

GSK3A Knockout HeLa cell lysate, Homozygous

Catalog No.: RM50176

Basic Information

Catalog No.

RM50176

Category

Cell Lysate

Parental Cell line

HeLa

Genotype

Knockout

Gene Information

Gene Symbol

GSK3A

Species

Human

Gene ID

2931

Swiss Prot

P49840

Synonyms

GSK3 alpha; GSK3A; 3

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Background

This gene encodes a multifunctional Ser/Thr protein kinase that is implicated in the control of several regulatory proteins including glycogen synthase, and transcription factors, such as JUN. It also plays a role in the WNT and PI3K signaling pathways, as well as regulates the production of beta-amyloid peptides associated with Alzheimer's disease.

Product Information

Description

GSK3A Knockout cell line is engineered from HeLa cell line with Gene-Editing Technology.

Allele-1:71bp deletion in exon1

Allele-2:73bp 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

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× 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 CTCGTTTCGCGGAGC*****GGAAAGGCATCTGT
Mut CTCGTTTCGCGGAGC***Deletion***GGAAAGGCATCTGT
Allele-1: 71bp deletion in exon1

WT TAGCTCGTTCGCGG*****CGGAAAGGCATCTG
Mut TAGCTCGTTCGCGG***Deletion***CGGAAAGGCATCTG
Allele-2: 73bp deletion in exon1

Genome sequence analysis of PCR products from parental (WT) and GSK3A knockout (KO) HeLa cells, using sanger sequencing.