

**REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal)**  
**Goat Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS14589**

### Specification

#### REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q04864</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	69kDa KDa

#### REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 5966

##### Other Names

Proto-oncogene c-Rel, REL

##### Target/Specificity

Human REL / c-Rel.

##### Reconstitution & Storage

Store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

##### Precautions

REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Protein Information

##### Name REL

##### Function

Proto-oncogene that may play a role in differentiation and lymphopoiesis. NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processes 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimer RELA/p65- c-Rel is a transcriptional activator.

### Cellular Location

Nucleus.

### REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Images



REL antibody (0.5 ug/ml) staining of Human Spleen lysate (35 ug protein/ml in RIPA buffer).

### REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - Background

Proto-oncogene that may play a role in differentiation and lymphopoiesis. NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processes 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimer RELA/p65-c-Rel is a transcriptional activator.

### **REL / C-Rel Antibody (Internal) - References**

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Brownell E.,et al.Mol. Cell. Biol. 5:2826-2831(1985).  
Hansen S.K.,et al.EMBO J. 11:205-213(1992).  
Beg A.A.,et al.Oncogene 9:1487-1492(1994).