

Product datasheet for RC218678L4

INMT (NM_006774) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	INMT (NM_006774) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone
Tag:	mGFP
Symbol:	INMT
Synonyms:	TEMT
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
E. coli Selection:	Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218678).
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



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

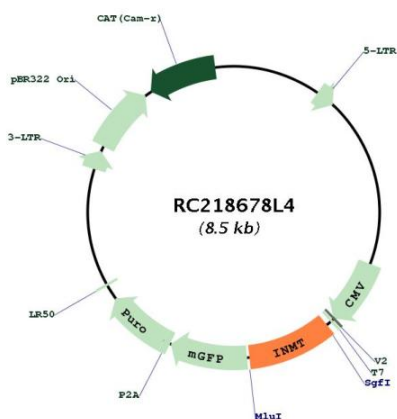
ACCN:	NM_006774
ORF Size:	789 bp



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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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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_006774.4
RefSeq Size:	2639 bp
RefSeq ORF:	792 bp
Locus ID:	11185
UniProt ID:	O95050
Cytogenetics:	7p14.3
Protein Pathways:	Tryptophan metabolism
MW:	28.7 kDa
Gene Summary:	N-methylation of endogenous and xenobiotic compounds is a major method by which they are degraded. This gene encodes an enzyme that N-methylates indoles such as tryptamine. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the downstream MINDY4 (aka FAM188B) gene. In rodents and other mammals such as cetartiodactyla this gene is in the opposite orientation compared to its orientation in human and other primates and this gene appears to have been lost in carnivora and chiroptera. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2019]

Product images:



Circular map for RC218678L4