a****Specification**

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**REL Antibody (internal region) - Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q04864</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_002899.1</a> , <a href="#">5966</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	68520

**REL Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5966**Other Names**

Proto-oncogene c-Rel, REL

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

E~~N/A

**Format**

0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

REL Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**REL Antibody (internal region) - 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 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.

#### **Cellular Location**

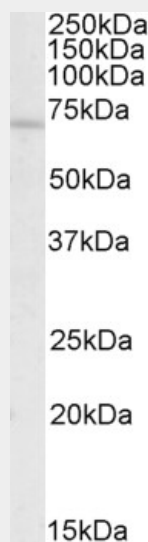
Nucleus.

#### **REL Antibody (internal region) - 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](#)

#### **REL Antibody (internal region) - Images**



AF3138a (0.5 µg/ml) staining of Human Spleen lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

#### **REL Antibody (internal region) - References**

Coeliac disease-associated risk variants in TNFAIP3 and REL implicate altered NF-kappaB signalling.

Trynka G, Zhernakova A, Romanos J, Franke L, Hunt KA, Turner G, Bruinenberg M, Heap GA, Platteel M, Ryan AW, de Kovel C, Holmes GK, Howdle PD, Walters JR, Sanders DS, Mulder CJ, Mearin ML, Verbeek WH, Trimble V, Stevens FM, Kelleher D, Barisani D, Bardell Gut 2009 Aug 58 (8): 1078-83. PMID: 19240061