

## Product datasheet for RC204032L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Ribonuclease H2, subunit A (RNASEH2A) (NM\_006397) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** Ribonuclease H2, subunit A (RNASEH2A) (NM\_006397) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral

Particle

Symbol: Ribonuclease H2, subunit A

Synonyms: AGS4; JUNB; RNASEHI; RNHIA; RNHL; THSD8

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

RNase HII

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_006397

ORF Size: 897 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

Sequence:

**Domains:** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204032).

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.

**RefSeq:** <u>NM 006397.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1148 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 900 bp

 Locus ID:
 10535

 UniProt ID:
 075792

 Cytogenetics:
 19p13.13





## Ribonuclease H2, subunit A (RNASEH2A) (NM\_006397) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC204032L4V

**Protein Pathways:** DNA replication

MW: 33.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a component of the heterotrimeric type II ribonuclease H

enzyme (RNAseH2). RNAseH2 is the major source of ribonuclease H activity in mammalian cells and endonucleolytically cleaves ribonucleotides. It is predicted to remove Okazaki

fragment RNA primers during lagging strand DNA synthesis and to excise single

ribonucleotides from DNA-DNA duplexes. Mutations in this gene cause Aicardi-Goutieres

Syndrome (AGS), a an autosomal recessive neurological disorder characterized by

progressive microcephaly and psychomotor retardation, intracranial calcifications, elevated levels of interferon-alpha and white blood cells in the cerebrospinal fluid.[provided by

RefSeq, Aug 2009]