abcam

Product datasheet

Hep G2 whole cell lysate ab166833

2 References

Overview

Product name	Hep G2 whole cell lysate
General notes	Cell line: HepG2 (Human hepatocellular carcinoma). *Hep G2 whole-cell extract was prepared from cell cultures of the human hepatocellular liver carcinoma HepG2 cell line. These cells are epithelial in morphology and can be induced to exhibit polarization under appropriate culture conditions.* HepG2 cells are most commonly used for studies of hepatocyte function and this HepG2 whole cell lysate is specifically recommended for studies related to: **- human liver diseases, cancers and drug therapies** **- HBV etiology** **- signaling pathways** **- apoptosis** Because of their ability to differentiate into polarized epithelium, these cells are routinely utilized to investigate intracellular protein trafficking, particularly in relation to human liver diseases. HepG2 is the most commonly used cell line in studies pertaining to the regulation of hepatic protein synthesis, particularly the synthesis of acute phase proteins after the onset of a systemic inflammatory response. In addition, these cells are important for studies related to liver metabolism, liver cancers, liver regeneration, liver cytotoxicity, apoptosis and as a model for hepatitis B virus (HBV) viral etiology.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB

Properties

Mycoplasma free	Yes
Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.90 Constituents: 0.009% PMSF, 0.01% Magnesium chloride, 0.008% DTT, 0.48% HEPES, 20% Glycerol, 0.75% Potassium chloride
Lysate notes	HepG2 whole cell lysate was prepared from cell cultures of the human hepatocellular liver carcinoma HepG2 cell line. These cells are epithelial in morphology and can be induced to exhibit polarization under

appropriate culture conditions.

Background

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is the major cause of acute and chronic hepatitis, leading to progressive development of necroinflammatory changes in the liver, which can result in cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Although the development of an effective vaccine to prevent HBV infection has shown promising results and should lead to its eventual eradication, antiviral chemotherapy remains the only effective method to prevent the progression of the disease in chronic carriers. Therefore, the development of new antiretroviral agents active against HBV is needed. HepG2 cells have an epithelial morphology and are thought to be a very useful model to study HBV virus replication via transfection. Cells are also used for cancer and apoptosis studies (in particular signalling pathway studies).

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab166833 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.

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