

## **REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal)**

Goat Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ALS14589

## **Specification**

## REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession O04864
Reactivity Human
Host Goat
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 69kDa KDa

## REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 5966

**Other Names** 

Proto-oncogene c-Rel, REL

**Target/Specificity** 

Human REL / c-Rel.

**Reconstitution & Storage** 

Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

#### **Precautions**

REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - 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.

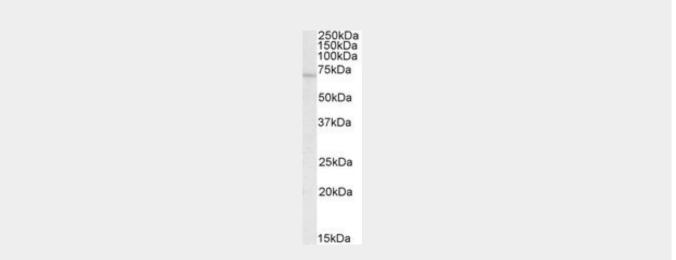
**Cellular Location** Nucleus.

## **REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

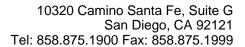
## REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Images



REL antibody (0.5 ug/ml) staining of Human Spleen lysate (35 ug protein/ml in RIPA buffer).

#### REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Background

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.





# REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - References

Brownell E., et al. Oncogene 4:935-942(1989). Hillier L.W., et al. Nature 434:724-731(2005). Brownell E., et al. Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:2826-2831(1985). Hansen S.K., et al. EMBO J. 11:205-213(1992). Beg A.A., et al. Oncogene 9:1487-1492(1994).