Datasheet for ABIN7138653

anti-RELB antibody (pSer573)

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	RELB
Binding Specificity:	pSer573
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This RELB antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 573 (L-L-S(p)-P-G) derived from Human RelB.
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Purification:	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy usi

Target Details

Target:	RELB
Alternative Name:	RELB (RELB Products)

Target Details

Background:	Background: 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. Marienfeld R, et al. (2001) Oncogene. 20 (56): 8142-7. Charlotte S. Kaetzel1, et al. (2005) Immunological Reviews Volume 206: 83 Elwira Pyz, et al. (2006) J Immunol. 176:7447-55 Aliases: 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
UniProt:	Q01201
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling, RTK Signaling

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB:1:500-1:1000, IHC:1:50-1:100,
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

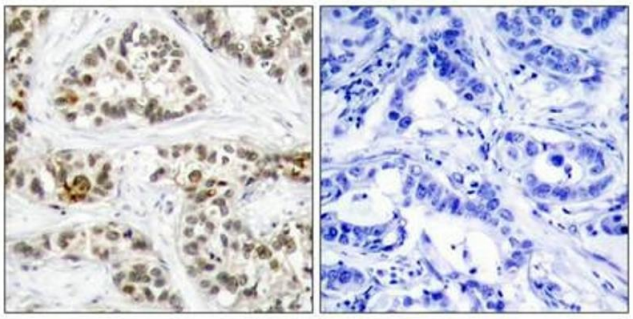
Handling

Format:	Liquid

Handling

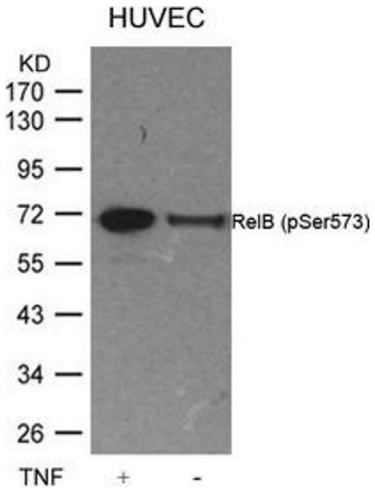
Buffer:	Supplied at 1.0 mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using RelB(Phospho-Ser573) Antibody(left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of extracts from HUVEC cells untreated or treated with TNF using RelB(Phospho-Ser573) Antibody.