# abcam

### Product datasheet

# Recombinant Human Rel B protein ab84654

#### 1 Image

#### **Description**

Product name Recombinant Human Rel B protein

**Purity** > 85 % Densitometry.

Affinity purified.

**Expression system** Baculovirus infected Sf9 cells

Protein length Full length protein

Animal free No

Nature Recombinant

**Species** Human

#### **Specifications**

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab84654 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

**Applications** SDS-PAGE

Form Liquid

#### **Preparation and Storage**

**Stability and Storage** Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

pH: 7.00

Preservative: 1.02% Imidazole

Constituents: 0.00174%~PMSF, 0.82%~Sodium~phosphate, 0.0308%~DTT, 25%~Glycerol~PMSF, 0.82%~Sodium~phosphate, 0.0308%~DTT, 0.0308%~DTT,

(glycerin, glycerine), 1.74% Sodium chloride

#### **General Info**

**Function** 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

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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.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

**Domain** 

Both N- and C-terminal domains are required for transcriptional activation.

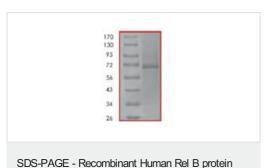
Post-translational modifications

Phosphorylation at 'Thr-103' and 'Ser-573' is followed by proteasomal degradation.

**Cellular localization** 

Nucleus. Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton > centrosome. Co-localizes with NEK6 in the centrosome.

#### **Images**



SDS-PAGE showing ab84654 at approximately 68kDa.

(ab84654)

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