

## Product datasheet for RC200022L2

#### OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

# Antizyme inhibitor 1 (AZIN1) (NM\_015878) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

Product Name: Antizyme inhibitor 1 (AZIN1) (NM\_015878) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Tag: mGFP

**Symbol:** Antizyme inhibitor 1

Synonyms: AZI; AZIA1; OAZI; OAZIN; ODC1L

Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

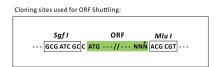
E. coli Selection: Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)

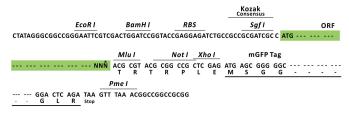
**ORF Nucleotide** The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200022).

Sequence:

**Restriction Sites:** Sgfl-Mlul

**Cloning Scheme:** 





<sup>\*</sup> The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.

**ACCN:** NM\_015878

ORF Size: 1344 bp





**OTI Disclaimer:** 

Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at <a href="mailto:customercom">customercom</a> or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.

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. <u>More info</u>

**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:** <u>NM 015878.4</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 4385 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1347 bp

 Locus ID:
 51582

 UniProt ID:
 014977

 Cytogenetics:
 8q22.3

Domains: Orn\_Arg\_deC\_N
Protein Families: Druggable Genome

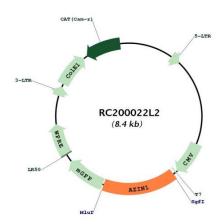
**MW:** 49.5 kDa



### **Gene Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the antizyme inhibitor family, which plays a role in cell growth and proliferation by maintaining polyamine homeostasis within the cell. Antizyme inhibitors are homologs of ornithine decarboxylase (ODC, the key enzyme in polyamine biosynthesis) that have lost the ability to decarboxylase ornithine; however, retain the ability to bind to antizymes. Antizymes negatively regulate intracellular polyamine levels by binding to ODC and targeting it for degradation, as well as by inhibiting polyamine uptake. Antizyme inhibitors function as positive regulators of polyamine levels by sequestering antizymes and neutralizing their effect. This gene encodes antizyme inhibitor 1, the first member of this gene family that is ubiquitously expressed, and is localized in the nucleus and cytoplasm. Overexpression of antizyme inhibitor 1 gene has been associated with increased proliferation, cellular transformation and tumorigenesis. Gene knockout studies showed that homozygous mutant mice lacking functional antizyme inhibitor 1 gene died at birth with abnormal liver morphology. RNA editing of this gene, predominantly in the liver tissue, has been linked to the progression of hepatocellular carcinoma. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014]

## **Product images:**



Circular map for RC200022L2