abcam

Product datasheet

Human OSMR knockout HeLa cell lysate ab258556

3 Images

Overview

Product name	Human OSMR knockout HeLa cell lysate
Product overview	Knockout cell lysate achieved by CRISPR/Cas9.
Parental Cell Line	HeLa
Organism	Human
Mutation description	Knockout achieved by using CRISPR/Cas9, 1 bp deletion in exon 3 and 1 bp insertion in exon 3 and 231 bp deletion in exon 3.
Passage number	<20
Knockout validation	Sanger Sequencing
Reconstitution notes	To use as WB control, resuspend the lyophilizate in 50 µL of LDS* Sample Buffer to have a final concentration of 2 mg/ml. For reducing conditions, we recommend a final concentration of 0.1 M DTT. **Usage of SDS sample buffer is not recommended with these lyophilized lysates.*
Notes	**Lysate preparation:** Our lysates are made using RIPA buffer to which we add a protease inhibitor cocktail and phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (ratio: 300:100:10). *This means that the protein of interest is denatured.* If you require a native form of the protein please use the live cell version - found **here**. Please refer to our lysis protocol for further details on how our lysates are prepared. **User storage instructions:** Lyophilizate may be stored at 4°C. After reconstitution, store at -20°C for short-term storage or -80°C for long-term storage. Access thousands of knockout cell lysates, generated from commonly used cancer cell lines. **See here for more information on knockout cell lysates.** Abcam has not and does not intend to apply for the REACH Authorisation of customers' uses of products that contain European Authorisation list (Annex XIV) substances. It is the responsibility of our customers to check the necessity of application of REACH Authorisation, and any other relevant authorisations, for their intended uses. This product is subject to limited use licenses from The Broad Institute, ERS Genomics Limited and Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC, and is developed with patented technology. For full details of the licenses and patents please refer to our **limited use license** and **patent pages**.

Properties

Storage instructions Store at -80°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	1 kit
ab261276 - Human OSMR knockout HeLa cell lysate	1 x 100µg
ab255929 - Human wild-type HeLa cell lysate	1 x 100µg

Cell type epithelial

Disease Adenocarcinoma

Gender Female

STR Analysis 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

Target

Function Associates with IL31RA to form the IL31 receptor. Binds IL31 to activate STAT3 and possibly STAT1 and STAT5. Capable of transducing OSM-specific signaling events.

Tissue specificity Expressed at relatively high levels in all neural cells as well as fibroblast, epithelial and a variety of tumor cell lines.

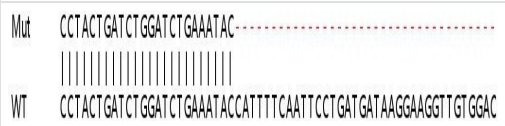
Involvement in disease Amyloidosis, primary localized cutaneous, 1 (PLCA1) [MIM:105250]: A primary amyloidosis characterized by localized cutaneous amyloid deposition. This condition usually presents with itching (especially on the lower legs) and visible changes of skin hyperpigmentation and thickening that may be exacerbated by chronic scratching and rubbing. Primary localized cutaneous amyloidosis is often divided into macular and lichen subtypes although many affected individuals often show both variants coexisting. Lichen amyloidosis characteristically presents as a pruritic eruption of grouped hyperkeratotic papules with a predilection for the shins, calves, ankles and dorsa of feet and thighs. Papules may coalesce to form hyperkeratotic plaques that can resemble lichen planus, lichen simplex or nodular prurigo. Macular amyloidosis is characterized by small pigmented macules that may merge to produce macular hyperpigmentation, sometimes with a reticulate or rippled pattern. In macular and lichen amyloidosis, amyloid is deposited in the papillary dermis in association with grouped colloid bodies, thought to represent degenerate basal keratinocytes. The amyloid deposits probably reflect a combination of degenerate keratin filaments, serum amyloid P component, and deposition of immunoglobulins. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the type I cytokine receptor family. Type 2 subfamily.
Contains 4 fibronectin type-III domains.

Domain The WSXWS motif appears to be necessary for proper protein folding and thereby efficient intracellular transport and cell-surface receptor binding.
The box 1 motif is required for JAK interaction and/or activation.

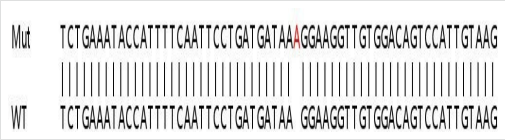
Cellular localization Membrane.

Images



Sanger Sequencing - Human OSMR knockout HeLa cell lysate (ab258556)

Allele-1: 231 bp deletion in exon 3



Sanger Sequencing - Human OSMR knockout HeLa cell lysate (ab258556)

Allele-2: 1 bp insertion in exon 3

Sanger Sequencing - Human OSMR knockout HeLa cell lysate (ab258556)

Allele-3: 1 bp deletion in exon 3

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