Recombinant REL protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544842
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q04864
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 36.68 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 38 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	2-306
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>86%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 2-306 aa (Q04864) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human Proto-oncogene c-Rel (REL) Fragment (aa 2-306) - A high-purity protein fragment specifically designed to encompass the complete Rel Homology Domain (RHD), providing researchers with an essential tool for studying NF-kappa-B signaling, transcriptional regulation, and immune response mechanisms. Proto-oncogene c-Rel, encoded by the REL gene, is a crucial transcription factor involved in differentiation and lymphopoiesis. As a component of the NF-kappa-B complex, this protein participates in numerous biological processes including inflammation, immunity, cell growth, differentiation, tumorigenesis, and apoptosis. NF-kappa-B functions as homo- or heterodimeric complexes that bind to kappa-B DNA sites in target genes, with different dimer combinations acting as either transcriptional activators or repressors. The c-Rel protein forms part of the NF-kappa-B heterodimer RELA/p65-c-Rel, which functions as a transcriptional activator. The protein is primarily localized to the nucleus and is regulated through post-translational modifications, subcellular compartmentalization, and interactions with cofactors. In conventional activation pathways, NF-kappa-B complexes are released from cytoplasmic inhibitors through phosphorylation and degradation, allowing nuclear translocation and transcriptional activity.