1 RELA

NF-kappa-B is a ubiquitous transcription factor involved in several biological processes. It is held in the cytoplasm in an inactive state by specific inhibitors. Upon degradation of the inhibitor, NF-kappa-B moves to the nucleus and activates transcription of specific genes. NF-kappa-B is composed of NFKB1 or NFKB2 bound to either REL, RELA, or RELB. The most abundant form of NF-kappa-B is NFKB1 complexed with the product of this gene, RELA.

The gene is 2-fold upregulated exclusively in the human Ebola 23 h sample.

Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene RELA.

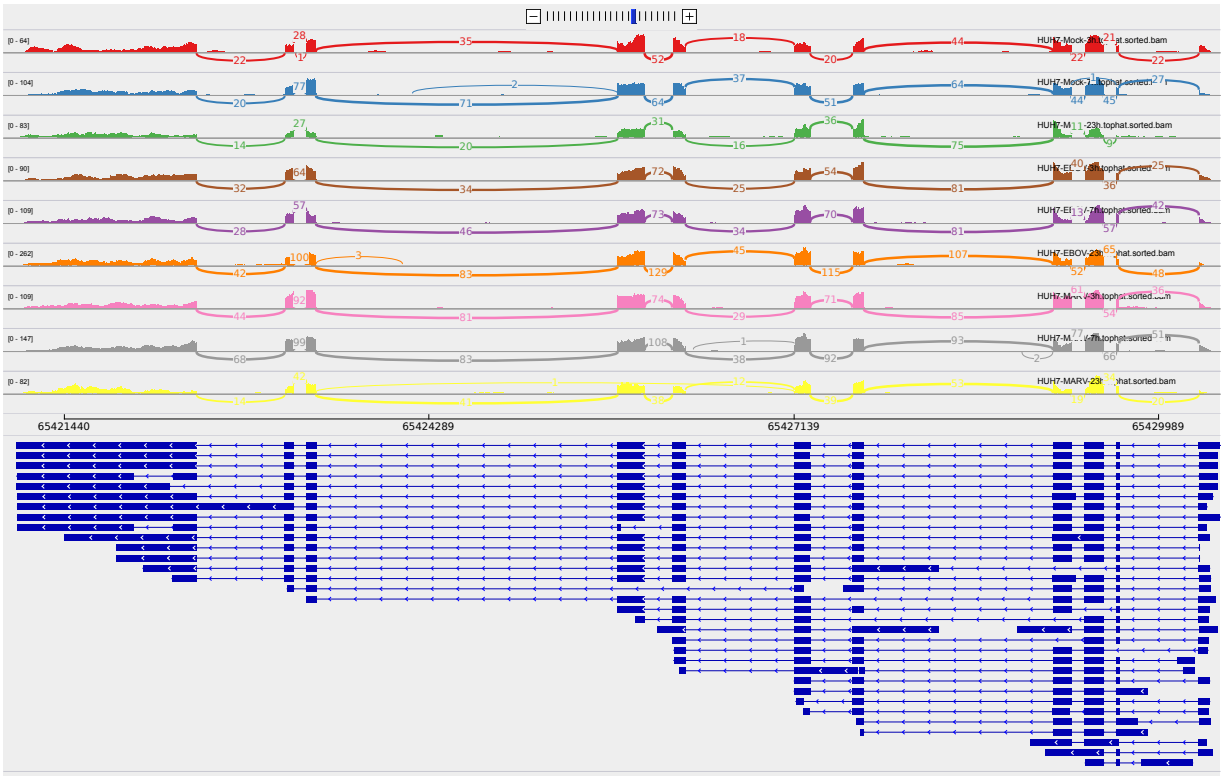

Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene RELA.

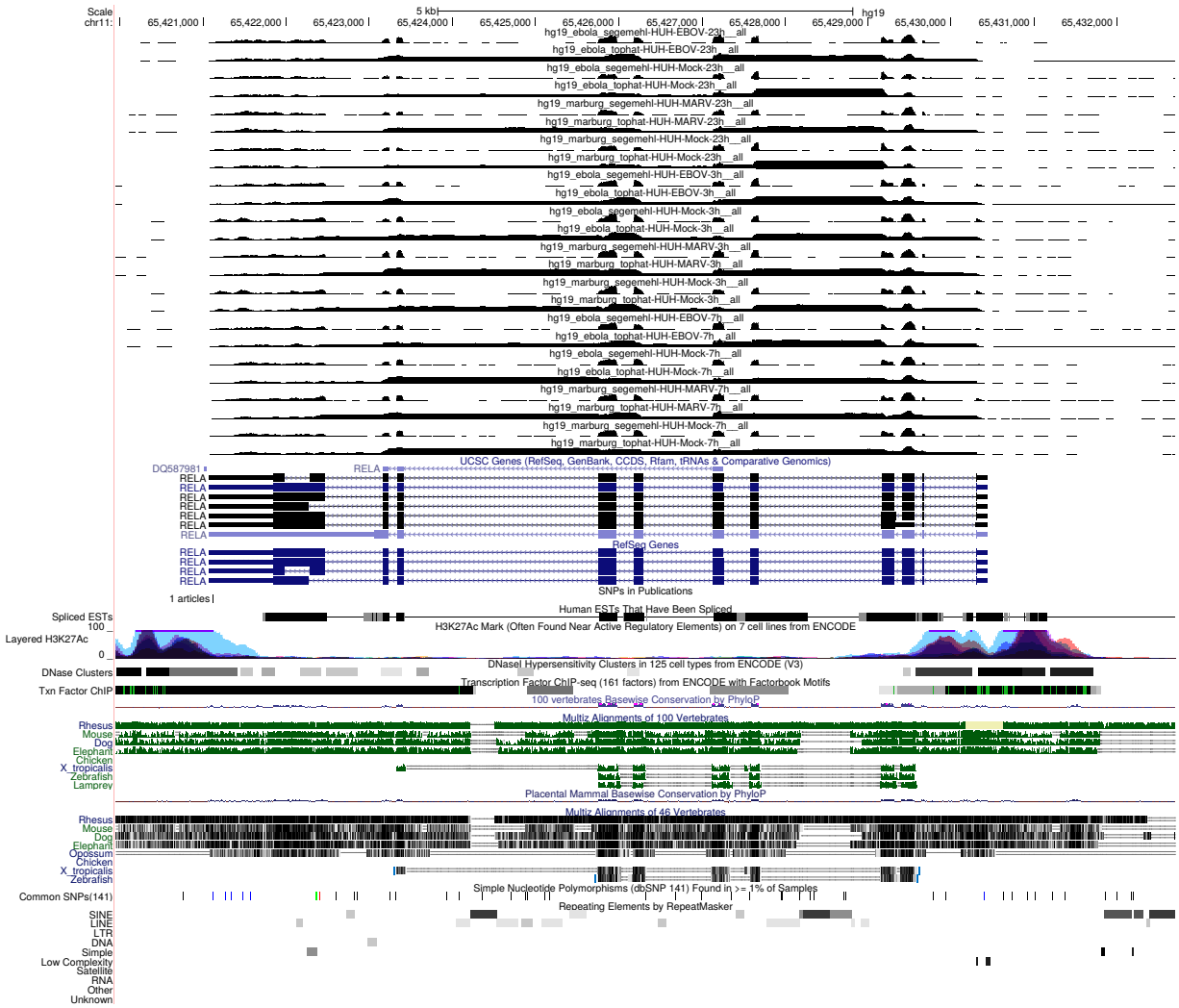

Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene RELA.