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

Product datasheet for RC220542L3V

SNURF (NM_022804) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SNURF (NM_022804) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SNURF
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_022804
ORF Size:	213 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220542).
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.
RefSeq:	NM_022804.2
RefSeq Size:	437 bp
RefSeq ORF:	216 bp
Locus ID:	8926
UniProt ID:	Q9Y675
Cytogenetics:	15q11.2
Protein Families:	Stem cell - Pluripotency
MW:	8.4 kDa

View online »

Gene Summary: This gene is located within the Prader-Willi Syndrome critical region on chromosome 15. Transcripts produced from this gene initiate at an imprinting center and are paternally-imprinted. These transcripts may be bicistronic and also encode SNRPN (small nuclear ribonucleoprotein polypeptide N) from a downstream open reading frame. The small protein represented by this gene is encoded by an evolutionarily-conserved upstream open reading frame and is localized to the nucleus. Extensive alternative splicing and promoter usage occurs in this region and the full-length nature of some of these transcripts has not been determined. Alterations in the imprinting center are associated with parental imprint switch failure, which may cause Angelman syndrome or Prader-Willi syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2017]