

Rel Ab

[Images\(1\)](#)

Cat.#: DF6315	Concn.: ~1mg/ml	Mol.Wt.: 69kDa
Size:	Source: Rabbit	Clonality: Polyclonal

Application: WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:50-1:200, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500
 *The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

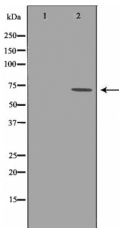
Storage: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

Purification: The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Immunogen: A synthesized peptide derived from human Rel, corresponding to a region within the internal amino acids.

Uniprot: Q04864

Description: Transcription factors of the nuclear factor κ B (NF- κ B)/Rel family play a pivotal role in inflammatory and immune responses (1,2). There are five family members in mammals: RelA, c-Rel, RelB, NF- κ B1 (p105/p50), and NF- κ B2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed by the proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. Rel proteins bind p50 and p52 to form dimeric complexes that bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF- κ B is sequestered in the cytoplasm by I κ B inhibitory proteins (3-5). NF- κ B-activating agents can induce the phosphorylation of I κ B proteins, targeting them for rapid degradation through the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway and releasing NF- κ B to enter the nucleus where it regulates gene expression (6-8).



Western blot analysis of Daudi using REL Ab. The lane on the left was treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

IMPORTANT: For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk , 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween@20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.



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