

RelB(Phospho Ser552) Polyclonal Antibody

Description

Product type	Primary Antibody
Code	BT-AP13654
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Size	20ul, 50ul, 100ul
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human RelB around the phosphorylation site of Ser552. AA range:530-579
Mol wt	62134
Species reactivity	Human, Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Recommended application	WB, IHC-p, IF, ELISA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Full name	Transcription factor RelB
Synonyms	Transcription factor RelB; RELB; Transcription factor RelB; I-Rel

This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.

Background

Was originally (PubMed:1577270) thought to inhibit the transcriptional activity of nuclear factor NF-kappa-B. 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 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. 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. 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.,

Recommended Dilution

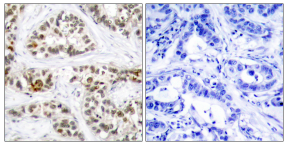
WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC-p: 1: 100 - 1: 300

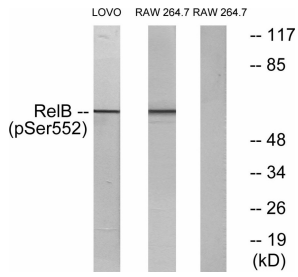
ELISA: 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using RelB (Phospho-Ser552) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from LOVO cells and RAW264.7 cells, using RelB (Phospho-Ser552) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

Storage

-20°C for 1 year

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