



Relish (dC-16): sc-26912

BACKGROUND

Drosophila melanogaster, a proven and effective model for studying developmental and cellular processes common to higher eukaryotes, contains a genome encoding approximately 13,600 genes, which were elucidated from more than 120 megabases of euchromatin. These genes are organized among chromosomes 2, 3, 4, X, and Y, with the Y chromosome being predominately heterochromatic. *Drosophila* genes, which are categorized based on the type of protein for which they encode, represent six major classifications, including intracellular signaling proteins, transmembrane proteins, RNA binding proteins, secreted factors, transcription regulators (basic helix-loop-helix, homeodomain containing, zinc finger containing, and chromatin associated), and other functional proteins. Morphogenesis and cell differentiation in *Drosophila* requires accurate control of cell division. The NF κ B/Rel pathway functions in the establishment of dorsal-ventral polarity and in the innate humoral and cellular immune response in *Drosophila*. The NF κ B-like transcription factor Relish plays a central role in the innate immune response of *Drosophila*. Unlike other NF κ B proteins, Relish activation by endoproteolytic cleavage generates a DNA-binding Rel homology domain and a stable I κ B-like fragment.

REFERENCES

1. Lehner, C.F. 1991. Pulling the string: cell cycle regulation during *Drosophila* development. *Semin. Cell Biol.* 2: 223-31.
2. Adams, M.D., Celniker, S.E., Holt, R.A., Evans, C.A., Gocayne, J.D., Amanatides, P. et al. 2000. The genome sequence of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Science* 287: 2185-2195.
3. Mata, J., Curado, S., Ephrussi, A. and Rorth, P. 2000. Tribbles coordinates mitosis and morphogenesis in *Drosophila* by regulating string/CDC25 proteolysis. *Cell* 101: 511-22.
4. Minakhina, S., Yang, J. and Steward, R. 2003. Tamo selectively modulates nuclear import in *Drosophila*. *Genes Cells.* 8: 299-310.
5. Stoven, S., Silverman, N., Junell, A., Hedengren-Olcott, M., Erturk, D., Engstrom, Y., Maniatis, T. and Hultmark, D. 2003. Caspase-mediated processing of the *Drosophila* NF κ B factor Relish. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 100: 5991-5996
6. The Interactive Fly. <http://sdb.bio.purdue.edu/fly/aimain/1aahome.htm>.
<http://sdb.bio.purdue.edu/fly/aimain/6biochem.htm>

SOURCE

Relish (dC-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the C-terminus of Relish of *Drosophila melanogaster* origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-26912 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

Relish (dC-16) is recommended for detection of Relish of *Drosophila melanogaster* origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.