

### Human STAT1 knockout MCF7 cell line ab277900

#### 概述

产品名称	人STAT1 knockout MCF7 cell line
Parental Cell Line	MCF7
Organism	Human
Passage number	<20
Biosafety level	1
常规说明	<p>Although we aim to provide customers with a homozygous clone, feasibility will be dependent on the biology of the protein. Should only heterozygous edits be achieved, you will be notified of the outcome and be asked to confirm whether the cell line is acceptable. All clones will be accompanied with DNA sequencing data, and the mutation description.</p> <p><b>Recommended control:</b> Human wild-type MCF7 cell line (<a href="#">ab288560</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> MEM + 10% FBS + 0.01 mg/mL bovine insulin</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>Thaw the vial in 37°C water bath for approximately 1-2 minutes.</li><li>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>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 5-7x10<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>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 5-7x10<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 required. Cells should be passaged when they have achieved 80-90% confluence.</p>

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We will provide viable cells that proliferate on revival.

## 性能

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<b>Number of cells</b>	1 x 10 <sup>6</sup> cells/vial, 1 mL
<b>Adherent /Suspension</b>	Adherent
<b>Tissue</b>	Breast
<b>Cell type</b>	epithelial
<b>Disease</b>	Adenocarcinoma
<b>Gender</b>	Female
<b>Mycoplasma free</b>	Yes
<b>存放说明</b>	Shipped on Dry Ice. Store in liquid nitrogen.
<b>存储溶液</b>	Constituents: 8.7% Dimethylsulfoxide, 2% Cellulose, methyl ether

## 靶标

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**功能**

Signal transducer and activator of transcription that mediates signaling by interferons (IFNs). Following type I IFN (IFN-alpha and IFN-beta) binding to cell surface receptors, Jak kinases (TYK2 and JAK1) are activated, leading to tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT1 and STAT2. The phosphorylated STATs dimerize, associate with ISGF3G/IRF-9 to form a complex termed ISGF3 transcription factor, that enters the nucleus. ISGF3 binds to the IFN stimulated response element (ISRE) to activate the transcription of interferon stimulated genes, which drive the cell in an antiviral state. In response to type II IFN (IFN-gamma), STAT1 is tyrosine- and serine-phosphorylated. It then forms a homodimer termed IFN-gamma-activated factor (GAF), migrates into the nucleus and binds to the IFN gamma activated sequence (GAS) to drive the expression of the target genes, inducing a cellular antiviral state.

**疾病相关**

Note=STAT1 deficiency results in impaired immune response leading to severe mycobacterial and viral diseases. In the case of complete deficiency, patients can die of viral disease. Defects in STAT1 are a cause of mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (MSMD) [MIM:209950]; also known as familial disseminated atypical mycobacterial infection. This rare condition confers predisposition to illness caused by moderately virulent mycobacterial species, such as Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine and environmental non-tuberculous mycobacteria, and by the more virulent Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Other microorganisms rarely cause severe clinical disease in individuals with susceptibility to mycobacterial infections, with the exception of Salmonella which infects less than 50% of these individuals. The pathogenic mechanism underlying MSMD is the impairment of interferon-gamma mediated immunity whose severity determines the clinical outcome. Some patients die of overwhelming mycobacterial disease with lepromatous-like lesions in early childhood, whereas others develop, later in life, disseminated but curable infections with tuberculoid granulomas. MSMD is a genetically heterogeneous disease with autosomal recessive, autosomal dominant or X-linked inheritance.

**序列相似性**

Belongs to the transcription factor STAT family.  
Contains 1 SH2 domain.

## 翻译后修饰

Phosphorylated on tyrosine and serine residues in response to IFN-alpha, IFN-gamma, PDGF and EGF. Phosphorylation on Tyr-701 (lacking in beta form) by JAK promotes dimerization and subsequent translocation to the nucleus. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 by several kinases including MAPK14, ERK1/2 and CAMKII on IFN-gamma stimulation, regulates STAT1 transcriptional activity. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 promotes sumoylation though increasing interaction with PIAS. Phosphorylation on Ser-727 by PKCdelta induces apoptosis in response to DNA-damaging agents.

Sumoylated by SUMO1, SUMO2 and SUMO3. Sumoylation is enhanced by IFN-gamma-induced phosphorylation on Ser-727, and by interaction with PIAS proteins. Enhances the transactivation activity.

ISGylated.

## 细胞定位

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Translocated into the nucleus in response to IFN-gamma-induced tyrosine phosphorylation and dimerization.

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