

MACROH2A1 Knockout cell line (HCT 116)

Catalog Number: KO05737

| Product Information | |
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| Product Name | MACROH2A1 Knockout cell line (HCT 116) |
| specification | 1*10^6 |
| Storage and transportation | Dry ice preservation/T25 live cell transportation. |
| Cell morphology | Epithelioid, adherent cell |
| Passage ratio | 1:2~1:4 |
| species | Human |
| Gene | MACROH2A1 |
| Gene ID | 9555 |
| Build method | Electric rotation method / virus method |
| Mycoplasma testing | Negative |
| Cultivation system | 90%McCOYs 5A+10% FBS |
| Parental Cell Line | HCT 116 |
| Quality Control | Genotype: MACROH2A1 Knockout cell line (HCT 116) >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 | macroH2A.1 histoneprovided by HGNC |
| Also known as | H2A.y; H2A/y; H2AFY; mH2A1; H2AF12M; MACROH2A1.1; macroH2A1.2 |
| Gene Description | Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene encodes a replication-independent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family. It replaces conventional H2A histones in a subset of nucleosomes where it represses transcription and participates in stable X chromosome inactivation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015] |
| Expression | Ubiquitous expression in bone marrow (RPKM 29.8), esophagus (RPKM 11.4) and 24 other tissues See more |

