

Product datasheet for MR204499L4

Hmox2 (NM_010443) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Hmox2 (NM_010443) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone
Tag:	mGFP
Symbol:	Hmox2
Synonyms:	HO-2; HO2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
E. coli Selection:	Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR204499).
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



* The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.

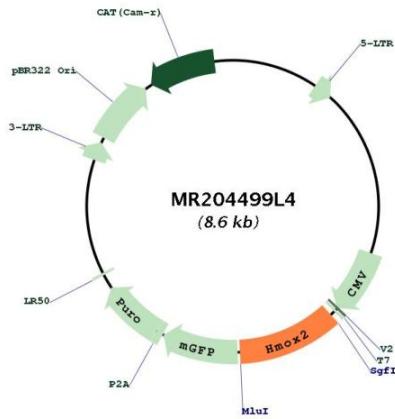
ACCN:	NM_010443
ORF Size:	948 bp



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OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
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).
Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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:	NM_010443.2 , NP_034573.2
RefSeq Size:	1274 bp
RefSeq ORF:	948 bp
Locus ID:	15369
UniProt ID:	O70252
Cytogenetics:	16 2.46 cM
Gene Summary:	Heme oxygenase cleaves the heme ring at the alpha methene bridge to form biliverdin. Biliverdin is subsequently converted to bilirubin by biliverdin reductase. Under physiological conditions, the activity of heme oxygenase is highest in the spleen, where senescent erythrocytes are sequestered and destroyed. Heme oxygenase 2 could be implicated in the production of carbon monoxide in brain where it could act as a neurotransmitter. [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:



Circular map for MR204499L4