-online.com genomics

Datasheet for ABIN4713823 Human USP38 cDNA Clone in Bacterial Expression Vector (His-MBP)

Overview

Quantity:	500 ng
Gene:	USP38
Species:	Human
Fusion tag:	His-MBP
Insert:	cDNA
Vector:	Bacterial Expression Vector
Application:	Cloning (Clon)

Product Details

Purpose:	Bacterial expression of Human USP38 with His-MBP
Insert Length:	3129 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

Gene:

USP38

by the strong T7 promoter. Below are some basic guidelines for using the 1. The pPB vectors are designed to be used w host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polyn	
by the strong T7 promoter. Below are some basic guidelines for using the 1. The pPB vectors are designed to be used w host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polyn 2. Recombinant protein induction is usually d thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final conce 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be de protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time a	
Below are some basic guidelines for using the 1. The pPB vectors are designed to be used w host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polyn 2. Recombinant protein induction is usually d thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final conce 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be de protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time a	er vectors in which the gene expression is driven
 The pPB vectors are designed to be used we host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polyn Recombinant protein induction is usually dethiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concerning 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined by protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time are an area of the source of the sou	
host E. coli cell has a source of T7 RNA polyn 2. Recombinant protein induction is usually d thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final conce 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be de protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time a	e pPB vectors for protein production:
 Recombinant protein induction is usually determined thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concernation of IPTG must be determined to the protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and the second sec	ith E. coli strains that are DE3 lysogens i.e. the
thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final conce 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be de protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time a	nerase.
3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be de protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time a	one at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β-D-1-
protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time a	ntration of 0.05 -1mM.
	etermined empirically for each recombinant
variables that need to be optimized on a case	nd temperature for induction provide other
	-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	e 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-suspend	ling in the desired buffer) or proceed with the
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)