

SLAMF1 Knockout HEK293T Cells

产品编号	产品名称	包装
L30887	SLAMF1 Knockout HEK293T Cells	1支/瓶

产品简介:

- SLAMF1 Knockout HEK293T Cells (SLAMF1基因敲除HEK293T细胞)是通过同时表达Cas9、目的基因sgRNA和puromycin抗性基因,并实现了目的基因CRISPR敲除的HEK293T细胞。本细胞中目的基因的敲除已经通过T7E1法的验证。本细胞株是多克隆细胞,可用于该目的基因的生物学功能研究,也可以用于该基因相应抗体的验证。
- 本HEK293T Cells为可同时表达Cas9、puromycin抗性基因和目的基因sgRNA的慢病毒感染HEK293T细胞并经过puromycin筛选后获得的多克隆HEK293T细胞。制备本细胞的相应慢病毒的基因序列的关键图谱信息请参考图1。



图1. 可同时表达sgRNA、Cas9和puromycin抗性的慢病毒其基因序列的关键图谱信息。

- 本细胞中目的基因的敲除已经通过T7E1法的验证。
- 由于本细胞是通过CRISPR/Cas9技术获得的多克隆细胞,基于CRISPR/Cas9技术的特点,理论上平均有2/3的细胞发生移码突变而导致了目的基因的敲除,平均有1/3的细胞并未发生移码突变。很多情况下有约2/3的细胞发生目的基因的敲除,已经足以进行很多的目的基因的生物学功能的研究了。如果希望获得100%基因敲除的细胞,可以自行使用本产品筛选单克隆细胞,或者委托碧云天进行单克隆细胞株的筛选服务。
- 本细胞用于实验时,建议同时选购无任何靶向的对照细胞Control Knockout HEK293T Cells (L00020)或靶向GFP的对照细胞GFP Knockout HEK293T Cells (L00022)。
- 碧云天同时提供基于CRISPR/Cas9技术的SLAMF1基因敲除的质粒(L30885 pLenti-SLAMF1-sgRNA)、慢病毒(L30886 SLAMF1 Knockout Lentivirus)、HEK293T细胞(L30887 SLAMF1 Knockout HEK293T Cells)、HEK293T敲除细胞的RIPA裂解液(L30888 SLAMF1 Knockout HEK293T RIPA Lysate)、HEK293T敲除细胞的Trizol裂解液(L30889 SLAMF1 Knockout HEK293T Trizol Lysate)等产品,具体请在碧云天网站查询或在本产品网页点击相应产品。
- SLAMF1基因的基本信息如下:

Species	Gene Symbol	Gene ID	GenBank Accession	Transcript
Human	SLAMF1	6504	BC012602	NM_001330754

About the gene	
Official Symbol	SLAMF1
Previous Symbol	SLAM
Official Full Name	signaling lymphocytic activation molecule family member 1
Synonyms	CD150
Location	1q23.3
Gene Type	protein-coding gene
Uniprot ID	Q13291
Pathway/Library	others
Gene Summary	Self-ligand receptor of the signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAM) family. SLAM receptors triggered by homo- or heterotypic cell-cell interactions are modulating the activation and differentiation of a wide variety of immune cells and thus are involved in the regulation and interconnection of both innate and adaptive immune response. Activities are controlled by presence or absence of small cytoplasmic adapter proteins, SH2D1A/SAP and/or SH2D1B/EAT-2. SLAMF1-induced signal-transduction events in T-lymphocytes are different from those in B-cells. Two modes of SLAMF1 signaling seem to exist: one depending on SH2D1A (and perhaps SH2D1B) and another in which protein-tyrosine phosphatase 2C (PTPN11)-dependent signal transduction operates. Initially it has been proposed that association with SH2D1A prevents binding to inhibitory effectors including INPP5D/SHIP1 and PTPN11/SHP-2

(PubMed:11806999). However, signaling is also regulated by SH2D1A which can simultaneously interact with and recruit FYN which subsequently phosphorylates and activates SLAMF1 (PubMed:12458214). Mediates IL-2-independent proliferation of activated T-cells during immune responses and induces IFN-gamma production (By similarity). Downstreaming signaling involves INPP5D, DOK1 and DOK2 leading to inhibited IFN-gamma production in T-cells, and PRKCQ, BCL10 and NFKB1 leading to increased T-cell activation and Th2 cytokine production (By similarity). Promotes T-cell receptor-induced IL-4 secretion by CD4(+) cells (By similarity). Inhibits antigen receptor-mediated production of IFN-gamma, but not IL-2, in CD4(-)/CD8(-) T-cells (By similarity). Required for IL-4 production by germinal centers T follicular helper (TFH) cells (By similarity). May inhibit CD40-induced signal transduction in monocyte-derived dendritic cells (PubMed:16317102). May play a role in allergic responses and may regulate allergen-induced Th2 cytokine and Th1 cytokine secretion (By similarity). In conjunction with SLAMF6 controls the transition between positive selection and the subsequent expansion and differentiation of the thymocytic natural killer T (NKT) cell lineage. Involved in the peripheral differentiation of indifferent natural killer T (iNKT) cells toward a regulatory NKT2 type (By similarity). In macrophages involved in down-regulation of IL-12, TNF-alpha and nitric oxide in response to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (By similarity). In B-cells activates the ERK signaling pathway independently of SH2D1A but implicating both, SYK and INPP5D, and activates Akt signaling dependent on SYK and SH2D1A (By similarity). In B-cells also activates p38 MAPK and JNK1 and JNK2 (PubMed:20231852). In conjunction with CD84/SLAMF5 and SLAMF6 may be a negative regulator of the humoral immune response (By similarity). Involved in innate immune response against Gram-negative bacteria in macrophages; probably recognizes OmpC and/or OmpF on the bacterial surface, regulates phagosome maturation and recruitment of the PI3K complex II (PI3KC3-C2) leading to accumulation of PtdIns(3)P and NOX2 activity in the phagosomes (PubMed:20818396). SLAF1_HUMAN,Q13291 (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Measles virus; also including isoform 4. SLAF1_HUMAN,Q13291

包装清单:

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L30887	SLAMF1 Knockout HEK293T Cells	1支/瓶
—	说明书	1份

保存条件:

对于细胞培养瓶或离心管运输的活细胞，室温3-5天有效；对于干冰运输的冻存细胞，液氮保存，长期有效。

注意事项:

- 碧云天拥有sgRNA序列的知识产权，如果需要sgRNA序列，请在订购后发送邮件向info@beyotime.com索取。sgRNA序列信息与本细胞，未经碧云天书面许可不得用于任何商业用途，也不得移交给订货人所在实验室外的任何个人或单位。使用者在发表研究论文或结果时，应注明来源。
- 对于本细胞的单克隆细胞株筛选或非HEK293T细胞的CRISPR基因敲除细胞的定制，可联系碧云天技术服务service@beyotime.com。
- 本产品仅限于专业人员的科学研究用，不得用于临床诊断或治疗，不得用于食品或药品，不得存放于普通住宅内。
- 为了您的安全和健康，请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

使用说明:

1. HEK293T细胞的运输、复苏及培养:

- a. 本HEK293T Cells为同时表目的基因sgRNA、Cas9和puromycin抗性的慢病毒感染并经过puromycin筛选和T7EI鉴定的多克隆HEK293T细胞。
- b. 本细胞会根据细胞是否正在培养、目的地距离等因素确定运输方式：冷冻的细胞冻存管(干冰)、一小瓶贴壁培养的细胞或一小瓶/管悬浮培养的细胞(常温)。为了更好地耐受长途运输和环境温度等变化，对于正常贴壁培养的细胞，也可能会以悬浮的形式培养在细胞培养瓶或离心管中进行运输。
- c. 对于干冰运输的冻存细胞，若干冰已经完全融化，请立即将细胞复苏培养，切勿再次低温冻存；若尚留有干冰，请直接复苏培养或立即将含有细胞的冻存管放入液氮中保存待用，切不可将细胞置于高温环境。
- d. 收到冻存的细胞后请尽快复苏细胞进行培养，以确认细胞活力、状态并保种。如暂时不进行复苏操作，冻存细胞可在-80°C条件下保存2个月。
- e. 每支冻存管约含1×10⁶个细胞，体积为0.5-1ml，预期存活率60-90%，建议复苏至1个6cm培养皿中。如果复苏后存活率较低，可以消化后转移至3.5cm培养皿中，这样细胞生长会更好。
- f. 如果本细胞是常温运输，并且是培养瓶中充满完全培养液的贴壁细胞，收到细胞后请在显微镜下观察细胞生长状态，如果细胞密度超过85%请尽快进行传代操作；如果悬浮的细胞较多，请将培养瓶置于培养箱中静置过夜以使悬浮的细胞再次贴壁。如果收到的是常温运输的离心管装的悬浮细胞，可以直接取出转移至培养皿或培养瓶中培养。若培养液颜色正常则保留培养液继续培养，并且在首次更换培养液时，保留一半原培养液，并加入一半新鲜培养液，这样可以尽量避免由于培养液或血清差异导致细胞生长的不适应，确保细胞良好的生长状态。

- g. 本细胞的培养液为DMEM (high glucose)+10% FBS。请在培养液中加入适量青霉素-链霉素溶液以防止可能的细菌污染，如碧云天的青霉素-链霉素溶液(100X) (C0222)。同时，加入终浓度为1 μ g/ml的Puromycin (ST551)。未感染慢病毒的HEK293T细胞的具体信息请参考293T (人胚肾细胞) (C6008): <https://www.beyotime.com/product/C6008.htm>。
- h. 如果有必要，后续可以通过将细胞稀释至2.5个/ml，然后按照每孔200 μ l接种到96孔板中(每孔平均0.5个细胞)，筛选单克隆细胞株。

2. 基因编辑的鉴定:

- a. 对于多克隆细胞，可以通过T7 Endonuclease I (T7EI)进行鉴定，即提取细胞的基因组DNA，在sgRNA序列两侧设计引物进行PCR扩增，然后进行T7EI酶切和电泳分析，具体请参考碧云天的基因组编辑突变检测试剂盒(D0508)或T7 Endonuclease I (CRISPR等基因突变鉴定用) (D7080)；也可以通过目的基因的抗体进行检测。注意：由于CRISPR基因敲除通常是仅若干个碱基的缺失突变，不适合通过qRT-PCR对目的基因的mRNA进行定量检测来判断是否实现了目的基因的敲除。
- b. 对于单克隆细胞，可通过PCR扩增出sgRNA靶向的基因片段后进行常规测序的方式进行验证，同时也可以使用相应的抗体进行检测。本产品也可以通过进一步筛选单克隆细胞株后进行基因编辑的鉴定以及后续的生物學功能研究。

相关产品:

产品编号	产品名称	包装
L00020	Control Knockout HEK293T Cells	1支/瓶
L00022	GFP Knockout HEK293T Cells	1支/瓶
C0222	青霉素-链霉素溶液(100X)	100ml
D0508S/M	基因组编辑突变检测试剂盒	25/100次
D7080S/M/L	T7 Endonuclease I (CRISPR等基因突变鉴定用)	250/1250/5000U
ST551-10mg	Puromycin Dihydrochloride (嘌呤霉素)	10mg/ml \times 1ml
ST551-50mg	Puromycin Dihydrochloride (嘌呤霉素)	10mg/ml \times 5ml
ST551-250mg	Puromycin Dihydrochloride (嘌呤霉素)	250mg

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