

RelB Antibody

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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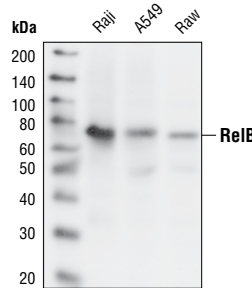
This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

| Applications | Species Cross-Reactivity* | Molecular Wt. | Source |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------|
| W, IP Endogenous | H, M, R, Mk | 70 kDa | Rabbit** |

Background: Transcription factors of the nuclear factor κB (NF-κB)/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-κB1 (p105/p50) and NF-κB2 (p100/p52). Both p105 and p100 are proteolytically processed by the proteasome to produce p50 and p52, respectively. The p50 and p52 products form dimeric complexes with Rel proteins, which are then able to bind DNA and regulate transcription. In unstimulated cells, NF-κB is sequestered in the cytoplasm by its inhibitory proteins, the IκB's (3-5). NF-κB-activating agents can induce the phosphorylation of IκB's, targeting them for rapid degradation through an ubiquitin-proteasome pathway, releasing NF-κB to enter the nucleus, where it regulates gene expression (6-8). NIK and IKK1 (IKKα) regulate the phosphorylation and processing of NF-κB2 (p100) to produce p52, which is then translocated to the nucleus (9-11).

Specificity/Sensitivity: RelB Antibody detects endogenous levels of total RelB protein. The antibody does not cross-react with other family members at physiological concentrations.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser424 of human RelB protein. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from Raji, A549 and Raw 264.7 cells using RelB Antibody.

Background References:

- (1) Baeuerle, P.A. and Henkel, T. (1994) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 12, 141-179.
- (2) Baeuerle, P.A. and Baltimore, D. (1996) *Cell* 87, 13-20.
- (3) Haskill, S. et al. (1991) *Cell* 65, 1281-1289.
- (4) Thompson, J.E. et al. (1995) *Cell* 80, 573-582.
- (5) Whiteside, S.T. et al. (1997) *EMBO J.* 16, 1413-1426.
- (6) Traenckner, E.B. et al. (1995) *EMBO J.* 14, 2876-2883.
- (7) Scherer, D.C. et al. (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92, 11259-11263.
- (8) Chen, Z.J. et al. (1996) *Cell* 84, 853-862.
- (9) Senftleben, U. et al. (2001) *Science* 293, 1495-1499.
- (10) Coope, H.J. et al. (2002) *EMBO J.* 21, 5375-5385.
- (11) Xiao, G. et al. (2001) *Mol. Cell* 7, 401-409.

Entrez-Gene ID #5971
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q01201

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

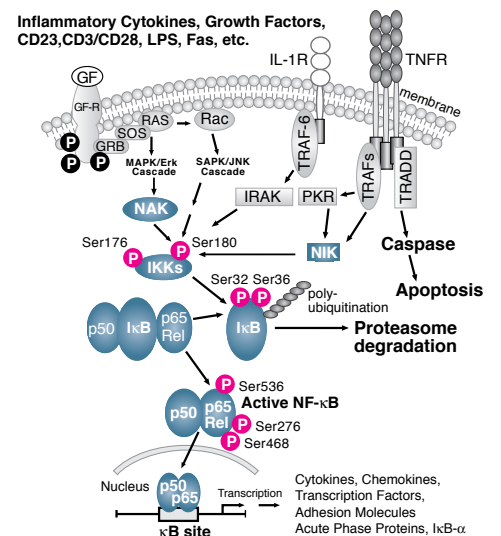
**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Western Blotting | 1:1000 |
| Immunoprecipitation | 1:100 |

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.



IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine
Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.