

Product datasheet for **KN208384LP**

NFKB1 Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type:	Knockout Kits (CRISPR)
Format:	2 gRNA vectors, 1 Luciferase-Puro donor, 1 scramble control
Donor DNA:	Luciferase-Puro
Symbol:	NFKB1
Locus ID:	4790
Components:	KN208384G1 , NFKB1 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN208384G2 , NFKB1 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002) KN208384LPD , donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and Luciferase-Puro functional cassette. GE100003 , scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector
Disclaimer:	These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the experimental process.
RefSeq:	NM_001165412 , NM_001319226 , NM_003998
UniProt ID:	P19838
Synonyms:	CVID12; EBP-1; KBF1; NF-kappa-B; NF-kappaB; NF-kB1; NFkappaB; NFKB-p50; NFKB-p105; p50; p105



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Summary:

This gene encodes a 105 kD protein which can undergo cotranslational processing by the 26S proteasome to produce a 50 kD protein. The 105 kD protein is a Rel protein-specific transcription inhibitor and the 50 kD protein is a DNA binding subunit of the NF-kappa-B (NFKB) protein complex. NFKB is a transcription regulator that is activated by various intra- and extra-cellular stimuli such as cytokines, oxidant-free radicals, ultraviolet irradiation, and bacterial or viral products. Activated NFKB translocates into the nucleus and stimulates the expression of genes involved in a wide variety of biological functions. Inappropriate activation of NFKB has been associated with a number of inflammatory diseases while persistent inhibition of NFKB leads to inappropriate immune cell development or delayed cell growth. NFKB is a critical regulator of the immediate-early response to viral infection. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms, at least one of which is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

Product images:
