

## Product datasheet for **MC208401**

### **Dnase2a (NM\_010062) Mouse Untagged Clone**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Expression Plasmids
<b>Product Name:</b>	Dnase2a (NM_010062) Mouse Untagged Clone
<b>Tag:</b>	Tag Free
<b>Symbol:</b>	Dnase2a
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Dnase2
<b>Mammalian Cell Selection:</b>	Neomycin
<b>Vector:</b>	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
<b>E. coli Selection:</b>	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
<b>Restriction Sites:</b>	Sgfl-Mlul
<b>ACCN:</b>	NM_010062
<b>Insert Size:</b>	1062 bp
<b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>	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).
<b>Components:</b>	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).
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.</li><li>2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.</li><li>3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.</li><li>4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.</li><li>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.</li></ol>
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<u><a href="#">NM_010062.3</a></u> , <u><a href="#">NP_034192.1</a></u>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	1643 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	1062 bp



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Locus ID: 13423

UniProt ID: [P56542](#)

Cytogenetics: 8 41.31 cM

**Gene Summary:** Hydrolyzes DNA under acidic conditions with a preference for double-stranded DNA. Plays a major role in the degradation of nuclear DNA in cellular apoptosis during development. Necessary for proper fetal development and for definitive erythropoiesis in fetal liver, where it degrades nuclear DNA expelled from erythroid precursor cells.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]