# HCT 116 EphA2 KO Tet-inducible Cell Line

**Catalogue number:** 153207
**Sub-type:** Continuous
**Images:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:** Sandra Van Schaeybroeck
**Institute:** Queen's University Belfast
**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** HCT 116 EphA2 KO Tet-inducible Cell Line

**Alternate name:**

**Class:**
**Conjugate:**
**Description:** EphA2 is an important regulator of tumour initiation, neo-vascularization and metastasis in a wide range of cancers. The HCT 116 EphA2 KO Tet-inducible cell line was developed to address the involvement of EphA2 where it was shown that silencing of the protein suppressed migration and invasion.
**Purpose:**
**Parental cell:** HCT 116
**Organism:** Human
**Tissue:** Colon
**Model:** Knock-Out
**Gender:**
**Isotype:**
**Reactivity:**
**Selectivity:**
**Host:**
**Immunogen:**
**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:**
**Sequence:**
**Growth properties:** Invasion, migration
**Production details:** HCT 116 cells were transfected with pTRIPZ plasmid encoding Tet-inducible shRNA against EphA2. Stably transfected cells were selected, maintained in mediumsupplemented with 0.5Ä?Â?Ä???g/mL puromycin and induced with 2Ä?Â?Ä???g/ml doxycycline.
**Formulation:**

**Recommended controls:** HCT 116 parental line
**Bacterial resistance:**
**Selectable markers:**
**Additional notes:**

# Target details

**Target:** EphA2

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:**

**Molecular weight:**

**Ic50:**

# Applications

**Application:**
**Application notes:**

# Handling

**Format:** Frozen
**Concentration:**
**Passage number:**
**Growth medium:** McCoy's 5a Medium (GIBCO # 16600) + 10% FBS + 100 units/ml penicillin+ 100 ?g/ml streptomycin
**Temperature:**
**Atmosphere:**
**Volume:**
**Storage medium:**
**Storage buffer:**
**Storage conditions:**
**Shipping conditions:** Dry ice

# Related tools

**Related tools:**

# References

**References:** Dunne et al. 2014. Clin Cancer Res. 20(1):164-75. PMID: 24170546. ; AXL is a key regulator of inherent and chemotherapy-induced invasion and predicts a poor clinical outcome in early-stage colon cancer.