

Product datasheet for **RC235858**

RAN (NM_001300796) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids
Product Name: RAN (NM_001300796) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag: Myc-DDK
Symbol: RAN
Synonyms: ARA24; Gsp1; TC4
Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection: Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Cell Selection: Neomycin
ORF Nucleotide Sequence: >RC235858 representing NM_001300796
Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCC**GCGATCGCC**

ATGTTTGATGTAACATCGAGAGTACTTACAAGAATGTGCCTAACTGGCATAGAGATCTGGTACGAGTGT
GTGAAAACATCCCATTGTGTGTGGCAACAAAGTGGATTAAGGACAGGAAAGTGAAGGCCAAATC
CATTGTCTCCACCGAAAGAAGAATCTTCAGTACTACGACATTTCTGCCAAAAGTAACTACAACCTTGAA
AAGCCCTTCTCTGGCTTGTAGGAAGCTCATTGGAGACCCTAACTTGAATTTGTTGCCATGCCTGCTC
TCGCCCCACCAGAAGTTGTCATGGACCCAGCTTTGGCAGCACAGTATGAGCACGACTTAGAGTTGCTCA
GACAACTGCTCTCCCGGATGAGGATGATGACCTG

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT
ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAA

Protein Sequence: >RC235858 representing NM_001300796
Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MFDVTSRVTYKNVPNWRDLVRVCENIIVLCGNKVDIKDRKVKAKSIVFHRKKNLQYYDISAKSNYNFE
KPFLWLRKLIQDPNLEFVAMPALAPPEVMDPALAAQYEHDLVAQTALPDEDDL

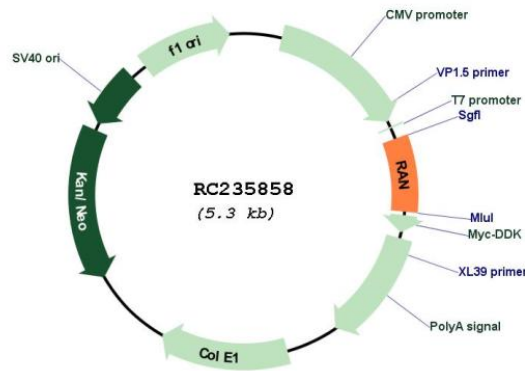
TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-MluI



[View online »](#)

Cloning Scheme:

Plasmid Map:

ACCN:

NM_001300796

ORF Size:

384 bp

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_001300796.1 , NP_001287725.1
RefSeq Size:	2492 bp
RefSeq ORF:	387 bp
Locus ID:	5901
UniProt ID:	P62826
Cytogenetics:	12q24.33
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors
MW:	15.2 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>RAN (ras-related nuclear protein) is a small GTP binding protein belonging to the RAS superfamily that is essential for the translocation of RNA and proteins through the nuclear pore complex. The RAN protein is also involved in control of DNA synthesis and cell cycle progression. Nuclear localization of RAN requires the presence of regulator of chromosome condensation 1 (RCC1). Mutations in RAN disrupt DNA synthesis. Because of its many functions, it is likely that RAN interacts with several other proteins. RAN regulates formation and organization of the microtubule network independently of its role in the nucleus-cytosol exchange of macromolecules. RAN could be a key signaling molecule regulating microtubule polymerization during mitosis. RCC1 generates a high local concentration of RAN-GTP around chromatin which, in turn, induces the local nucleation of microtubules. RAN is an androgen receptor (AR) coactivator that binds differentially with different lengths of polyglutamine within the androgen receptor. Polyglutamine repeat expansion in the AR is linked to Kennedy's disease (X-linked spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy). RAN coactivation of the AR diminishes with polyglutamine expansion within the AR, and this weak coactivation may lead to partial androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>