1) B cell activating factor activates the noncanonical pathway in B cells (6).
2) RelB forms inactive dimers with RelA (heterodimers can’t bind DNA) (8).
3) Some genes regulated by NF-kB show a late onset exchange of dimers that maintains long term pro-inflammatory gene expression (9).
4) There is increased NF-kB expression at sites adjacent to the Cartilage-Pannus Junction (3).
5) NF-kB induced cell proliferation of T and B cells (10).
6) NF-kB induction of anti-apoptotic genes (7).
7) NF-kB regulated gene expression of the anti-apoptotic factor FLIP in RA synovial fluid (1).
8) Distinct roles for p50 and c-Rel transcription factors in inflammatory arthritis (4).
9) Estrogen receptor inhibitor of NF-kB devoid of increased estrogen activity (5).
10) Review on NF-kB regulation (2).
