

产品名称: c-Rel (15T11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
产品货号: AMRe09384



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	c-Rel (15T11) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IP
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Monoclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% protective protein.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	REL
别名 (Alternative Names)	Avian reticuloendotheliosis; c Rel proto oncogene protein; Oncogene REL; Proto-oncogene c-Rel; REL;
基因 ID (Gene ID)	5966.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q04864.A synthetic peptide of human c-Rel

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IP 1:10-1:100
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	69kDa

研究背景 (Background)

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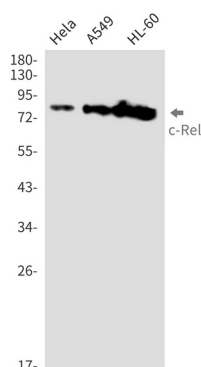


c-Rel contains an amino-terminal DNA-binding domain referred to as the REL homology domain (REH) and carboxy-terminal transactivation domains. The c-Rel protein is typically inhibited in unstimulated cells by I κ B α and I κ B β . c-Rel expression is highest in hematopoietic cells with extensive research studies demonstrating its role in immune cell function and pathogenesis of disease. 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.

研究领域 (Research Area)

Signal Transduction

图片 (Image Data)



Western blot detection of c-Rel in HeLa, A549, HL-60 cell lysates using c-Rel antibody (1:1000 diluted).

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .