WB-Validated FNTA Knockdown Cell Lysate Kit



Catalog #: L65573

Aliases

FNTA; Farnesyltransferase, CAAX Box, Subunit Alpha; Protein Farnesyltransferase/ Geranylgeranyltransferase Type-1 Subunit Alpha; PGGT1A; PTAR2; FPTA; Protein Prenyltransferase Alpha Subunit Repeat Containing 2; Ras Proteins Prenyltransferase Subunit Alpha; Farnesyltransferase, CAAX Box, Alpha; GGTase-I-Alpha; FTase-Alpha; Type I Protein Geranyl-Geranyltransferase Alpha Subunit; Type I Protein Geranyl-Geranyltransferase Subunit Alpha; Farnesyl-Protein Transferase Alpha-Subunit; CAAX Farnesyltransferase Subunit Alpha; EC 2.5.1.58; EC 2.5.1.59

Background

Gene Name: FNTA NCBI Gene Entry: 2339

Storage

Stored at -20°C for 2 years.

Kit Components

1. 100 µg WT cell lysate

2. 100 μg KD cell lysate

Tested Cell Line

HeLa

Validation Methods

RT-qPCR; Western Blotting (WB)

Shipping

Shipped with gel ice packs. Immediately store the product in a standard freezer at -20°C upon receipt.

Instructions For Use

This knockdown cell lysate should be paired with wild-type HeLa cell lysate for use. For Western blotting, we recommend running wild-type and knockdown lysates on the same gel, and loading each well with equal volume and equal amount of total proteins.

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Manufacturing Process

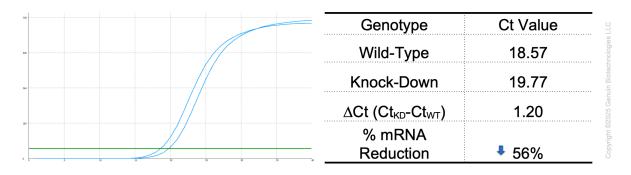
The following protocol was used to generate mRNA knockdown cell lysate:

- 1.Release 0.5 million HeLa cells into a 35 mm tissue culture dish in 2 mL of the growth medium (DMEM containing 10% FBS and 1% pen/strep). Cell density should reach 50-60% confluence the following day.
- 2.24 h after cell release, pre-warm the shRNA lentiviral medium to 37°C.
- 3.Discard 1 mL of the original growth medium of the 35 mm dish.
- 4. Using a serological pipette, gently mix the lentiviral solution 3 times.
- 5.Carefully add 1 mL of the lentiviral solution to the well. Tip: To prevent splashing, add the solution to the dish along the wall.
- 6.Add a polybrene stock solution to the culture medium at a final concentration of 5 $\mu g/mL$. Gently swirl the dish to mix.
- 7.48 h after cell release, without discarding the original medium, add another 1 mL of lentiviral medium directly into the dish.
- 8.Add an additional polybrene stock solution into the dish to obtain a final concentration of 5 μ g/mL. Tip: Now, the medium in the dish should be a total of 3 mL.
- 9.72 h after cell release, cells may reach confluence. Trypsinize the cells off the 35 mm dish and culture those cells in a 60 mm dish.
- 10.Add puromycin to the dish at a final concentration of 4 μ g/mL. Tip: To assess the efficacy of puromycin selection, culture a dish of wild-type HeLa cells as a negative control.
- 11.Allow puromycin selection for 48 h. Almost all wild-type HeLa cells should die, while the dish infected with lentiviruses should have some remaining cells.
- 12.Replace the medium with regular growth medium without puromycin and allow the cells to grow to confluence before harvesting or staining.
- 13.Cells were lysed with IntactProtein™ cell/tissue lysis kit (Cat#415) and stored in -20°C.

Note: This product is for research use only.

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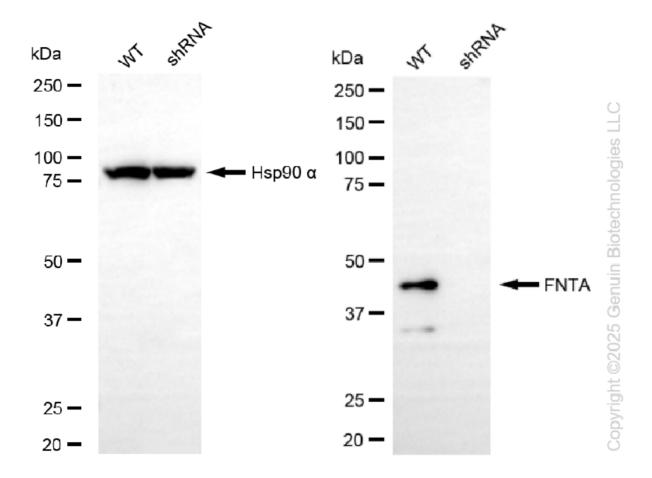
Validation Data



RT-qPCR analysis. HeLa cells were infected with FNTA-specific shRNA lentiviral particles, total

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RNA was extracted from wild-type and knockdown cells, RT-qPCR was performed using genespecific primers. Δ Ct (CtKD-CtWT) was used to calculate mRNA reduction (%) between wild-type and knockdown cells using the following formula: $(1-1/2\Delta$ Ct) x 100%.



Western blotting analysis.FNTA protein expression in wild-type (WT) and shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells was detected using Western blotting. Hsp90 α served as a loading control. The blots were incubated with primary antibodies against FNTA and Hsp90 α , respectively, followed by incubating with HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody. Images were developed using NaQTM ECL Substrate Kit.