

## Product datasheet for RC214609L3

### NUP98 (NM\_005387) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Expression Plasmids  |
| Product Name:             | NUP98 (NM_005387) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone                 |
| Tag:                      | Myc-DDK  |
| Symbol:                   | NUP98  |
| Synonyms:                 | ADIR2; NUP96; Nup98-96; NUP196                                 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin  |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)                           |
| E. coli Selection:        | Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)                                     |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214609). |
| Restriction Sites:        | SgfI-MluI  |
| Cloning Scheme:           |  |

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



\* The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| ACCN:     | NM_005387 |
| ORF Size: | 2811 bp   |



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|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>        | 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. <a href="#">More info</a>  |
| <b>OTI Annotation:</b>        | This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.  |
| <b>Components:</b>            | 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).  |
| <b>Reconstitution Method:</b> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.</li><li>2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.</li><li>3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.</li><li>4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.</li><li>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.</li></ol>   |
| <b>RefSeq:</b>                | <a href="#">NM_005387.4</a>   |
| <b>RefSeq Size:</b>           | 3829 bp   |
| <b>RefSeq ORF:</b>            | 2814 bp   |
| <b>Locus ID:</b>              | 4928  |
| <b>UniProt ID:</b>            | <a href="#">P52948</a>  |
| <b>Cytogenetics:</b>          | 11p15.4   |
| <b>Domains:</b>               | Nucleoporin_FG, Nucleoporin2  |
| <b>Protein Families:</b>      | Druggable Genome  |
| <b>MW:</b>                    | 97.7 kDa  |
| <b>Gene Summary:</b>          | Nuclear pore complexes (NPCs) regulate the transport of macromolecules between the nucleus and cytoplasm, and are composed of many polypeptide subunits, many of which belong to the nucleoporin family. This gene belongs to the nucleoporin gene family and encodes a 186 kDa precursor protein that undergoes autoproteolytic cleavage to generate a 98 kDa nucleoporin and 96 kDa nucleoporin. The 98 kDa nucleoporin contains a Gly-Leu-Phe-Gly (GLGF) repeat domain and participates in many cellular processes, including nuclear import, nuclear export, mitotic progression, and regulation of gene expression. The 96 kDa nucleoporin is a scaffold component of the NPC. Proteolytic cleavage is important for targeting of the proteins to the NPC. Translocations between this gene and many other partner genes have been observed in different leukemias. Rearrangements typically result in chimeras with the N-terminal GLGF domain of this gene to the C-terminus of the partner gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms, at least two of which are proteolytically processed. Some variants lack the region that encodes the 96 kDa nucleoporin. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2016] |