

Cell name: HEK293 x KCNQ1-GFP Cat. No. H-0262

## **Product description**

HEK293 x KCNQ1-GFP was established by lentiviral transduction of C-terminally GFP-tagged KCNQ1 potassium channel into HEK293 cells and flow cytometry sorting of the GFP-positive population.

## Transgene construct information

Expression cassette type

Single-promoter, monocistronic, fusion

# Expression cassette map



#### Expression cassette features

| Element | Туре                               | Species      | RefSeq      | Mutation / Discrepancy              |
|---------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| EF1α    | promoter, eukaryotic, constitutive | -            | -           | -                                   |
| KCNQ1   | CDS                                | Homo sapiens | NM 000218.2 | none / stop codon<br>altered to TCC |
| linker  | linker                             | -            | -           | -                                   |
| GFP     | CDS                                | -            | -           | none / none                         |

## Transgene protein information

The *KCNQ1* gene encodes a voltage-gated potassium channel required for repolarization phase of the cardiac action potential. This protein can form heteromultimers with two other potassium channel proteins, KCNE1 and KCNE3. Mutations in this gene are associated with hereditary long QT syndrome 1 (also known as Romano-Ward syndrome), Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, and familial atrial fibrillation. [Source: NCBI Gene, <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3784">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/3784</a>]

The C-terminal GFP fusion of KCNQ1 was created, and shown to be functional, by the laboratory of A. Tinker (Wilson et al. Cardiovasc Res. 2005;67:476-86.) GFP is a naturally occurring fluorescent protein originally isolated from the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*. Since its discovery, numerous variants with altered excitation and emission properties have been engineered. The GFP variant used herewith is most efficiently excited around 510 nm and emits at 527 nm.

Homepage: www.creativecell.hu Email: info@creativecell.hu Phone: +36 (30) 41-44446

## **Cell culture characteristics**

Morphology

**Epithelial** 

Growth properties

Adherent

#### Culture conditions

Culture cells at  $37^{\circ}$ C in humidified atmosphere with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>. The base medium for this cell line is D-MEM with 4.5 g/l glucose. To make the complete growth medium, add fetal bovine serum to a final concentration of 10%.

## Subculturing

Remove culture medium and detach cells by treating with 0.04 mL/cm<sup>2</sup> of 0.25% trypsin / 1 mM EDTA solution for 15 minutes at 37°C. Add 5x volume of complete medium to neutralize trypsin-EDTA, pellet cells at 250 x g, discard supernatant, and resuspend in culture medium. Subcultivate in a ratio of 1:10. Recommended plating density:  $4x10^4$  cell/cm<sup>2</sup>.

#### Preservation

Freeze Medium: Complete growth medium with 10% DMSO.

Storage Temperature: Liquid nitrogen vapour phase.

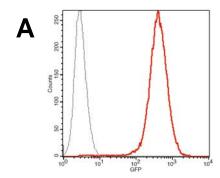
Population doubling time

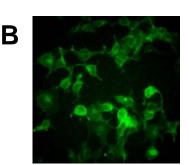
~24 hours

Sterility testing

Mycoplasma: negative

## **Validation results**





A: Dotted line: HEK293 cells

Red line: HEK293 x KCNQ1-GFP cells

Detection of KCNQ1-GFP at 509 nm by flow cytometry.

**B**: Detection of KCNQ1-GFP in HEK293 x KCNQ1-GFP cells by confocal fluorescence microscopy.

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