abcam

Product datasheet

Human RELA (NF-kB p65) knockout HeLa cell line ab255425

1 References 画像数 4

製品の概要

製品名 Human RELA (NF-kB p65) knockout HeLa cell line

Parental Cell Line HeLa
Organism Human

Mutation description Knockout achieved by using CRISPR/Cas9, 1 bp insertion in exon 3 and Insertion of the selection

cassette in exon 3

Passage number <20

Knockout validation Sanger Sequencing

Biosafety level 2

特記事項 Recommended control: Human wild-type HeLa cell line (<u>ab255448</u>). Please note a wild-type

cell line is not automatically included with a knockout cell line order, if required please add recommended wild-type cell line at no additional cost using the code WILDTYPE-TMTK1.

Cryopreservation cell medium: Cell Freezing Medium-DMSO Serum free media, contains 8.7% DMSO in MEM supplemented with methyl cellulose.

Culture medium: DMEM (High Glucose) + 10% FBS

Initial handling guidelines: Upon arrival, the vial should be stored in liquid nitrogen vapor phase and not at -80°C. Storage at -80°C may result in loss of viability.

- 1. Thaw the vial in 37°C water bath for approximately 1-2 minutes.
- 2. Transfer the cell suspension (0.8 mL) to a 15 mL/50 mL conical sterile polypropylene centrifuge tube containing 8.4 mL pre-warmed culture medium, wash vial with an additional 0.8 mL culture medium (total volume 10 mL) to collect remaining cells, and centrifuge at 201 x g (rcf) for 5 minutes at room temperature. 10 mL represents minimum recommended dilution. 20 mL represents maximum recommended dilution.
- 3. Resuspend the cell pellet in 5 mL pre-warmed culture medium and count using a haemocytometer or alternative cell counting method. Based on cell count, seed cells in an appropriate cell culture flask at a density of 2x10⁴ cells/cm². Seeding density is given as a guide only and should be scaled to align with individual lab schedules.
- 4. Incubate the culture at 37°C incubator with 5% CO₂. Cultures should be monitored daily.

Subculture guidelines:

All seeding densities should be based on cell counts gained by established methods. A guide seeding density of $2x10^4$ cells/cm² is recommended.

A partial media change 24 hours prior to subculture may be helpful to encourage growth, if required.

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Cells should be passaged when they have achieved 80-90% confluence.

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We will provide viable cells that proliferate on revival.

製品の特性

Number of cells 1 x 10⁶ cells/vial, 1 mL

Adherent /Suspension Adherent
Tissue Cervix
Cell type epithelial

Disease Adenocarcinoma

Gender Female

STR Analysis Amelogenin X D5S818: 11, 12 D13S317: 12, 13.3 D7S820: 8, 12 D16S539: 9, 10 vWA: 16, 18

TH01: 7 TPOX: 8, 12 CSF1PO: 9, 10

Mycoplasma free Yes

保存方法 Shipped on Dry Ice. Store in liquid nitrogen.

バッファー Constituents: 8.7% Dimethylsulfoxide, 2% Cellulose, methyl ether

ターゲット情報

機能

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 and the heterodimeric p65-p50 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. 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 p65-p50 and p65-c-Rel complexes are transcriptional activators. The NF-kappa-B p65-p65 complex appears to be involved in invasin-mediated activation of IL-8 expression. The inhibitory effect of I-kappa-B upon NF-kappa-B the cytoplasm is exerted primarily through the interaction with p65. p65 shows a weak DNA-binding site which could contribute directly to DNA binding in the NF-kappa-B complex. Associates with chromatin at the NF-kappa-B promoter region via association with DDX1.

配列類似性

Contains 1 RHD (Rel-like) domain.

ドメイン

the 9aaTAD motif is a transactivation domain present in a large number of yeast and animal transcription factors.

翻訳後修飾

Ubiquitinated, leading to its proteasomal degradation. Degradation is required for termination of NF-kappa-B response.

Monomethylated at Lys-310 by SETD6. Monomethylation at Lys-310 is recognized by the ANK repeats of EHMT1 and promotes the formation of repressed chromatin at target genes, leading to down-regulation of NF-kappa-B transcription factor activity. Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 without preventing monomethylation at Lys-310 and relieves the repression of target genes.

Phosphorylation at Ser-311 disrupts the interaction with EHMT1 and promotes transcription factor activity (By similarity). Phosphorylation on Ser-536 stimulates acetylation on Lys-310 and interaction with CBP; the phosphorylated and acetylated forms show enhanced transcriptional activity.

Reversibly acetylated; the acetylation seems to be mediated by CBP, the deacetylation by HDAC3. Acetylation at Lys-122 enhances DNA binding and impairs association with NFKBIA. Acetylation at Lys-310 is required for full transcriptional activity in the absence of effects on DNA binding and NFKBIA association. Acetylation can also lower DNA-binding and results in nuclear export. Interaction with BRMS1 promotes deacetylation of 'Lys-310'.

Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Nuclear, but also found in the cytoplasm in an inactive form complexed to an inhibitor (I-kappa-B). Colocalized with RELA in the nucleus upon TNF-alpha induction.

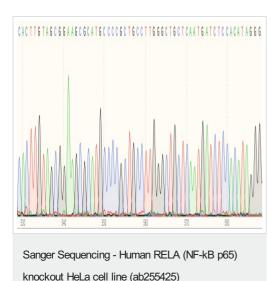
細胞内局在

画像

Mut CACTTGTAGCGGAAGCGCATGCCCCGCTGCCTTGGGCTGCTCAATGATCTCCACATAGGG

Sanger Sequencing - Human RELA knockout HeLa cell line (ab255425)

Allele-1: 1 bp insertion in exon 3.



Sequencing chromatogram displaying sequence edit in exon 3



Allele-2: Insertion of the selection cassette in exon 3.



cell line (ab255425)

Allele-3: Insertion of the selection cassette in exon 3.

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