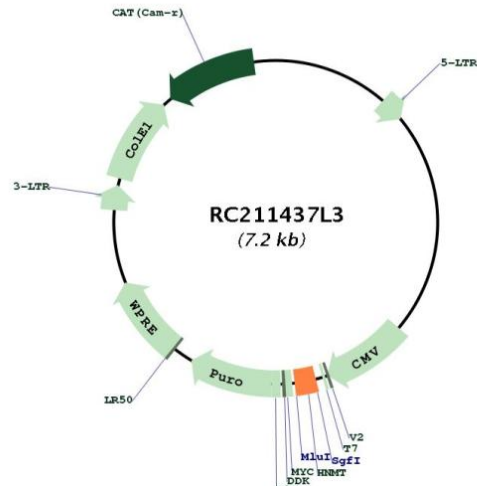




**Plasmid Map:**


**ACCN:** NM\_001024074

**ORF Size:** 153 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\\_001024074.2](#)

**RefSeq Size:** 767 bp

**RefSeq ORF:** 156 bp

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Locus ID:</b>         | 3176   |
| <b>UniProt ID:</b>       | <a href="#">P50135</a>   |
| <b>Cytogenetics:</b>     | 2q22.1   |
| <b>Protein Families:</b> | Druggable Genome   |
| <b>Protein Pathways:</b> | Histidine metabolism   |
| <b>MW:</b>               | 6 kDa  |
| <b>Gene Summary:</b>     | <p>In mammals, histamine is metabolized by two major pathways: N(tau)-methylation via histamine N-methyltransferase and oxidative deamination via diamine oxidase. This gene encodes the first enzyme which is found in the cytosol and uses S-adenosyl-L-methionine as the methyl donor. In the mammalian brain, the neurotransmitter activity of histamine is controlled by N(tau)-methylation as diamine oxidase is not found in the central nervous system. A common genetic polymorphism affects the activity levels of this gene product in red blood cells. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants that encode different proteins have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> |