

RelB(Phospho-Ser573) Antibody

Catalog No: #11255



Package Size: #11255-1 50ul #11255-2 100ul #11255-4 25ul

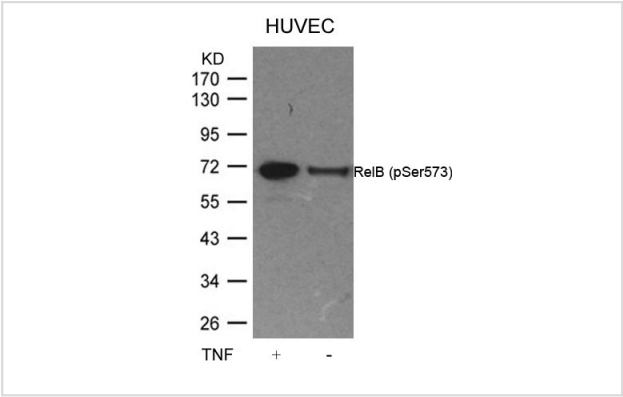
Overview

Product Name	RelB(Phospho-Ser573) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Target Name	RelB
Modification	Phospho-Ser573
Alternative Names	I-Rel

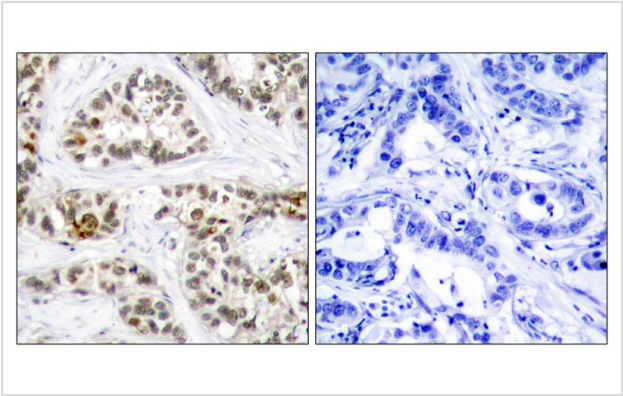
Application Details

Predicted MW: 70kd
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000
Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HUVEC cells untreated or treated with TNF using RelB(Phospho-Ser573) Antibody #11255.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using RelB(Phospho-Ser573) Antibody #11255(left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).

Descriptions

Immunogen	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 573 (L-L-S(p)-P-G) derived from Human RelB.
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of RelB only when phosphorylated at serine 573.
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 chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.
Accession NO.	Swiss-Prot: Q01201NCBI Protein: NP_006500.2

Related Information

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.

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

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.