

## TRIM67 Knockout Lentivirus

产品编号	产品名称	包装
L10976	TRIM67 Knockout Lentivirus	10 <sup>8</sup> TU

### 产品简介:

- TRIM67 Knockout Lentivirus (TRIM67基因敲除慢病毒)是一种感染动物细胞后可以同时表达Cas9、目的基因sgRNA和puromycin抗性基因的慢病毒。本产品用于在动物细胞中基于CRISPR/Cas9技术敲除目的基因，并且本慢病毒中sgRNA的有效性已经通过T7EI法的验证。
- 本慢病毒基因序列的关键图谱信息请参考图1。本慢病毒可用于感染细胞或组织并进行目的基因的CRISPR/Cas9敲除。



图1. 可同时表达sgRNA、Cas9和puromycin抗性的本慢病毒其基因序列的关键图谱信息。

- 用于包装本慢病毒的质粒中的sgRNA基于碧云天研发的CRISPR/Cas9 sgRNA快速筛选和验证体系获得，sgRNA的有效性已经通过T7EI法验证。
- 本慢病毒用于实验时，建议同时选购无任何靶向的对照慢病毒Control Knockout Lentivirus (L00015)或靶向GFP的对照慢病毒GFP Knockout Lentivirus (L00017)。
- 碧云天同时提供基于CRISPR/Cas9技术的TRIM67基因敲除的质粒(L10975 pLenti-TRIM67-sgRNA)、慢病毒(L10976 TRIM67 Knockout Lentivirus)、HEK293T细胞(L10977 TRIM67 Knockout HEK293T Cells)、HEK293T敲除细胞的RIPA裂解液(L10978 TRIM67 Knockout HEK293T RIPA Lysate)、HEK293T敲除细胞的Trizol裂解液(L10979 TRIM67 Knockout HEK293T Trizol Lysate)等产品，具体请在碧云天网站查询或在本产品网页点击相应产品。
- TRIM67基因的基本信息如下：

Species	Gene Symbol	Gene ID	GenBank Accession	Transcript
Human	TRIM67	440730	-	NM_001004342

About the gene	
Official Symbol	TRIM67
Previous Symbol	-
Official Full Name	tripartite motif containing 67
Synonyms	TNL
Location	1q42.2
Gene Type	protein_coding
Uniprot ID	Q6ZTA4.3
Pathway/Library	Ubiquitin Ligases Genes Library
Gene Summary	Tripartite motif (TRIM) proteins have been increasingly appreciated as important antiviral factors that suppress the replication of a wide range of RNA and DNA viruses. TRIM proteins inhibit viral replication by either directly targeting viral components or modulating innate immune responses that result in antiviral gene expression. For example, TRIM19 (also known as promyelocytic leukemia protein (PML)) restricts multiple RNA viruses and DNA viruses, including herpesviruses, by organizing PML nuclear bodies. Several TRIM proteins that suppress KSHV reactivation. TRIM67, was commonly silenced in colorectal cancer and its downregulation was associated with poor survival. Trim67 knockout in ApcMin/+ mice increased the incidence, multiplicity, and burden of colorectal tumors. Similarly, colon-specific knockout of Trim67 significantly accelerated azoxymethane-induced colorectal cancer in mice. RNA sequencing revealed that the antitumor effect of TRIM67 was mediated by activation of the p53 signaling pathway. TRIM67 interacted directly with the C-terminus of p53, inhibiting p53 degradation by its ubiquitin ligase MDM2. TRIM67 was also a transcriptional target of p53; upon cellular stress, p53 bound to the TRIM67 promoter and induced significant upregulation of TRIM67, thereby forming a TRIM67/p53 self-amplifying loop that boosts p53-induced cell growth inhibition and apoptosis.

	Consequently, loss of this p53-positive regulatory program profoundly compromised p53-mediated responses to chemotherapy-induced DNA damage. Dampened p53 response was also observed in tumors of Trim67 knockout mice and Trim67 knockout embryonic fibroblasts. TRIM67 reactivation restored p53 activation and sensitized colorectal cancer cells to chemotherapy in vitro and in vivo. TRIM67 thus functions as a pivotal tumor suppressor in colorectal cancer and is a potential target for improving chemotherapy responsiveness.
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### 包装清单:

产品编号	产品名称	包装
L10976	TRIM67 Knockout Lentivirus	10 <sup>8</sup> TU
—	说明书	1份

### 保存条件:

-80°C保存, 至少一年有效。

### 注意事项:

- 碧云天拥有sgRNA序列的知识产权, 如果需要sgRNA序列, 请在订购后发送邮件向info@beyotime.com索取。sgRNA序列信息与本慢病毒, 未经碧云天书面许可不得用于任何商业用途, 也不得移交给订货人所在实验室外的任何个人或单位。使用者在发表研究论文或结果时, 应注明来源。
- 对于非目录产品的CRISPR基因敲除用的慢病毒的定制, 可联系碧云天技术服务service@beyotime.com。
- 本产品仅限于专业人员的科学研究用, 不得用于临床诊断或治疗, 不得用于食品或药品, 不得存放于普通住宅内。
- 为了您的安全和健康, 请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

### 使用说明:

#### 1. 慢病毒的感染:

- 确定puromycin的筛选浓度: 待感染的细胞按一定密度铺在12孔或24孔中, 按照0、0.2、0.5、1、1.5、2、3、4、5μg/ml这样的浓度测试细胞对puromycin的敏感性, 推荐使用碧云天的Puromycin Dihydrochloride (嘌呤霉素) (ST551)。两天后细胞全部死亡的最低浓度即为该细胞的puromycin筛选浓度, 具体步骤参考碧云天该产品的使用说明: <https://www.beyotime.com/product/ST551-10mg.htm>。
- 慢病毒感染细胞: 按实验需要将细胞铺板(如12孔板), 细胞数以第2天密度约50%为宜。设置非感染细胞组、对照组和基因敲除组。37°C培养过夜后, 培养液中加入5~10μg/ml的Polybrene (C0351/ST551)。病毒感染前, 从-80°C冰箱取出病毒后冰浴融化, 参考相关文献或者根据预实验得到的MOI值加入适量病毒, 对于未浓缩的病毒, 可以直接按0.5ml/孔加入细胞, 对于浓缩或测定滴度的病毒, 一般100μl/孔或10<sup>7</sup> TU已经足够, 轻轻摇匀, 37°C继续培养。两天后, 吸除含病毒的培养液, 换为新鲜的含一定浓度的puromycin的培养液进行筛选, 一般筛选2天后, 非感染细胞组细胞逐渐死去, 加入病毒组存活率比较高, 就可以收集部分细胞检测目的蛋白的表达或进行其它实验。培养过程中, 可以将细胞转至6孔板或10cm培养皿进行扩大培养。一周之后, puromycin浓度可减半。如果有必要后续可以通过将细胞稀释至2.5个/ml, 然后按照每孔200μl接种到96孔板中(每孔平均0.5个细胞), 筛选单克隆细胞株。病毒感染的方法可参考Polybrene (C0351)的使用说明 <https://www.beyotime.com/product/C0351-1ml.htm>

#### 2. 基因编辑的鉴定:

- 对于多克隆细胞, 可以通过T7 Endonuclease I (T7EI)进行鉴定, 即提取细胞的基因组DNA, 在sgRNA序列两边设计引物进行PCR扩增, 然后进行T7EI酶切, 具体请参考碧云天的T7 Endonuclease I (CRISPR等基因突变鉴定用) (D7080)或基因组编辑突变检测试剂盒(D0508); 也可以通过相应的抗体进行检测。
- 对于单克隆细胞, 可通过PCR扩增出sgRNA靶向的基因片段后进行常规测序的方式进行验证, 同时也可以使用相应的抗体进行检测。

### 相关产品:

产品编号	产品名称	包装
L00015	Control Knockout Lentivirus	10 <sup>8</sup> TU
L00017	GFP Knockout Lentivirus	10 <sup>8</sup> TU
C0222	青霉素-链霉素溶液(100X)	100ml
C0351-1ml	Polybrene (Hexadimethrine Bromide)	1ml
C0351-50mg	Polybrene (Hexadimethrine Bromide)	50mg
D0508S/M	基因组编辑突变检测试剂盒	25/100次
D7080S/M/L	T7 Endonuclease I (CRISPR等基因突变鉴定用)	250/1250/5000U
ST551-10mg	Puromycin Dihydrochloride (嘌呤霉素)	10mg/ml×1ml
ST551-50mg	Puromycin Dihydrochloride (嘌呤霉素)	10mg/ml×5ml
ST551-250mg	Puromycin Dihydrochloride (嘌呤霉素)	250mg

ST1380-500mg	Polybrene ( $\geq 94\%$ , Reagent grade)	500mg
ST1380-2g	Polybrene ( $\geq 94\%$ , Reagent grade)	2g
ST1380-10g	Polybrene ( $\geq 94\%$ , Reagent grade)	10g

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