

Product datasheet for RC208707

ARIH1 (NM_005744) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: ARIH1 (NM_005744) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Tag: Myc-DDK

Symbol: ARIH1

Synonyms: ARI; HARI; HHARI; UBCH7BP

Mammalian Cell Neomycin

Selection:

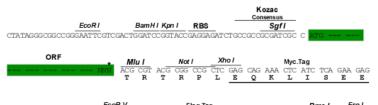
Vector:pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)E. coli Selection:Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

Cloning Scheme:

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:





		ECUR V					Flag. Lag									Pmei		rser
GAT	CTG	GCA	GCA	AAT	GAT	ATC	CTG	GAT	TAC	AAG	GAT	GAC	GAC	GAT	AAG	GTT	TAA	ACGGCCGGCC
_ D	L	A	A	N	D	I	L	D	Y	ĸ	D	D	D	D	K	v	Stop	

^{*} The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF

ACCN: NM_005744

ORF Size: 1671 bp



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



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 customport@origene.com 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.

Note: Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with

0.22um filter is required.

RefSeq: <u>NM 005744.5</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 2178 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1674 bp

 Locus ID:
 25820

 UniProt ID:
 Q9Y4X5

 Cytogenetics:
 15q24.1

Domains: IBR

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

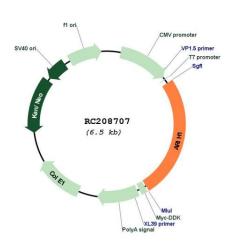
MW: 63.9 kDa



Gene Summary:

E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase, which catalyzes ubiquitination of target proteins together with ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 UBE2L3 (PubMed:15236971, PubMed:21532592, PubMed:24076655, PubMed:27565346, PubMed:23707686). Acts as an atypical E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase by working together with cullin-RING ubiquitin ligase (CRL) complexes and initiating ubiquitination of CRL substrates: associates with CRL complexes and specifically mediates addition of the first ubiquitin on CRLs targets (PubMed:27565346). The initial ubiquitin is then elongated by CDC34/UBE2R1 and UBE2R2 (PubMed:27565346). E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity is activated upon binding to neddylated cullin-RING ubiquitin ligase complexes (PubMed:24076655, PubMed:27565346). Plays a role in protein translation in response to DNA damage by mediating ubiquitination of EIF4E2, the consequences of EIF4E2 ubiquitination are however unclear (PubMed:25624349). According to a report, EIF4E2 ubiquitination leads to promote EIF4E2 cap-binding and protein translation arrest (PubMed:25624349). According to another report EIF4E2 ubiquitination leads to its subsequent degradation (PubMed:14623119). Acts as the ligase involved in ISGylation of EIF4E2 (PubMed:17289916).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Product images:



Circular map for RC208707