

Product datasheet

Human PODXL knockout HeLa cell line ab264984

4 Images

Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Human PODXL 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 2 and Insertion of the selection cassette in exon 2
<b>Passage number</b>	<20
<b>Knockout validation</b>	Sanger Sequencing, Western Blot (WB)
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB
<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 for 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 culture medium, wash vial with an additional 0.8 mL culture medium (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 culture medium and count using a haemocytometer 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>. 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. A partial media change 24 hours prior to subculture may be helpful to encourage growth, if</p>

required.

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

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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>	~80%
<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 wWA: 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% Dimethylsulfoxide, 2% Cellulose, methyl ether

## Target

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<b>Function</b>	Involved in the regulation of both adhesion and cell morphology and cancer progression. Function as an anti-adhesive molecule that maintains an open filtration pathway between neighboring foot processes in the podocyte by charge repulsion. Acts as a pro-adhesive molecule, enhancing the adherence of cells to immobilized ligands, increasing the rate of migration and cell-cell contacts in an integrin-dependent manner. Induces the formation of apical actin-dependent microvilli. Involved in the formation of a preapical plasma membrane subdomain to set up initial epithelial polarization and the apical lumen formation during renal tubulogenesis. Plays a role in cancer development and aggressiveness by inducing cell migration and invasion through its interaction with the actin-binding protein EZR. Affects EZR-dependent signaling events, leading to increased activities of the MAPK and PI3K pathways in cancer cells.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Glomerular epithelium cell (podocyte).
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the podocalyxin family.
<b>Domain</b>	Both the O-glycan-rich domain of the extracellular domain and the C-terminus PDZ-binding motif (DTHL) in the cytoplasmic tail harbor an apical sorting signal. The cytoplasmic domain is necessary for the apical membrane targeting and renal tubulogenesis. The cytoplasmic C-terminus PDZ-binding motif (DTHL) is essential for interaction with SLC9A3R1 and for targeting SLC9A3R1 to the apical cell membrane. The extracellular domain is necessary for microvillus formation (By similarity). The large highly anionic extracellular domain allows to maintain open filtration pathways between neighboring podocyte foot processes.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	N- and O-linked glycosylated. Sialoglycoprotein.

## Cellular localization

Apical cell membrane. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, filopodium. Cell projection, ruffle. Cell projection, microvillus. Membrane raft. Membrane. In single attached epithelial cells is restricted to a preapical pole on the free plasma membrane whereas other apical and basolateral proteins are not yet polarized. Colocalizes with SLC9A3R2 at the apical plasma membrane during epithelial polarization. Colocalizes with SLC9A3R1 at the trans-Golgi network (transiently) and at the apical plasma membrane. Its association with the membrane raft is transient. Colocalizes with actin filaments, EZR and SLC9A3R1 in a punctate pattern at the apical cell surface where microvilli form. Colocalizes with EZR and SLC9A3R2 at the apical cell membrane of glomerular epithelium cells (By similarity). Forms granular, punctuated pattern, forming patches, preferentially adopting a polar distribution, located on the migrating poles of the cell or forming clusters along the terminal ends of filipodia establishing contact with the endothelial cells. Colocalizes with the submembrane actin of lamellipodia, particularly associated with ruffles. Colocalizes with vinculin at protrusions of cells. Colocalizes with ITGB1. Colocalizes with PARD3, PRKCI, EXOC5, OCLN, RAB11A and RAB8A in apical membrane initiation sites (AMIS) during the generation of apical surface and luminogenesis (By similarity).

## Form

There are 2 isoforms produced by alternative splicing.

## Applications

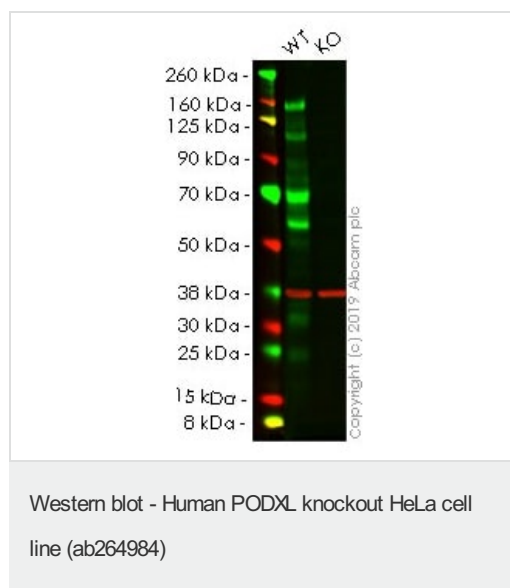
### The Abpromise guarantee

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of ab264984 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: 58 kDa.

## Images



**All lanes :** Anti-PODXL antibody [EPR9518] ([ab150358](#)) at 1/10000 dilution

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

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

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

Performed under reducing conditions.

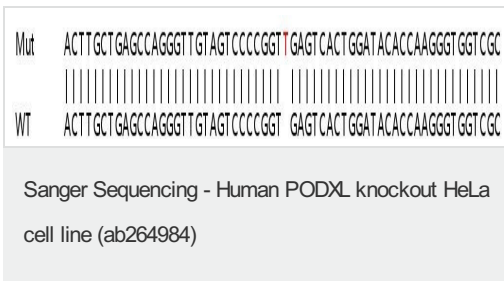
**Predicted band size:** 58 kDa

**Observed band size:** 160 kDa

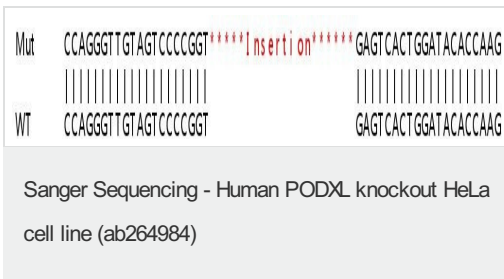
**Lanes 1-2:** Merged signal (red and green). Green - [ab150358](#) observed at 160 kDa. Red - Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading

Control ([ab8245](#)) observed at 37 kDa.

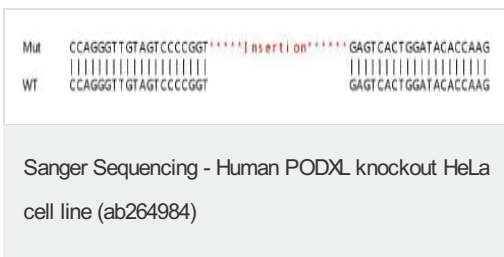
[ab150358](#) was shown to react with PODXL in wild-type HeLa cells in western blot. Loss of signal was observed when knockout cell line ab264984 (knockout cell lysate [ab257210](#)) was used. Wild-type HeLa and PODXL knockout HeLa cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Membrane was blocked for 1 hour at room temperature in 0.1% TBST with 3% non-fat dried milk. [ab150358](#) and Anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5] - Loading Control ([ab8245](#)) overnight at 4°C at a 1 in 10000 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.



Allele-1: 1 bp insertion in exon 2.



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



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

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