

EEF1B2 Knockout 293T Cell Lysate, Homozygous

Catalog No.: RM02381

Basic Information

Catalog No.

RM02381

Category

Cell Lysate

Parental Cell line

293T

Genotype

Knockout

Background

This gene encodes a translation elongation factor. The protein is a guanine nucleotide exchange factor involved in the transfer of aminoacylated tRNAs to the ribosome. Alternative splicing results in three transcript variants which differ only in the 5' UTR. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Gene Information

Gene Symbol

EEF1B2

Species

Human

Gene ID

1933

Swiss Prot

P24534

Synonyms

EEF1B; EEF1B1; EF1B

Contact

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

Product Information

Description

EEF1B2 Knockout 293T Cell Line is engineered from 293T cell line with Gene-Editing technology.

Allele-1:exon1 was deleted

Allele-2:exon1 was deleted

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

Shipping Conditions 4°C

Amount 50μL, 2μg/μL.

Storage

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

Protocol

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 CCTTTTTCCTCTCT***********GGACGGGCTGAGTC Mut CCTTTTTCCTCTCT***Deletion***GGACGGGCTGAGTC Allele-1: exon1 was deleted

WT CCTTTTTCCTCTCT****GGACGGGCTGAGTC
Mut CCTTTTTCCTCTCT***Deletion***GGACGGGCTGAGTC

Allele-2: exon1 was deleted

Genome sequence analysis of PCR products from parental (WT) and EEF1B2 knockout (KO) 293T cells, using sanger sequencing.