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Product datasheet for TL516660

Rela Mouse shRNA Plasmid (Locus ID 19697)

Product data:

Product Type:	shRNA Plasmids
Product Name:	Rela Mouse shRNA Plasmid (Locus ID 19697)
Locus ID:	19697
Synonyms:	p65
Vector:	pGFP-C-shLenti (TR30023)
E. coli Selection:	Chloramphenicol (34 ug/ml)
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Format:	Lentiviral plasmids
Components:	Rela - Mouse, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in lentiviral GFP vector(Gene ID = 19697). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pGFP-C-shLenti Vector, TR30021, included for free.
RefSeq:	BC003818, BC094053, NM_009045, NM_009045.1, NM_009045.2, NM_009045.3, NM_009045.4, NM_001365067
UniProt ID:	Q04207

View online »

Summary:

NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor present in almost all cell types and is the endpoint of a series of signal transduction events that are initiated by a vast array of stimuli related to many biological processes 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 heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 complex appears to be most abundant one. 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. The NF-kappa-B heterodimeric RELA-NFKB1 and RELA-REL complexes, for instance, function as transcriptional activators. 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. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B on NF-kappa-B through retention in the cytoplasm is exerted primarily through the interaction with RELA. RELA shows a weak DNA-binding site which could contribute directly to DNA binding in the NF-kappa-B complex. Beside its activity as a direct transcriptional activator, it is also able to modulate promoters accessibility to transcription factors and thereby indirectly regulate gene expression (PubMed:29813070). Associates with chromatin at the NF-kappa-B promoter region via association with DDX1. Essential for cytokine gene expression in T-cells (By similarity). The NF-kappa-B homodimeric RELA-RELA complex appears to be involved in invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

shRNA Design:

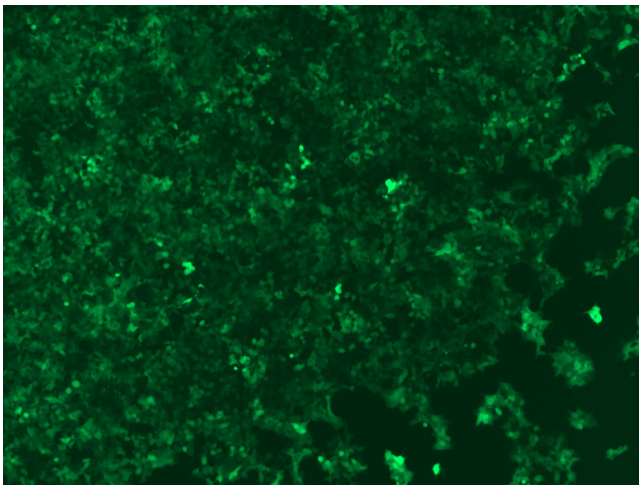
These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact techsupport@origene.com. If you need a special design or shRNA sequence, please utilize our custom shRNA service.

Performance Guaranteed:

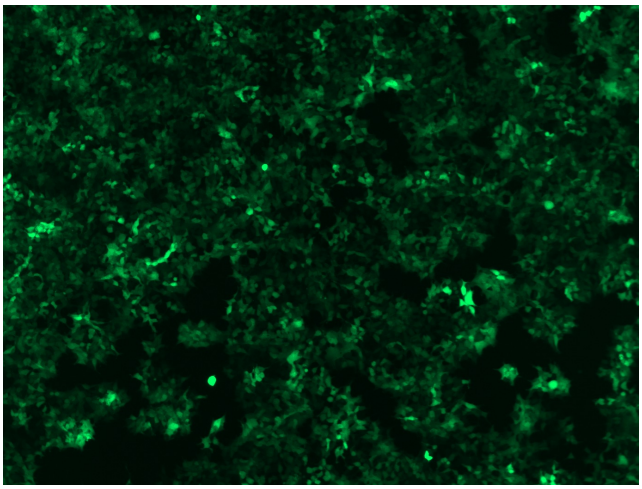
OriGene guarantees that the sequences in the shRNA expression cassettes are verified to correspond to the target gene with 100% identity. One of the four constructs at minimum are guaranteed to produce 70% or more gene expression knock-down provided a minimum transfection efficiency of 80% is achieved. Western Blot data is recommended over qPCR to evaluate the silencing effect of the shRNA constructs 72 hrs post transfection. To properly assess knockdown, the gene expression level from the included scramble control vector must be used in comparison with the target-specific shRNA transfected samples.

For non-conforming shRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the shRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed constructs, please contact Technical Services at techsupport@origene.com. Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled shRNA control (Western Blot data preferred).

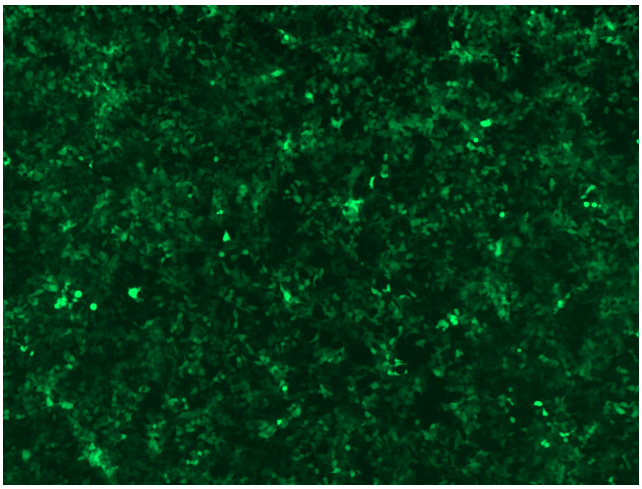
Product images:



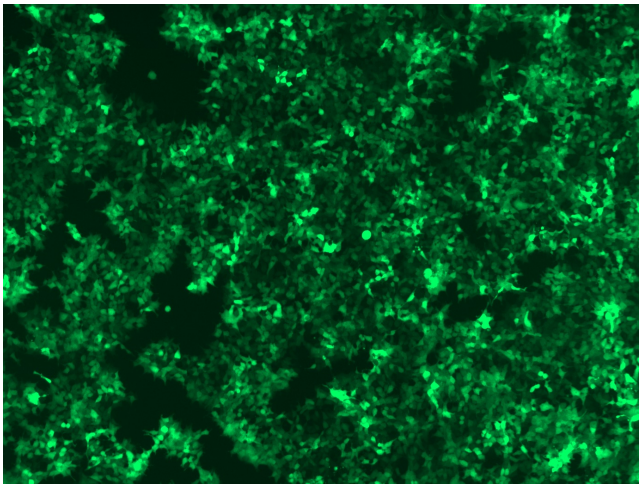
GFP signal was observed under microscope at 48 hours after transduction of TL516660A virus into HEK293 cells. TL516660A virus was prepared using lenti-shRNA TL516660A and [TR30037] packaging kit.



GFP signal was observed under microscope at 48 hours after transduction of TL516660B virus into HEK293 cells. TL516660B virus was prepared using lenti-shRNA TL516660B and [TR30037] packaging kit.



GFP signal was observed under microscope at 48 hours after transduction of [TL516660C] virus into HEK293 cells. [TL516660C] virus was prepared using lenti-shRNA [TL516660C] and [TR30037] packaging kit.



GFP signal was observed under microscope at 48 hours after transduction of [TL516660D] virus into HEK293 cells. [TL516660D] virus was prepared using lenti-shRNA [TL516660D] and [TR30037] packaging kit.