

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-c-Rel/REL Antibody
Gene Name	REL
Source	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human
Tested Application	WB, IP
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human c-Rel c-Rel contains an amino-terminal DNA-binding domain referred to as the REL homology domain (REH) and carboxy-terminal transactivation domains. The c-Rel protein is typically inhibited in unstimulated cells by I Kappa B Alpha and I Kappa B Beta . c-Rel expression is highest in hematopoietic cells with extensive research studies demonstrating its role in immune cell function and pathogenesis of disease.
concentration	500 ug/ml
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Observed MW	68KD
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunoprecipitation: 1:20

Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Background Information

The proto-oncogene c-Rel is a protein that in humans is encoded by the REL gene. This gene is mapped to chromosome 2p13-p12. The c-Rel protein is a member of the NF-κB family of transcription factors and contains a Rel homology domain (RHD) at its N-terminus and two C-terminal transactivation domains. c-Rel has an important role in B-cell survival and proliferation. The REL gene is amplified or mutated in several human B-cell lymphomas, including diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Selected Validation Data

Western blot analysis of USP37 expression in Daudi cell lysate.

