

## Rel (Phospho Ser492/460) Rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YP1812
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC;WB
<b>Target :</b>	c-Rel
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Transcriptional misregulation in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	REL
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Proto-oncogene c-Rel
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	5966
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q04864
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P15307
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human Rel (Phospho Ser492/460)
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Rel (Phospho Ser492/460) Rabbit pAb at Human, Mouse
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Rabbit,polyclonal
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000 IHC 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Observed Band :** 68kD

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**Background :** REL proto-oncogene, NF-kB subunit(REL) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a protein that belongs to the Rel homology domain/immunoglobulin-like fold, plexin, transcription factor (RHD/IPT) family. Members of this family regulate genes involved in apoptosis, inflammation, the immune response, and oncogenic processes. This proto-oncogene plays a role in the survival and proliferation of B lymphocytes. Mutation or amplification of this gene is associated with B-cell lymphomas, including Hodgkin's lymphoma. Single nucleotide polymorphisms in this gene are associated with susceptibility to ulcerative colitis and rheumatoid arthritis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2014],

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**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 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 b

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**Subcellular Location :** Nucleus .

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