

Product datasheet for MC203767

Mettl1 (NM_010792) Mouse Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: Mettl1 (NM_010792) Mouse Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free
Symbol: Mettl1

Synonyms: 2810012D02Rik

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector: PCMV6-Kan/Neo (PCMV6KN)

E. coli Selection: Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >BC012649

Restriction Sites: Rsrll-Notl ACCN: NM_010792

Insert Size: 807 bp

OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a

point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative

RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).

Components: The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).



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Reconstitution Method:

- 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.
- 2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.
- 3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
- 4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.
- 5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: BC012649, AAH12649

 RefSeq Size:
 919 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 807 bp

 Locus ID:
 17299

 UniProt ID:
 Q9Z120

 Cytogenetics:
 10 D3

Gene Summary: Methyltransferase that mediates the formation of N(7)-methylguanine in a subset of RNA

species, such as tRNAs, mRNAs and microRNAs (miRNAs) (PubMed:29983320). Catalyzes the

formation of N(7)-methylguanine at position 46 (m7G46) in tRNA. Also acts as a

methyltransferase for a subset of internal N(7)-methylguanine in mRNAs (PubMed:29983320). Internal N(7)-methylguanine methylation of mRNAs regulates translation (PubMed:29983320). Also methylates a specific subset of miRNAs, such as let-7. N(7)-methylguanine methylation of let-7 miRNA promotes let-7 miRNA processing by disrupting an inhibitory secondary structure

within the primary miRNA transcript (pri-miRNA) (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of

embryonic stem cell self-renewal and differentiation (PubMed:29983320).[UniProtKB/Swiss-

Prot Function]