

## RELB Monoclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-MCA3600
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG2a
<b>Size</b>	100µL, 50µL
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human RELB (AA: 273-443) expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Mol wt</b>	62.1kDa
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	IHC,ICC,FCM
<b>Concentration</b>	N/A
<b>Full name</b>	N/A
<b>Synonyms</b>	IREL;I-REL;REL-B

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

### Background

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. As a member of the NUPR1/RELB/IER3 survival pathway, may provide pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma with remarkable resistance to cell stress, such as starvation or gemcitabine treatment

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1:500 - 1:2000

IHC-p: 1:200 - 1:1000

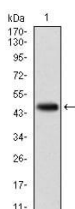
ICC: 1:200 - 1:1000

FCM: 1:200 - 1:400

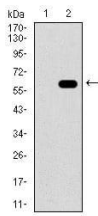
ELISA: 1:10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

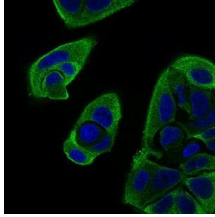
### Images



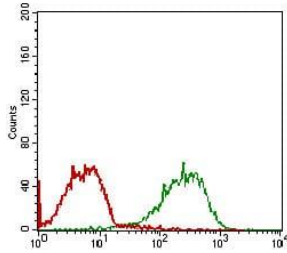
Western blot analysis using RELB mAb against human RELB (AA: 273-443) recombinant protein.  
(Expected MW is 45.5 kDa)



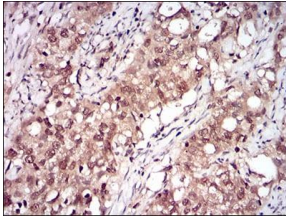
Western blot analysis using RELB mAb against HEK293 (1) and RELB (AA: 273-443)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



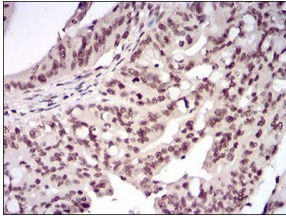
Immunofluorescence analysis of MCF-7 cells using RELB mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Secondary antibody from Fisher (Cat#: 35503)



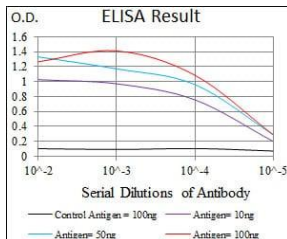
Flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells using RELB mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded cervical cancer tissues using RELB mouse mAb with DAB staining.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rectum cancer tissues using RELB mouse mAb with DAB staining.



Black line: Control Antigen (100 ng); Purple line: Antigen(10ng); Blue line: Antigen (50 ng); Red line: Antigen (100 ng);

## Storage

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term.

501 Changsheng S Rd, Nanhu Dist, Jiaxing, Zhejiang, China

Tel: 86 21 31007137 | E-mail: save@bt-laboratory.com | www.bt-laboratory.com