c-Rel (Phospho Ser492) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1812

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- IHC,WB

MW
- 68kD (Observed)

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
IHC 1:50-200

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Rel (Phospho Ser492/460)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of c-Rel only when phosphorylated at Ser492..The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):MLsNC

Target Information

Gene name REL

Protein Name Proto-oncogene c-Rel

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	5966;	Q04864;
Mouse		P15307;

Cellular Localization Nucleus .

Function Function:Proto-oncogene that may play a role in differentiation and lymphopoiesis. NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor which is present in almost all cell types and is involved in many biological processed 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimer RELA/p65-c-Rel is a transcriptional activator.,similarity:Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.,subunit:Component of the NF-kappa-B p65-c-Rel complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p50-c-Rel complex. Component of the NF-kappa-B p52-c-Rel complex. Homodimer; component of the NF-kappa-B c-Rel-c-Rel complex (By similarity). Interacts with NKIRAS1. Interacts with NFKBIB (By similarity). Interacts with NFKBIE.,

Validation Data

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **c-Rel (Phospho Ser492) Rabbit pAb**