

Product datasheet for RC207006L2

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Rel B (RELB) (NM_006509) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: Rel B (RELB) (NM_006509) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Tag: mGFP Symbol: Rel B

Synonyms: I-REL; IMD53; IREL; REL-B

Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

E. coli Selection: Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)

ORF Nucleotide

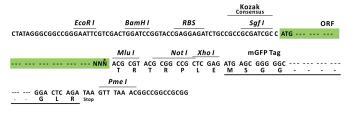
The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207006).

Sequence:

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

Cloning Scheme:



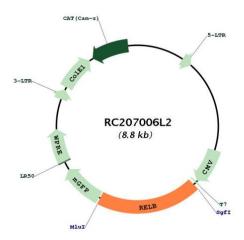


^{*} The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.





Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_006509 **ORF Size:** 1737 bp

OTI Disclaimer: The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of

reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

OTI Annotation: This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

Components: The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

Reconstitution Method: 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.

2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.

3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid

at the bottom.

5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of

shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: <u>NM 006509.2</u>

RefSeq Size: 2287 bp RefSeq ORF: 1740 bp



ORIGENE

 Locus ID:
 5971

 UniProt ID:
 Q01201

 Cytogenetics:
 19q13.32

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways: MAPK signaling pathway

MW: 62 kDa

Gene Summary: 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 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. As a member of the NUPR1/RELB/IER3 survival pathway, may provide pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma with remarkable resistance to cell stress, such as starvation or gemcitabine treatment. Regulates the circadian clock by repressing the transcriptional activator activity of the CLOCK-ARNTL/BMAL1 heterodimer in a CRY1/CRY2 independent manner. Increased repression of the heterodimer is seen in the presence of NFKB2/p52. Is required for both T

and B lymphocyte maturation and function (PubMed:26385063).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot

Function]