

# ACACA Knockout HeLa Cell Line, Homozygous

Catalog No.: RM01916

## Basic Information

### Catalog No.

RM01916

### Category

Cell Line

### Parental Cell line

HeLa

### Genotype

Knockout

## Gene Information

### Gene Symbol

ACACA

### Species

Human

### Gene ID

31

### Swiss Prot

Q13085

### Synonyms

ACAC; ACACAD; ACC; ACC1; ACCA

## Contact

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## Background

Acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC) is a complex multifunctional enzyme system. ACC is a biotin-containing enzyme which catalyzes the carboxylation of acetyl-CoA to malonyl-CoA, the rate-limiting step in fatty acid synthesis. There are two ACC forms, alpha and beta, encoded by two different genes. ACC-alpha is highly enriched in lipogenic tissues. The enzyme is under long term control at the transcriptional and translational levels and under short term regulation by the phosphorylation/dephosphorylation of targeted serine residues and by allosteric transformation by citrate or palmitoyl-CoA. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants divergent in the 5' sequence and encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

## Product Information

### Description

ACACA Knockout HeLa Cell Line is engineered from HeLa cell line with Gene-Editing Technology.

Allele-1:23bp deletion in exon2

Allele-2:49bp deletion in exon2

Mammalian cells such as human, rat and mouse cells are normally diploid with two alleles. Homozygote: both alleles were knocked out, mRNA has no signal, no expression of proteins. Heterozygote: only one allele was knocked out, the mRNA transcript levels was decreased compared to wild type, and the protein expression levels was also lower than that of the wild type.

### Packaging

1 vial parental cell line and 1 vial knockout cell line

### Shipping Conditions

Dry ice

### Amount

1~5x10<sup>6</sup> cells/vial

### Storage

Stored in liquid nitrogen for a long time less than -130°C. Minimizing freeze-thaw cycles.

### Protocol

Upon arrival, it should be maintained in DMEM medium with 10%(v/v) fetal bovine serum and 100U penicillin-streptomycin, at 37°C with 5% CO<sub>2</sub> condition.

1. Thaw the vial in 37°C water bath, and shake it to melt as soon as possible.
2. Transfer the cell suspension to a 15mL conical tube with pre-warmed 5mL complete medium and centrifuge 1000rpm for approximately 5 minutes at room temperature.
3. Remove and discard the supernatant.
4. Resuspend the cell pellet with 1mL pre-warmed complete medium and seed in 10cm dish.
5. Add 8-10mL of complete medium.
6. Incubate the culture at 37°C incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.
7. A subcultivation ratio of 1:2-1:4 is recommended.

## Sequencing data

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WT TGC GG TCTATCCGT\*\*\*\*\*AAATGAACGTGCAA  
Mut TGC GG TCTATCCGT\*\*\*Deletion\*\*\*AAATGAACGTGCAA  
Allele-1: 23bp deletion in exon2  
WT TGC GG TCTATCCGT\*\*\*\*\*TCATGGTCACACCT  
Mut TGC GG TCTATCCGT\*\*\*Deletion\*\*\*TCATGGTCACACCT  
Allele-2: 49bp deletion in exon2

Genome sequence analysis of PCR products from parental (WT) and ACACA knockout (KO) HeLa cells, using sanger sequencing.