Product Datasheet

RelB Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49126

Package Size: #49126-1 50ul #49126-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

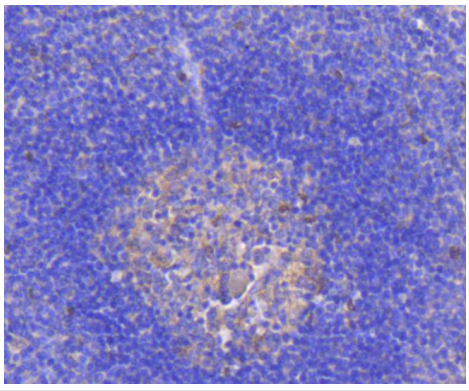
Description

Product Name	RelB Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SD07-39
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, IP
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	I REL antibody I-Rel antibody IREL antibody Nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B cells 3 antibody relB antibody RELB_HUMAN antibody Reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B antibody Transcription factor Rel B antibody Transcription factor RelB antibody v rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B antibody v rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog B antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q01201
Uniprot	Q01201
GeneID	5971;
Calculated MW	62 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

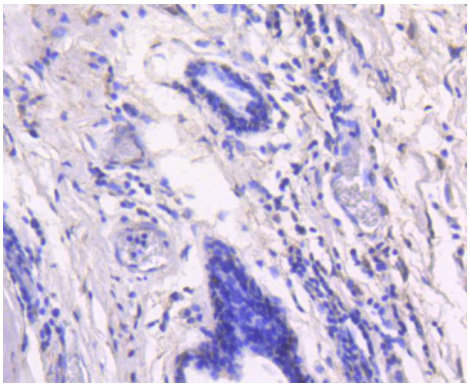
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:50-1:200

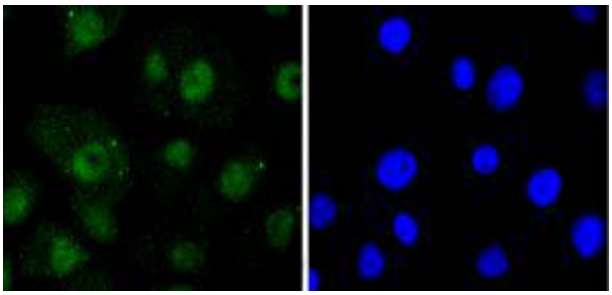
Images



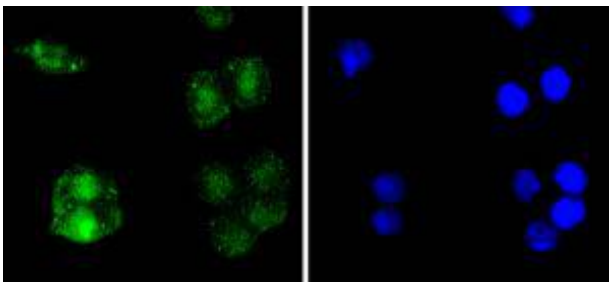
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-RelB antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



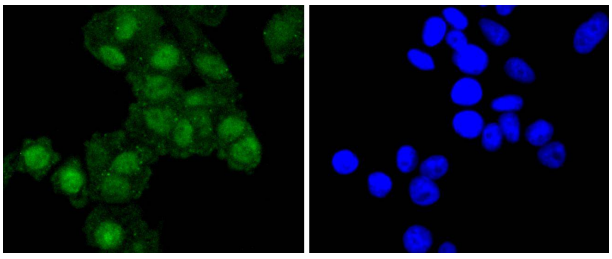
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using anti-RelB antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining RelB in A549 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining RelB in SW480 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining RelB in MCF-7 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

The NFκB transcription factor was originally identified as a protein complex consisting of a DNA binding subunit and an associated protein. The DNA binding subunit is functionally related to c-Rel p75 and Rel B p68. The p50 subunit was initially believed to be a functionally unique protein derived from the amino terminus of a precursor designated p105. A second protein designated p52 (previously referred to as p49) has been identified that can act as an alternative NFκB subunit. Rel B does not bind with high affinity to NFkB sites, but heterodimers between Rel B and p50 bind with an affinity comparable to that of p50 NFκB homodimers. However, Rel B/p50 heterodimers, in contrast to NFκB heterodimers, transactivates transcription of promotors containing κB binding sites.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only