

## Product datasheet for MR211886L2

### Smchd1 (NM\_028887) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Expression Plasmids  |
| Product Name:             | Smchd1 (NM_028887) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone                |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| Symbol:                   | Smchd1   |
| Synonyms:                 | 4931400A14Rik; AW554188; mKIAA0650; MommeD1                    |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None   |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)                                       |
| E. coli Selection:        | Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)                                     |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211886). |
| Restriction Sites:        | SgfI-MluI  |
| Cloning Scheme:           |  |

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



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

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| ACCN:     | NM_028887 |
| ORF Size: | 3834 bp   |

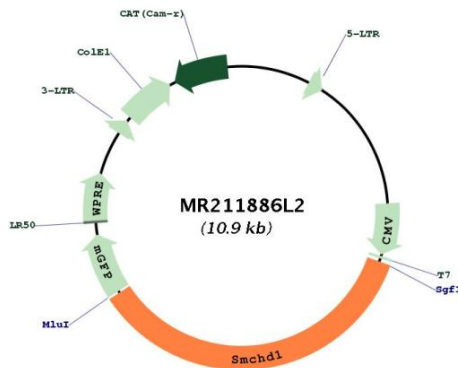


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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>        | The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences 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. <a href="#">More info</a>  |
| <b>OTI Annotation:</b>        | This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.  |
| <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>                | <a href="#">NM_028887.3</a>   |
| <b>RefSeq Size:</b>           | 7053 bp   |
| <b>RefSeq ORF:</b>            | 6024 bp   |
| <b>Locus ID:</b>              | 74355   |
| <b>UniProt ID:</b>            | <a href="#">Q6P5D8</a>  |
| <b>Cytogenetics:</b>          | 17 E1.3   |

**Gene Summary:**

Non-canonical member of the structural maintenance of chromosomes (SMC) protein family that plays a key role in epigenetic silencing by regulating chromatin architecture (PubMed:26091879, PubMed:29887375). Promotes heterochromatin formation in both autosomes and chromosome X, probably by mediating the merge of chromatin compartments (PubMed:23754746, PubMed:23819640, PubMed:26391951, PubMed:28587678, PubMed:29887375). Plays a key role in chromosome X inactivation in females by promoting the spreading of heterochromatin (PubMed:18425126, PubMed:22841499, PubMed:26391951, PubMed:29887375). Recruited to inactivated chromosome X by Xist RNA and acts by mediating the merge of chromatin compartments: promotes random chromatin interactions that span the boundaries of existing structures, leading to create a compartment-less architecture typical of inactivated chromosome X (PubMed:29887375). Required to facilitate Xist RNA spreading (PubMed:29887375). Also required for silencing of a subset of clustered autosomal loci in somatic cells, such as the DUX4 locus (PubMed:23754746, PubMed:23819640, PubMed:28587678). Has ATPase activity; may participate in structural manipulation of chromatin in an ATP-dependent manner as part of its role in gene expression regulation (PubMed:26391951, PubMed:27059856). Also plays a role in DNA repair: localizes to sites of DNA double-strand breaks in response to DNA damage to promote the repair of DNA double-strand breaks (By similarity). Acts by promoting non-homologous end joining (NHEJ) and inhibiting homologous recombination (HR) repair (By similarity). Required during preimplantation development, probably acts by regulating chromatin architecture (PubMed:29900695).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

**Product images:**


Circular map for MR211886L2