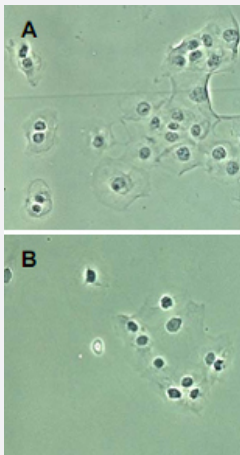


RELA polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB10290 Size 100 ug

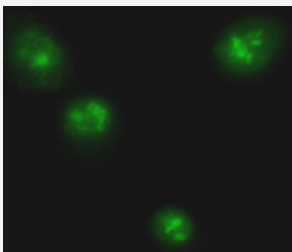
Applications



Immunocytochemistry

Immunocytochemistry of RELA polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB10290) was used at a 1 : 200 dilution to detect RELA in (Lane 1) control DU 145 cells and (Lane 2) TNF stimulated DU 145 cells.

Although DU 145 show relatively high basal levels of nuclear RELA staining, significant enhancement of nuclear staining is seen in pB as evidence of translocation and availability of the NLS to be bound by the antibody. Cultured cells shown above were formalin-fixed.



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence microscopy of RELA polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB10290) was used at a 1 : 200 dilution to detect RELA in TNF stimulated DU 145 cells. Image shown is at a 1 : 400 magnification.

Tissue was fixed and prepared as above.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of RELA.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to N-terminus end of human RELA.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The epitope recognized overlaps the NLS of the p65 subunit of the NFkB heterodimer. Therefore, This antibody selectively binds to the activated form of NFkB.

Form	Liquid
Quality Control Testing	Antibody Reactive Against Synthetic Peptide.
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:2000) Gel Supershift Assay (0.5-1.0 ul per assay) Immunohistochemistry (1:200) Immunofluorescence (1:200) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 20 mM KH ₂ PO ₄ , 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.2 (0.01% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunocytochemistry

Immunocytochemistry of RELA polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB10290) was used at a 1 : 200 dilution to detect RELA in (Lane 1) control DU 145 cells and (Lane 2) TNF stimulated DU 145 cells.

Although DU 145 show relatively high basal levels of nuclear RELA staining, significant enhancement of nuclear staining is seen in pB as evidence of translocation and availability of the NLS to be bound by the antibody.

Cultured cells shown above were formalin-fixed.

- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence microscopy of RELA polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB10290) was used at a 1 : 200 dilution to detect RELA in TNF stimulated DU 145 cells. Image shown is at a 1 : 400 magnification.

Tissue was fixed and prepared as above.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Gel Supershift Assay

Gene Info — RELA

Entrez GeneID

[5970](#)

Gene Name	RELA
Gene Alias	MGC131774, NFKB3, p65
Gene Description	v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A (avian)
Omim ID	164014
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	NFKB1 (MIM 164011) or NFKB2 (MIM 164012) is bound to REL (MIM 164910), RELA, or RELB (MIM 604758) to form the NFKB complex. The p50 (NFKB1)/p65 (RELA) heterodimer is the most abundant form of NFKB. The NFKB complex is inhibited by I-kappa-B proteins (NFKBIA, MIM 164008 or NFKBIB, MIM 604495), which inactivate NFKB by trapping it in the cytoplasm. Phosphorylation of serine residues on the I-kappa-B proteins by kinases (IKBKA, MIM 600664, or IKBKB, MIM 603258) marks them for destruction via the ubiquitination pathway, thereby allowing activation of the NFKB complex. Activated NFKB complex translocates into the nucleus and binds DNA at kappa-B-binding motifs such as 5-prime GGGRNNYYCC 3-prime or 5-prime HGGARNYYCC 3-prime (where H is A, C, or T; R is an A or G purine; and Y is a C or T pyrimidine).[supplied by OMIM]
Other Designations	nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3 v-rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A (nuclear factor of kappa light polypeptide gene enhancer in B-cells 3 (p65)) v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog

Publication Reference

- [Molecular mechanisms of NF-kappaB activation induced by bacterial lipopolysaccharide through Toll-like receptors.](#)
 Zhang G, Ghosh S.
 Journal of Endotoxin Research 2000 Dec; 6(6):453.
- [Hormonal regulation of the NF-kappaB signaling pathway.](#)
 Delfino F, Walker WH.
 Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology 1999 Nov; 157(1-2):1.

 Application: IF, WB-Ce, WB-Tr, Human, Mammalian cells
- [Dexamethasone attenuates NF-kappa B DNA binding activity without inducing I kappa B levels in rat brain in vivo.](#)
 Unlap MT, Jope RS.
 Brain Research. Molecular Brain Research 1997 Apr; 45(1):83.

- [Nuclear uptake control of NF-kappa B by MAD-3, an I kappa B protein present in the nucleus.](#)

Zabel U, Henkel T, Silva MS, Baeuerle PA.

The EMBO Journal 1993 Jan; 12(1):201.

Pathway

- [Acute myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Adipocytokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Apoptosis](#)
- [B cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Chemokine signaling pathway](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection](#)
- [MAPK signaling pathway](#)
- [Neurotrophin signaling pathway](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Small cell lung cancer](#)
- [T cell receptor signaling pathway](#)
- [Toll-like receptor signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Arthritis](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)

- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Testicular Neoplasms](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)