# Recombinant RelB Monoclonal Antibody

**catalog number: AN300687L**

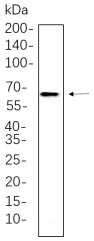
**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human;Mouse;Rat |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant Human RelB protein |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | IgG,κ |
| **Clone** | 6A8 |
| **Purification** | Protein A |
| **Buffer** | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant. |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **WB** | 1:2000-1:10000 |

## Data




Western Blot with Recombinant RelB Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution. Lane A: NIH-3T3 whole cell lysate.

**Observed-MW:62 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:62 kDa**

## Preparation & Storage

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|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| **Shipping** | Ice bag |

## Background


Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
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Was originally (PubMed:1577270) thought to inhibit the transcriptional activity of nuclear factor NF-kappa-B.,domain: Both N- and C-terminal domains are required for transcriptional activation.,NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processed 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.,induction:By mitogens.,PTM:Phosphorylation at 'Thr-103' and 'Ser-573' is followed by proteasomal degradation.,similarity:Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.,subunit:Component of the NF-kappa-B RelB-p50 complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B RelB-p52 complex. Self-associates; the interaction seems to be transient and may prevent degradation allowing for heterodimer formation with p50 or p52. Interacts with NFKB1/p50, NFKB2/p52 and NFKB2/p100. Interacts with NFKBID.


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