

RelB Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YT4045

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

Applications

- WB, ELISA, IHC

MW

- 62kD (Observed)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

IHC 1:50-300

ELISA 1:2000-20000

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RelB. AA range: 530-579

Specificity RelB Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of RelB protein.

Target Information

Gene name	RELB									
Protein Name	Transcription factor RelB									
	<table><tr><th>Organism</th><th>Gene ID</th><th>UniProt ID</th></tr><tr><td>Human</td><td>5971;</td><td>Q01201;</td></tr><tr><td>Mouse</td><td>19698;</td><td>Q04863;</td></tr></table>	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	Human	5971 ;	Q01201 ;	Mouse	19698 ;	Q04863 ;
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID								
Human	5971 ;	Q01201 ;								
Mouse	19698 ;	Q04863 ;								
Cellular Localization	Nucleus . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton, microtubule organizing center, centrosome . Colocalizes with NEK6 in the centrosome.									
Tissue specificity	Blood,T-cell,									
Function	Caution:Was originally (PubMed:1577270) thought to inhibit the transcriptional activity of nuclear factor NF-kappa-B.,Domain:Both N- and C-terminal domains are required for transcriptional activation.,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.,induction:By mitogens.,PTM:Phosphorylation at 'Thr-103' and 'Ser-573' is followed by proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.,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.,									

Validation Data

Contact information

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RelB Rabbit pAb

