

Product datasheet for **RC219076L4V**

SAMD9 (NM_017654) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SAMD9 (NM_017654) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SAMD9
Synonyms:	C7orf5; DRIF1; M7MLS2; MIRAGE; NFTC; OEF1; OEF2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_017654
ORF Size:	4767 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219076).
OTI Disclaimer:	<p>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 custsupport@origene.com or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.</p> <p>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</p>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_017654.3
RefSeq Size:	6855 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4770 bp


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Locus ID: 54809

UniProt ID: [Q5K651](#)

Cytogenetics: 7q21.2

MW: 184.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a sterile alpha motif domain-containing protein. The encoded protein localizes to the cytoplasm and may play a role in regulating cell proliferation and apoptosis. Mutations in this gene are the cause of normophosphatemic familial tumoral calcinosis. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode the same protein.
[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2010]