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Overview

Quantity:	1 kit
Gene:	C170RF100
Species:	Human
Insert:	shRNA
Vector:	Retroviral Vector
Application:	RNA Interference (RNAi)

Product Details

Purpose:	Pre-designed Hush-29 shRNAs in viral vectors with proven effectiveness for knock-down of Human LOC388327.
Brand:	HuSH-29™
Vector Backbone:	pRS
Promoter:	U6 Promoter
Selectable Marker:	Puromycin
Bacterial Resistance:	Ampicillin
Expression Type:	Transient, Stable
Specificity:	 The HuSH shRNA gene-specific expression cassettes were optimized to include both the termination signal for RNA Pol III and GC content targeted at 50 % to further improve the quality of the gene-specific shRNA expression vectors. One of the four constructs at minimum are guaranteed to produce 70 % or more gene expression knock-down provided a minimum transfection efficiency of 80 % is achieved.
Characteristics:	 The shRNA gene-specific expression cassettes are prepared using synthetic oligonucleotides. These oligonucleotide sequences were computer designed for optimal suppression of gene

Product Details	
	expression and minimal off-target effects.All shRNA sequences are verified through DNA sequencing analysis.
Components:	 Gene-specific shRNA expression pRS vectors, 5 ug plasmid DNA per vial. Four unique constructs per gene. HuSH 29-mer NonEffective Scrambled pRS 5 ug plasmid DNA.

Target Details

Gene:	C170RF100
Alternative Name:	LOC388327
Application Details	
Application Notes:	 Western Blot data is recommended over qPCR to evaluate the silencing effect of the shRNA constructs 72 hrs post transfection. To properly assess knockdown, the gene expression level from the included scramble control vector must be used in comparison with the target-specific shRNA transfected samples
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	The dried plasmids can be stored at 4°C. However, once reconstituted with dH2O, the plasmids must be stored at -20°C.
Publications	
Product cited in:	Johnson, Drugan, Miller, Evans: "38" in: , Vol. 1363, Issue Nucleic acids research, pp. 28-39, (

1991)