

Product datasheet for KN310420BN

Msh2 Mouse Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type: Knockout Kits (CRISPR)

Format: 2 gRNA vectors, 1 mBFP-Neo donor, 1 scramble control

Donor DNA: mBFP-Neo

Symbol: Msh2 Locus ID: 17685

Components: KN310420G1, Msh2 gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)

KN310420G2, Msh2 gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)

KN310420BND, donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and mBFP-Neo

functional cassette.

GE100003, scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector

Disclaimer: These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is

designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the

experimental process.

RefSeq: <u>NM 008628</u>

 UniProt ID:
 P43247

 Synonyms:
 Al788990

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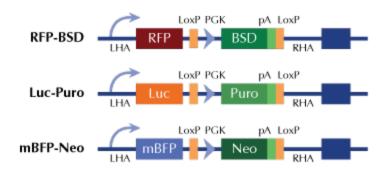


Summary:

Component of the post-replicative DNA mismatch repair system (MMR). Forms two different heterodimers: MutS alpha (MSH2-MSH6 heterodimer) and MutS beta (MSH2-MSH3 heterodimer) which binds to DNA mismatches thereby initiating DNA repair. When bound, heterodimers bend the DNA helix and shields approximately 20 base pairs. MutS alpha recognizes single base mismatches and dinucleotide insertion-deletion loops (IDL) in the DNA. MutS beta recognizes larger insertion-deletion loops up to 13 nucleotides long. After mismatch binding, MutS alpha or beta forms a ternary complex with the MutL alpha heterodimer, which is thought to be responsible for directing the downstream MMR events, including strand discrimination, excision, and resynthesis. Recruits DNA helicase MCM9 to chromatin which unwinds the mismatch containg DNA strand. ATP binding and hydrolysis play a pivotal role in mismatch repair functions. The ATPase activity associated with MutS alpha regulates binding similar to a molecular switch: mismatched DNA provokes ADP-->ATP exchange, resulting in a discernible conformational transition that converts MutS alpha into a sliding clamp capable of hydrolysis-independent diffusion along the DNA backbone. This transition is crucial for mismatch repair. MutS alpha may also play a role in DNA homologous recombination repair. In melanocytes may modulate both UV-B-induced cell cycle regulation and apoptosis.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:

Donor Vector Edited Chromosome



RFP, Luc, and mBFP will be under native gene promoter