

Anti-RELB Antibody (6F235)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	6F235
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Immunofluorescence staining of Hela with TMAH-01038 at 1:25, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. The secondary antibody was Alexa Fluor 507-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L).</p> <p>2. Overlay Peak curve showing Hela cells stained with TMAH-01038 (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1µg/1*10⁶ cells) for 45min at 4°C. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4°C. Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1*10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.</p>
Application:	ELISA, IF, FCM
Recommended	IF:1:50-1:200; FCM:1:50-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: Human RELB
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	5971
Uniprot ID:	Q01201
Synonyms:	Transcription factor RelB;I-Rel
Biology Area:	Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling, Cancer, Cell biology, Signal transduction

Research 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 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-ARNTL/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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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