

AUH Knockout cell line (HEK293)

Catalog Number: KO03178

| Product Information | |
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| Product Name | AUH Knockout cell line (HEK293) |
| specification | 1*10 ⁶ |
| Storage and transportation | Dry ice preservation/T25 live cell transportation. |
| Cell morphology | Epithelioid, adherent cell |
| Passage ratio | 1:3~1:6 |
| species | Human |
| Gene | AUH |
| Gene ID | 549 |
| Build method | Electric rotation method / virus method |
| Mycoplasma testing | Negative |
| Cultivation system | 90%DMEM+10% FBS |
| Parental Cell Line | HEK293 |
| Quality Control | Genotype: AUH Knockout cell line (HEK293) >95% viability before freezing. All cells were tested and found to be free of bacterial, viruses, mycoplasma and other toxins. |

| Gene Information | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Gene Official Full Name | AU RNA binding methylglutaconyl-CoA hydratase provided by HGNC |
| Gene Description | This gene encodes bifunctional mitochondrial protein that has both RNA-binding and hydratase activities. The encoded protein is a methylglutaconyl-CoA hydratase that catalyzes the hydration of 3-methylglutaconyl-CoA to 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-CoA, a critical step in the leucine degradation pathway. This protein also binds AU-rich elements (AREs) found in the 3' UTRs of rapidly decaying mRNAs including c-fos, c-myc and granulocyte/ macrophage colony stimulating factor. ARE elements are involved in directing RNA to rapid degradation and deadenylation. This protein is localized to the mitochondrial matrix and the inner mitochondrial membrane and may be involved in mitochondrial protein synthesis. Mutations in this gene are the cause of 3-methylglutaconic aciduria, type I. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015] |
| Expression | Ubiquitous expression in kidney (RPKM 3.8), prostate (RPKM 3.1) and 25 other tissues See more |