Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

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

RPES0354

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0354

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: E. coli

Uniprot: Q04206

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	62 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	58 kDa
Tag:	N-GST
Bio-activity:	
Purity:	> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	Please contact us for more information.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 0.15M NaCl, 20mM GST, pH 8.0
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	
Synonyms:	NFKB3;p65

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Tyr 306

Background:

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.