

# FAM50B Knockout NIH/3T3 Cell Lysate, Homozygous

Catalog No.: RM02335

## **Basic Information**

# Catalog No.

RM02335

#### Category

Cell Lysate

## **Parental Cell line**

NIH/3T3

#### Genotype

Knockout

# **Gene Information**

## **Gene Symbol**

FAM50B

#### **Species**

Mouse

#### **Gene ID**

108161

# **Synonyms**

D0H6S2654E; X5L; XAP-5-like

#### **Contact**

<u>a</u>	400-999-6126
$\bowtie$	cn.market@abclonal.com.cn
•	www.abclonal.com.cn

# **Background**

# **Product Information**

#### Description

FAM50B Knockout NIH/3T3 Cell Line is engineered from NIH/3T3 cell line with Gene-Editing technology.

Allele-1:56bp deletion in exon1

Allele-2:56bp deletion in exon1

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 Lysate and 1 vial knockout cell Lysate

 $\begin{array}{lll} \textbf{Shipping Conditions} & \textbf{Amount} \\ 4^{\circ} C & 50 \mu\text{L}, 2 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{L}. \end{array}$ 

#### Storage

Lysate is stable for 12 months when stored at -20°C. Minimizing freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Protoco

To be used as WB control. Lysate is supplied in  $1 \times$  SDS sample buffer (2% SDS, 60 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8, 10% Glycerol, 0.02% Bromophenol blue, 60 mM beta-mercaptoethanol). Lysate should be boiled for 3 - 5 minutes before loading onto gel.

# Sequencing data

WT GAAGCAGCGCATCG\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*GCCGTGGAGGCCGA
Mut GAAGCAGCGCATCG\*\*\*Deletion\*\*\*GCCGTGGAGGCCGA
Allele-1: 56bp deletion in exon1

WT GAAGCAGCGCATCG\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*GCCGTGGAGGCCGA
Mut GAAGCAGCGCATCG\*\*\*Deletion\*\*\*GCCGTGGAGGCCGA

Allele-2: 56bp deletion in exon1

Genome sequence analysis of PCR products from parental (WT) and FAM50B knockout (KO) NIH3T3 cells, using sanger sequencing.