

## Product datasheet for RC219277L4

### SLC17A4 (NM\_005495) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Expression Plasmids  |
| Product Name:             | SLC17A4 (NM_005495) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone               |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| Symbol:                   | SLC17A4  |
| Synonyms:                 | KAIA2138   |
| 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(RC219277). |
| Restriction Sites:        | SgfI-MluI  |
| Cloning Scheme:           |  |

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



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

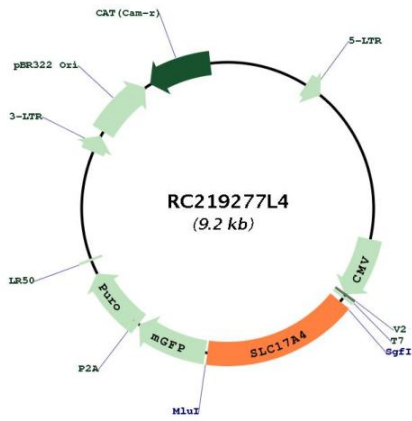
|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| ACCN:     | NM_005495 |
| ORF Size: | 1491 bp   |



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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_005495.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_005486.1</a>  |
| <b>RefSeq Size:</b>           | 2626 bp  |
| <b>RefSeq ORF:</b>            | 1494 bp  |
| <b>Locus ID:</b>              | 10050  |
| <b>UniProt ID:</b>            | <a href="#">Q9Y2C5</a>   |
| <b>Cytogenetics:</b>          | 6p22.2   |
| <b>Protein Families:</b>      | Transmembrane  |
| <b>MW:</b>                    | 53.9 kDa   |
| <b>Gene Summary:</b>          | Phosphate homeostasis is maintained by regulating intake, intestinal absorption, bone deposition and resorption, and renal excretion of phosphate. The central molecule in the control of phosphate excretion from the kidney is the sodium/phosphate cotransporter NPT1 (SLC17A1; MIM 182308), which is located in the renal proximal tubule. NPT1 uses the transmembrane electrochemical potential gradient of sodium to transport phosphate across the cell membrane. SLC17A4 is a similar sodium/phosphate cotransporter in the intestinal mucosa that plays an important role in the absorption of phosphate from the intestine (summary by Shibui et al., 1999 [PubMed 10319585]).[supplied by OMIM, Feb 2011] |

Product images:



Circular map for RC219277L4