

## Product datasheet for RC214066L4V

## 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

## MAGED2 (NM\_201222) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** MAGED2 (NM\_201222) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: MAGED2

Synonyms: 11B6; BARTS5; BCG-1; BCG1; HCA10; MAGE-D2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_201222 **ORF Size:** 1818 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214066).

Sequence:

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 201222.1

 RefSeq Size:
 2176 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1821 bp

 Locus ID:
 10916

 UniProt ID:
 Q9UNF1

 Cytogenetics:
 Xp11.21

 MW:
 65 kDa







## **Gene Summary:**

This gene is a member of the MAGED gene family. The MAGED genes are clustered on chromosome Xp11. This gene is located in Xp11.2, a hot spot for X-linked intellectual disability (XLID). Mutations in this gene cause a form of transient antenatal Bartter's syndrome. This gene may also be involved in several types of cancer, including breast cancer and melanoma. The protein encoded by this gene is progressively recruited from the cytoplasm to the nucleoplasm during the interphase and after nucleolar stress and is thus thought to play a role in cell cycle regulation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2017]