-online.com genomics

Datasheet for ABIN4848337 Mouse Ccl9 cDNA Clone in Bacterial Expression Vector (His-GST)

Overview	
Quantity:	500 ng
Gene:	CCL9 (Ccl9)
Species:	Mouse
Fusion tag:	His-GST
Insert:	cDNA
Vector:	Bacterial Expression Vector
Application:	Cloning (Clon)

Product Details

Purpose:	Bacterial expression of Mouse Ccl9 with His-GST
Insert Length:	3008 bp
Vector Backbone:	pPB-His-GST
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 Glutathione-S-Transferase Protein which is cleavable with TEV (Size 27.9 kDa)
Sequencing Primer:	GST Forward primer: 5'-CACGTTTGGTGGTGGCGAC3', T7 terminator primer: 5'- GCTAGTTATTGCTCAGCGG-3'

Target Details

Gene:

CCL9 (Ccl9)

Alternative Name: Ccl9 (Ccl9 Products) NCBI Accession: NML011338 Application Details Application Details Application Notes: The pPB vectors are low-medium copy number vectors in which the gene expression is by the strong T7 promoter. 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. 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 thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinal protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide othe 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the special cell-lines.	
Application Details Application Notes: The pPB vectors are low-medium copy number vectors in which the gene expression is by the strong T7 promoter. 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. 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 lsopropyl β thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinal protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide othe 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time.	
 Application Notes: The pPB vectors are low-medium copy number vectors in which the gene expression is 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. 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 thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinal protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide othe 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time. 	
 by the strong T7 promoter. 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 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 thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinal protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide othe 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time. 	
 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 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 thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinal protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide othe 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time. 	. the
 The pPB vectors are designed to be used with E. coli strains that are DE3 lysogens i.e 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 thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinat protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide othe 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time. 	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 thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinal 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time. 	e. the
 Recombinant protein induction is usually done at OD600 of 0.6-1.2 using Isopropyl β thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinal protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide othe 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time. 	
 thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) at a final concentration of 0.05 -1mM. 3. The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinal protein/cell-line. Similarly, the length of time and temperature for induction provide othe 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either for the desired length of time and the protein desired length o	
 The ideal concentration of IPTG must be determined empirically for each recombinate 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time. 	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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 f	
 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 suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time. 	nt
 4. For toxic proteins, it is recommended to go for shorter induction time and also to try suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 for the desired length of time. 	r
suppress basal recombinant gene expression through (a) addition of glucose or use of 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 f	
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 f	and
expression of toxic proteins. 5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either f	pLysS
5. Once grown for the desired length of time, harvest cells by centrifugation and either f	
	reeze
the cells at -80°C (as such or after re-suspending in the desired buffer) or proceed with	the
purification.	
Restrictions: For Research Use only	
Handling	
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, (

```
Publications
```

1991)