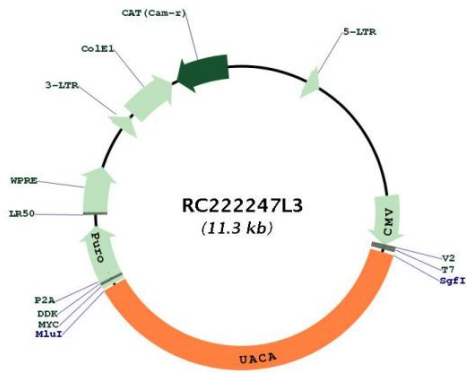




<b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone 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_001008224.1</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	7096 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	4212 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	55075
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">Q9BZF9</a>
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	15q23
<b>MW:</b>	161.3 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	This gene encodes a protein that contains ankyrin repeats and coiled coil domains and likely plays a role in apoptosis. Studies in rodents have implicated the encoded protein in the stimulation of apoptosis and the regulation of mammary gland involution, in which the mammary gland returns to its pre-pregnant state. This protein has also been proposed to negatively regulate apoptosis based on experiments in human cell lines in which the protein was shown to interact with PRKC apoptosis WT1 regulator protein, also known as PAR-4, and inhibit translocation of the PAR-4 receptor. Autoantibodies to this protein have been identified in human patients with panuveitis and Graves' disease. Differential expression of this gene has been observed in various human cancers. [provided by RefSeq, May 2017]

Product images:



Circular map for RC222247L3