

Product datasheet

Human ASS1 knockout HeLa cell line ab264989

7 Images

Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Human ASS1 knockout HeLa cell line
<b>Parental Cell Line</b>	HeLa
<b>Organism</b>	Human
<b>Mutation description</b>	Knockout achieved by using CRISPR/Cas9, 1 bp insertion in exon 3 and Insertion of the selection cassette in exon 3
<b>Passage number</b>	<20
<b>Knockout validation</b>	Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Sanger Sequencing, Western Blot (WB)
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, ICC
<b>Biosafety level</b>	2
<b>General notes</b>	<p><b>Recommended control:</b> Human wild-type HeLa cell line (<a href="#">ab255448</a>). Please note a wild-type cell line is not automatically included with a knockout cell line order, if required please add recommended wild-type cell line at no additional cost using the code WILDTYPE-TMTK1.</p> <p><b>Cryopreservation cell medium:</b> Cell Freezing Medium-DMSO Serum free media, contains 8.7% DMSO in MEM supplemented with methyl cellulose.</p> <p><b>Culture medium:</b> DMEM (High Glucose) + 10% FBS</p> <p><b>Initial handling guidelines:</b> Upon arrival, the vial should be stored in liquid nitrogen vapor phase and not at -80°C. Storage at -80°C may result in loss of viability.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Thaw the vial in 37°C water bath approximately 1-2 minutes.</li> <li>2. Transfer the cell suspension (0.8 ml) to a 15 ml/50 ml conical sterile polypropylene centrifuge tube containing 8.4 ml pre-warmed <b>culture medium</b>, wash vial with an additional 0.8 ml <b>culture medium</b> (total volume 10 ml) to collect remaining cells, and centrifuge at 201 x g (rcf) for 5 minutes at room temperature. 10 ml represents minimum recommended dilution. 20 ml represents maximum recommended dilution.</li> <li>3. Resuspend the cell pellet in 5 ml pre-warmed <b>culture medium</b> and count using a haemocytometer (<a href="#">Click here to view haemocytometer protocol</a>) or alternative cell counting method. Based on cell count, seed cells in an appropriate cell culture flask at a density of 2x10<sup>4</sup> cells/cm<sup>2</sup>. This should allow for confluency within 48 hours. Seeding density is given as a guide only and should be scaled to align with individual lab schedules.</li> <li>4. Incubate the culture at 37°C incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. Cultures should be monitored daily.</li> </ol> <p><b>Subculture guidelines:</b></p> <p>All seeding densities should be based on cell counts gained by established methods. A guide seeding density of 2x10<sup>4</sup> cells/cm<sup>2</sup> is recommended for confluency (80-90% confluence)</p>

within 48 hours.

A partial media change 24 hours prior to subculture may be helpful to encourage growth, if required.

Cells should be passaged when they have achieved 80-90% confluence.

[Click here to view the Mammalian cell tissue culture protocol](#)

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## Properties

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<b>Number of cells</b>	1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells/vial, 1 mL
<b>Viability</b>	~90%
<b>Adherent /Suspension</b>	Adherent
<b>Tissue</b>	Cervix
<b>Cell type</b>	epithelial
<b>Disease</b>	Adenocarcinoma
<b>Gender</b>	Female
<b>STR Analysis</b>	Amelogenin X D5S818: 11, 12 D13S317: 12, 13.3 D7S820: 8, 12 D16S539: 9, 10 vWA: 16, 18 TH01: 7 TPOX: 8, 12 CSF1PO: 9, 10
<b>Mycoplasma free</b>	Yes
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped on Dry Ice. Store in liquid nitrogen.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Constituents: 8.7% DMSO, 2% Cellulose, methyl ether

## Target

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<b>Pathway</b>	Amino-acid biosynthesis; L-arginine biosynthesis; L-arginine from L-ornithine and carbamoyl phosphate: step 2/3. Nitrogen metabolism; urea cycle; (N(omega)-L-arginino)succinate from L-aspartate and L-citrulline: step 1/1.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in ASS1 are the cause of citrullinemia type 1 (CTLN1) [MIM:215700]. Citrullinemia belongs to the urea cycle disorders. It is an autosomal recessive disease characterized primarily by elevated serum and urine citrulline levels. Ammonia intoxication is another manifestation. CTLN1 usually manifests in the first few days of life. Affected infants appear normal at birth, but as ammonia builds up in the body they present symptoms such as lethargy, poor feeding, vomiting, seizures and loss of consciousness. Less commonly, a milder CTLN1 form can develop later in childhood or adulthood.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the argininosuccinate synthase family. Type 1 subfamily.

## Applications

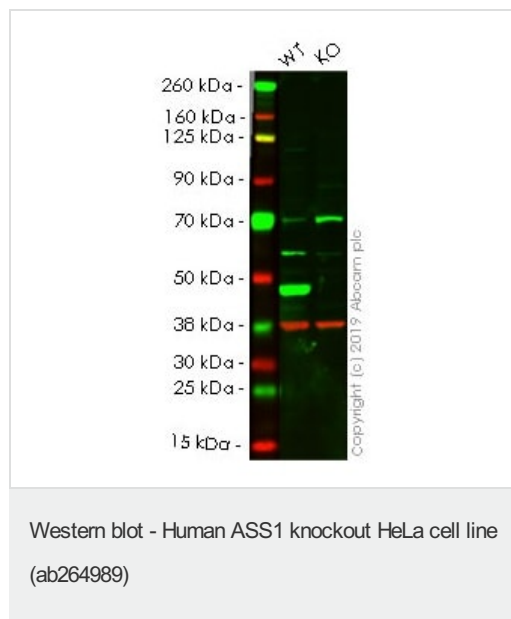
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Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab264989** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 47 kDa.
ICC		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

## Images



**All lanes** : Anti-ASS1 antibody [EPR12398] ([ab170952](#)) at 1/1000 dilution

**Lane 1** : Wild-type HeLa cell lysate

**Lane 2** : ASS1 knockout HeLa cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

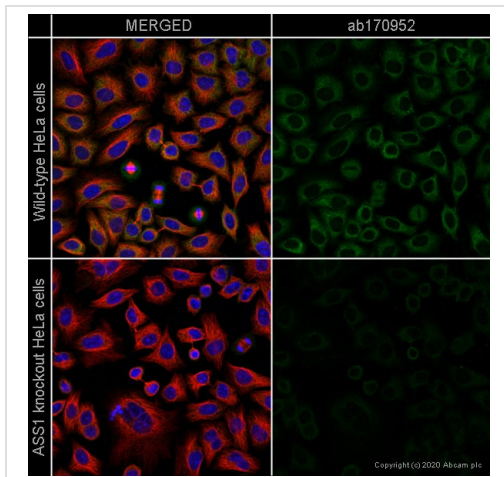
Performed under reducing conditions.

**Predicted band size:** 47 kDa

**Observed band size:** 47 kDa

**Lanes 1-2:** Merged signal (red and green). Green - [ab170952](#) observed at 47 kDa. Red - Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control ([ab8245](#)) observed at 37 kDa.

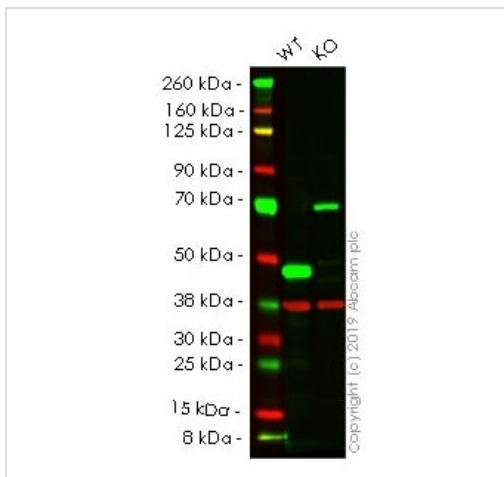
[ab170952](#) was shown to react with ASS1 in wild-type HeLa cells in western blot. Loss of signal was observed when knockout cell line ab264989 (knockout cell lysate [ab257143](#)) was used. Wild-type HeLa and ASS1 knockout HeLa cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Membrane was blocked for 1 hour at room temperature in 0.1% TBST with 3% non-fat dried milk. [ab170952](#) and Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control ([ab8245](#)) overnight at 4°C at a 1 in 1000 dilution and a 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye®800CW) preadsorbed ([ab216773](#)) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye®680RD) preadsorbed ([ab216776](#)) secondary antibodies at 1 in 20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.



Immunocytochemistry - Human ASS1 knockout HeLa cell line (ab264989)

[ab170952](#) staining ASS1 in wild-type HeLa cells (top panel) and ASS1 knockout HeLa cells (ab264989) (bottom panel). The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min) then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with [ab170952](#) at 1/100 dilution and [ab7291](#) (Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin) at 1/1000 dilution overnight at 4°C followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 1h with a goat secondary antibody to rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) ([ab150081](#)) at 2 µg/ml (shown in green) and a goat secondary antibody to mouse IgG (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab150120](#)) at 2 µg/ml (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8).



Western blot - Human ASS1 knockout HeLa cell line (ab264989)

**All lanes :** Anti-ASS1 antibody [EPR12399(B)] - C-terminal ([ab170900](#)) at 1/1000 dilution

**Lane 1 :** Wild-type HeLa cell lysate

**Lane 2 :** ASS1 knockout HeLa cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Performed under reducing conditions.

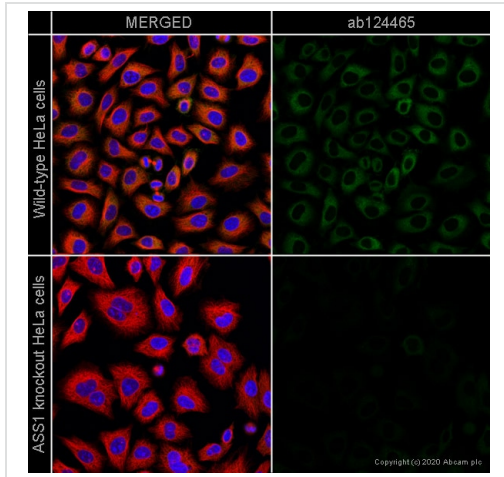
**Predicted band size:** 47 kDa

**Observed band size:** 47 kDa

**Lanes 1- 2:** Merged signal (red and green). Green - [ab170900](#) observed at 47 kDa. Red - Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control ([ab8245](#)) observed at 37 kDa.

[ab170900](#) was shown to react with ASS1 in wild-type HeLa cells in western blot. Loss of signal was observed when knockout cell line ab264989 (knockout cell lysate [ab257143](#)) was used. Wild-type HeLa and ASS1 knockout HeLa cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Membrane was blocked for 1 hour at room temperature in 0.1% TBST with 3% non-fat dried milk. [ab170900](#) and Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control ([ab8245](#))

overnight at 4°C at a 1 in 1000 dilution and a 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye®800CW) preadsorbed ([ab216773](#)) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye®680RD) preadsorbed ([ab216776](#)) secondary antibodies at 1 in 20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.



Immunocytochemistry - Human ASS1 knockout HeLa cell line (ab264989)

[ab124465](#) staining ASS1 in wild-type HeLa cells (top panel) and ASS1 knockout HeLa cells ([ab264989](#)) (bottom panel). The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min) then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with [ab124465](#) at 1/1000 dilution and [ab6046](#) (Rabbit polyclonal to beta Tubulin) at 1/1000 dilution overnight at 4°C followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 1h with a goat secondary antibody to mouse IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) ([ab150117](#)) at 2 µg/ml (shown in green) and a goat secondary antibody to rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 594) ([ab150080](#)) at 2 µg/ml (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8).

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Mut  TCCC GCCAGACGCTATGTCCAGCAAAGGCTCCGTGGTCTGGCCTACAGTGGCGGCCTG
WT   TCCC GCCAGACGCTATGTCCAGCAAAGGCTCCGTGGTCTGGCCTACAGTGGCGGCCTG
  
```

Sanger Sequencing - Human ASS1 knockout HeLa cell line (ab264989)

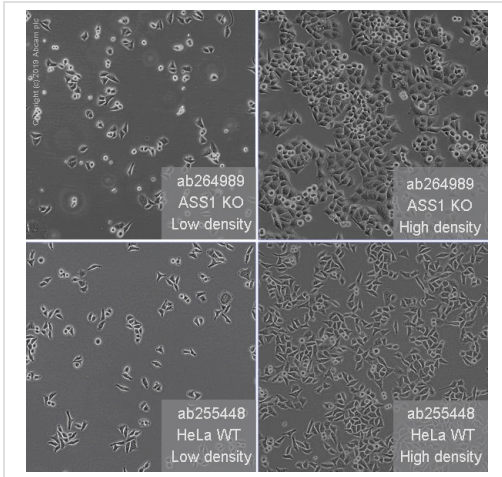
Allele-1: 1 bp insertion in exon 3.

```

Mut  CGCTATGTCCAGCAAAGGCT*****Insertion*****CCGTGGTCTGGCCTACAGT
WT   CGCTATGTCCAGCAAAGGCTCCGTGGTCTGGCCTACAGT
  
```

Sanger Sequencing - Human ASS1 knockout HeLa cell line (ab264989)

Allele-2: Insertion of the selection cassette in exon 3.



Cell Culture - Human ASS1 knockout HeLa cell line  
(ab264989)

Representative images of ASS1 knockout HeLa cells, low and high confluency examples (top left and right respectively) and wild-type HeLa cells, low and high confluency (bottom left and right respectively) showing typical adherent, epithelial-like morphology. Images were captured at 10X magnification using a EVOS XL Core microscope.

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