

Product datasheet for MR227597L4

Lmna (NM_001111102) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Lmna (NM_001111102) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone
Tag:	mGFP
Symbol:	Lmna
Synonyms:	Dhe
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(MR227597).
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	

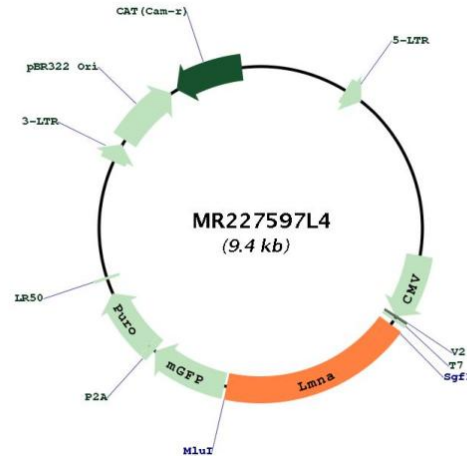
Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



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



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Plasmid Map:


ACCN: NM_001111102

ORF Size: 1722 bp

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:

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_001111102.1](#)

RefSeq Size: 2045 bp

RefSeq ORF: 1725 bp

Locus ID: 16905

UniProt ID: [P48678](#)

Cytogenetics: 3 38.84 cM

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the lamin family. Nuclear lamins, intermediate filament-like proteins, are the major components of the nuclear lamina, a protein meshwork associated with the inner nuclear membrane. This meshwork is thought to maintain the integrity of the nuclear envelope, participate in chromatin organization, and regulate gene transcription. Vertebrate lamins consist of two types, A and B. This protein is an A-type and is proposed to be developmentally regulated. In mouse deficiency of this gene is associated with muscular dystrophy. Mouse lines with different mutations in this gene serve as pathophysiological models for several human laminopathies. In humans, mutations in this gene lead to several diseases: Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]