P20145

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## **LINTERNA C2C12**

## **GREEN FLUORESCENT CELL LINES**

Product Name: Linterna C2C12 cell line

Reference: P20145 Host Cell: C2C12 Resistance: G418

Quantity: > 3x106 cells/vial Storage: Liquid Nitrogen

## **About C2C12**

The C2C12 cell line originates from the myoblasts of C3H mice and is widely used in scientific research due to its ability to differentiate into myotubes under specific conditions. Derived from skeletal muscle cells, C2C12 cells are a valuable model for studying muscle development, regeneration, and diseases. These cells proliferate rapidly and, upon reaching confluence, can be induced to fuse and form multinucleated myotubes, which exhibit characteristics similar to mature muscle fibers. C2C12 cells are also responsive to various biochemical signals, making them useful for research in cellular differentiation, signal transduction, and gene expression related to muscle physiology.



**Use Restriction:** This product contains a proprietary nucleic acid coding for a proprietary fluorescent protein intended to be used for research purposes only. No rights are conveyed to modify or clone the gene encoding fluorescent protein contained in this product, or to use the gene or protein other than for non-commercial research, including use for validation or screening compounds. For information on commercial licensing, contact Licensing Department, Evrogen JSC, email: license@evrogen.com

The LINTERNA cell lines have been genetically modified (tGFP), a green turboGFP is derived from the copepod Pontellina plumata. This GFP variant is engineered for enhanced brightness and stability, making it suitable for a wide range of fluorescence-based research.

The fluorescent properties of the turboGFP expression include an excitation wavelength of 482 nm and an emission wavelength of 502 nm, resulting in a bright green fluorescence ideal for various imaging applications.

LINTERNA cell lines are suitable for a variety of fluorescence microscopy and imaging, cell tracking and localization studies, high-throughput screening assays, and live

