

RelB(Phospho-Ser573) Antibody

Catalog No: #11255



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

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	RelB(Phospho-Ser573) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
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.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of RelB only when phosphorylated at serine 573.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of serine 573 (L-L-S(p)-P-G) derived from Human RelB.
Target Name	RelB
Modification	Phospho-Ser573
Other Names	I-Rel
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: Q01201NCBI Protein: NP_006500.2
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
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.

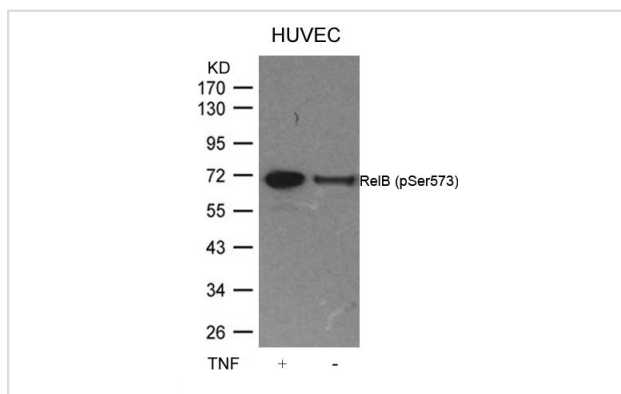
Application Details

Predicted MW: 70kd

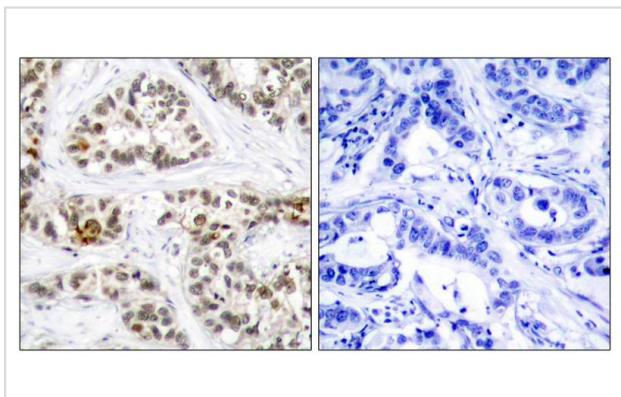
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

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).

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.

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.