Human RELA / Transcription factor p65 / NFkB p65 Protein (aa 1-306, GST Tag)

Catalog Number: **12054-H09E**

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General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

NFKB3; p65; p65

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human RELA (Q04206-1) RHD domian (Met 1-Tyr 306) was fused with the GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human RELA/GST chimera consists of 540 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 62 kDa. It migrates as an approxiamtely 58 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 0.15M NaCl, 20mM GST, pH 8.0

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

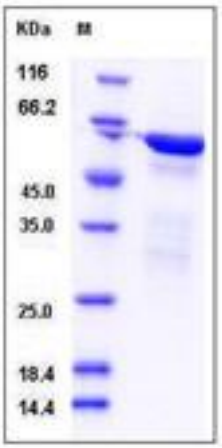
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

RELA (v-rel reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A), also known as Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p65 subunit, or Transcription factor p65, is a transcription factor expressed in growth plate chondrocytes where it facilitates chondrogenesis. The v-rel avian reticuloendotheliosis viral oncogene homolog A (RELA) gene encodes the major component of the NF-?B complex. NF-kappaB is a generic name for an evolutionarily conserved transcription-factor system that contributes to the mounting of an effective immune response but is also involved in the regulation of cell proliferation, development, and apoptosis. The implication of NF-kappaB in central biological processes and its extraordinary connectivity to other signaling pathways raise a need for highly controlled regulation of NF-kappaB activity at several levels. The mammalian Rel/NF-kappaB family of transcription factors, including RelA, c-Rel, RelB, NF-kappaB1 (p50 and its precursor p105), and NF-kappaB2 (p52 and its precursor p100), plays a central role in the immune system by regulating several processes ranging from the development and survival of lymphocytes and lymphoid organs to the control of immune responses and malignant transformation.

References

1.Hashimoto R, *et al.* (2011) Variants of the RELA gene are associated with schizophrenia and their startle responses. Neuropsychopharmacology. 36(9): 1921-31.
2.Vallabhapurapu S, *et al.* (2009) Regulation and function of NF-kappaB transcription factors in the immune system. Annu Rev Immunol. 27: 693-733.
3.Schmitz ML, *et al.* (2004) NF-kappaB: a multifaceted transcription factor regulated at several levels. Chembiochem. 5(10): 1348-58.