-online.com genomics

Datasheet for ABIN4696787 Human ABCB9 cDNA Clone in Bacterial Expression Vector (His-MBP)

Overview

Quantity:	500 ng	
Gene:	ABCB9	
Species:	Human	
Fusion tag:	His-MBP	
Insert:	cDNA	
Vector:	Bacterial Expression Vector	
Application:	Cloning (Clon)	

Product Details

Purpose:	Bacterial expression of Human ABCB9 with His-MBP
Insert Length:	1791 bp
Vector Backbone:	pPB-His-MBP
Promoter:	T7 Promoter
Bacterial Resistance:	Kanamycin
Expression Type:	Transient
Specificity:	5-Nhel and 3-Xhol Fusion tag: Dual N-terminal tag, 6X Histidine followed by Maltose Binding Protein which is cleavable with Thrombin (Size 43 kDa)
Sequencing Primer:	MBP Forward primer: 5'-CGCAGATGTCCGCTTTCTGG-3', T7 terminator primer: 5'-GCTAGTTATTGCTCAGCGG-3'

Target Details

G	۵	n	۵	•
G	e	11	e	•

 The pPB vectors are low-medium copy number vectors in which the gene expression is driver by the strong T7 promoter. Below are some basic guidelines for using the pPB vectors for protein production: The pPB vectors are designed to be used with E. coli strains that are DE3 lysogens i.e. the host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polymerase. Recombinant protein induction is usually done at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 	Alternative Name:	ABCB9 (ABCB9 Products)		
 by the strong T7 promoter. Below are some basic guidelines for using the pPB vectors for protein production: The pPB vectors are designed to be used with E. coli strains that are DE3 lysogens i.e. the host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polymerase. Recombinant protein induction is usually done at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 	Application Details			
 Below are some basic guidelines for using the pPB vectors for protein production: 1. The pPB vectors are designed to be used with E. coli strains that are DE3 lysogens i.e. the host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polymerase. 2. Recombinant protein induction is usually done at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. 4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 	Application Notes:	The pPB vectors are low-medium copy number vectors in which the gene expression is drive		
 The pPB vectors are designed to be used with E. coli strains that are DE3 lysogens i.e. the host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polymerase. Recombinant protein induction is usually done at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 		by the strong T7 promoter.		
 host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polymerase. 2. Recombinant protein induction is usually done at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. 4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 		Below are some basic guidelines for using the pPB vectors for protein production:		
 Recombinant protein induction is usually done at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β-D-1-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 		1. The pPB vectors are designed to be used with E. coli strains that are DE3 lysogens i.e. the		
thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. 4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification.		host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polymerase.		
 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. 4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 		2. Recombinant protein induction is usually done at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β -D-1-		
 protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. 4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 		thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM.		
 variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis. 4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 		3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinant		
 4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification. 		protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide other		
suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification.		variables that need to be optimized on a case-to-case basis.		
plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification.		4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try and		
expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification.		suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of pLysS		
5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification.		plasmid. Please note that special cell-lines are also available in the market that cater to		
the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the purification.		expression of toxic proteins.		
purification.		5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either freeze		
		the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with the		
estrictions: For Research Use only		purification.		
	Restrictions:	For Research Use only		

Handling

Target Details

Format:	Liquid	
Buffer:	10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0	
Storage:	-20 °C	
Storage Comment:	1 year when stored at -20° C or lower in a non-frost free freezer.	
Expiry Date:	12 months	
Publications		
Product cited in:	Johnson, Drugan, Miller, Evans: "38" in: , Vol. 1363, Issue Nucleic acids research, pp. 28-39, (1991)	