

Product datasheet for MR224978L4

Siah2 (NM_009174) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Siah2 (NM_009174) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone
Tag:	mGFP
Symbol:	Siah2
Synonyms:	AA415433; Sinh2
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(MR224978).
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



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

ACCN:	NM_009174
ORF Size:	975 bp

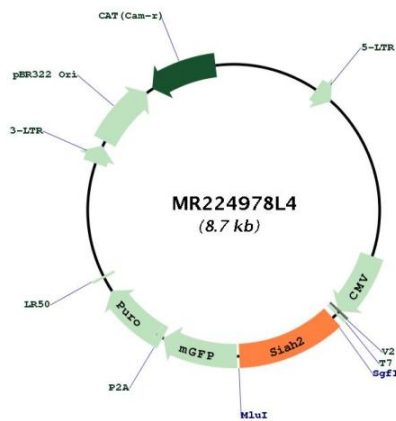


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OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), 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_009174.3 , NP_033200.2
RefSeq Size:	2488 bp
RefSeq ORF:	978 bp
Locus ID:	20439
UniProt ID:	Q06986
Cytogenetics:	3 28.68 cM

Gene Summary:

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that mediates ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins (PubMed:11257006, PubMed:14645235, PubMed:14645526, PubMed:17003045, PubMed:9637679, PubMed:26070566). E3 ubiquitin ligases accept ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates (PubMed:11257006, PubMed:14645235, PubMed:14645526, PubMed:17003045, PubMed:9637679, PubMed:26070566). Mediates E3 ubiquitin ligase activity either through direct binding to substrates or by functioning as the essential RING domain subunit of larger E3 complexes. Mediates ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of DYRK2 in response to hypoxia. Promotes monoubiquitination of SNCA (By similarity). Triggers the ubiquitin-mediated degradation of many substrates, including proteins involved in transcription regulation (GPS2, POU2AF1, PML, NCOR1), a cell surface receptor (DCC), an antiapoptotic protein (BAG1), and a protein involved in synaptic vesicle function in neurons (SYP) (PubMed:11257006, PubMed:14645235, PubMed:14645526, PubMed:17003045, PubMed:9637679, PubMed:26070566). It is thereby involved in apoptosis, tumor suppression, cell cycle, transcription and signaling processes. Has some overlapping function with SIAH1. Triggers the ubiquitin-mediated degradation of TRAF2, whereas SIAH1 does not. Regulates cellular clock function via ubiquitination of the circadian transcriptional repressors NR1D1 and NR1D2 leading to their proteasomal degradation. Plays an important role in mediating the rhythmic degradation/clearance of NR1D1 and NR1D2 contributing to their circadian profile of protein abundance (PubMed:26392558).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:


Circular map for MR224978L4