

RELB Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15216**Specification**

RELB Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q01201
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	62kDa KDa

RELB Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5971**Other Names**

Transcription factor RelB, I-Rel, RELB

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: -20°C

Precautions

RELB Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

RELB Antibody - Protein Information**Name** RELB**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. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK-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).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome. Note=Colocalizes with NEK6 in the centrosome

Volume

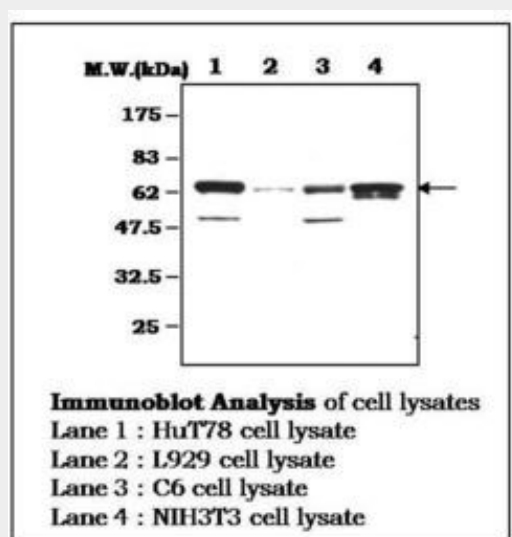
50 µl

RELB Antibody - Protocols

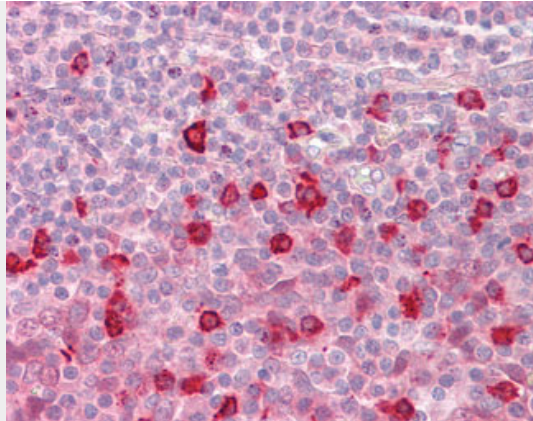
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

RELB Antibody - Images



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Anti-REL B antibody IHC of human tonsil.

REL B Antibody - Background

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 REL A/p65, REL B, 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 Rel B-p50 and Rel B-p52 complexes are transcriptional activators. REL B neither associates with DNA nor with REL A/p65 or REL. Stimulates promoter activity in the presence of NFkB2/p49. As a member of the NUPR1/REL B/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.

REL B Antibody - References

- Ruben S.M., et al. *Genes Dev.* 6:745-760(1992).
- Yoshiura K., et al. Submitted (JAN-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
- Ryseck R.P., et al. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 12:674-684(1992).
- Dobrzanski P., et al. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 13:1572-1582(1993).
- Dobrzanski P., et al. *EMBO J.* 13:4608-4616(1994).