

HEK 293 cell line (genotyped)

Catalogue number: 154153

Sub-type: Continuous

Images:

Contributor

Inventor:

Institute: Vlaams Instituut voor Biotechnologie (VIB)

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: HEK 293 cell line (genotyped)

Alternate name:

Class:

Conjugate:

Description: The human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293 cell line and its derivatives are used in experiments ranging from signal transduction and protein interaction studies over viral packaging to rapid small-scale protein expression and biopharmaceutical production. The original 293 cells were derived in 1973 from the kidney of an aborted human embryo of unknown parenthood by transformation with sheared Adenovirus 5 DNA. The human embryonic kidney cells at first seemed recalcitrant to transformation. After m...

Purpose:

Parental cell: Human embryonic kidney cells

Organism: Human

Tissue: Kidney

Model: Immortalised Line

Gender:

Isotype:

Reactivity:

Selectivity:

Host:

Immunogen:

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details: HEK 293 cells were generated in 1973 by transfection of cultures of normal

human embryonic kidney cells with sheared adenovirus 5 DNA

Formulation:

Recommended controls:

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target:

Target alternate names:

Target background:

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application:

Application notes: These HEK 293 have been whole-genome re-sequenced at passage number 35. The article by Lin et al al, allows user friendly visualisation of the genome data. The genome structure composition is in steady state when standard cell culturing conditions are used.

Handling

Format: Frozen

Concentration:

Passage number:

Growth medium: EMEM (EBSS) + 2mM Glutamine + 1% Non-Essential Amino Acids (NEAA) + 10% FCS

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer:

Storage conditions: Liquid Nitrogen

Shipping conditions: Dry ice

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Wood et al. 2019. J Med Chem. 62(7):3741-3752. PMID: 30860382. ; Davison et al. 2022. Journal of Medicinal Chemistry. 65(22): 15416–15432 PMID: 36367089

CancerTools.org