

## Product datasheet for RC236792

### MTRF1L (NM\_001301047) Human Tagged ORF Clone

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids  
**Product Name:** MTRF1L (NM\_001301047) Human Tagged ORF Clone  
**Tag:** Myc-DDK  
**Symbol:** MTRF1L  
**Synonyms:** HMRF1L; MRF1L; mtRF1a  
**Vector:** pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)  
**E. coli Selection:** Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)  
**Cell Selection:** Neomycin  
**ORF Nucleotide Sequence:** >RC236792 representing NM\_001301047  
Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC  
GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGCGGTCCCGGGTCTGTGGGGCGCTGCCCGGTGGCTCTGGCCCCGCCGGCCGTTGGCCAGCCCGCC  
GGCCCCTGAGCTCCGGTAGCCCGCCGCTGGAGGAGCTGTTACCCGGGGCGGGCCCTTGGGACCTTCT  
CGAGCGCCAGGGGGTCTGAAGCCATTTGAAGGTCAGGAGGCCGAGTTGCTGGCGGTGATCAAAGT  
CTGAACGAGAAGGAGCGGGAGCTGCGGGAGACTGAGCACTTGTGCACGATGAGAATGAAGATTTAAGGA  
AACTTGCAGAGAATGAAATCACTTTGTGTCAAAAAGAAATAACTCAGCTGAAGCATCAGATTATCTTACT  
TTTGGTCCCTCAGAAGAAACAGATGAAAATGATTTGATCCTGGAAGTAAGTGCAGGAGTTGGAGGTGGC  
CTTAGACATGCATCTGCCAGCATTGGGGGTTTCAAGCCATAGGCACATGAAATTTGAAGGAGGTGTT  
ACAGAGTACAAAGAGTGCCAAAGACAGAAAAGCAAGGCCGCGTCCATACTAGCACCATGACTGTAGCAAT  
ATTACCCAGCCTACTGAGATTAATCTGGTGATTAATCCGAAAGATTTGAGAATTGACACTAAGCGAGCC  
AGTGGAGCTGGGGGCAGCATGTAATACCACGGACAGTGCTGTCCGGATAGTTCATCTTCCAACAGATT  
GGAAG

**ACGCGT**ACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT  
ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAA



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**Protein Sequence:** >RC236792 representing NM\_001301047  
 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MRSRVLWGAARWLWPRRAVGPARRPLSSGSPPLEELFTRGGPLRTFLERQAGSEAHLKVRPELLAVIKL  
 LNEKERELRETEHLLHDENEDLRKLAENEITLCQKEITQLKHQIILLVPSEETDENDLILEVTAGVGGG  
 LRHASASIGGSEAYRHMKFEGGVHRVQRPVKTEKQGRVHTSTMTVAILPQPTEINLVINPKDLRIDTKRA  
 SGAGGQHVNTTDSAVRIVHLPTDVK

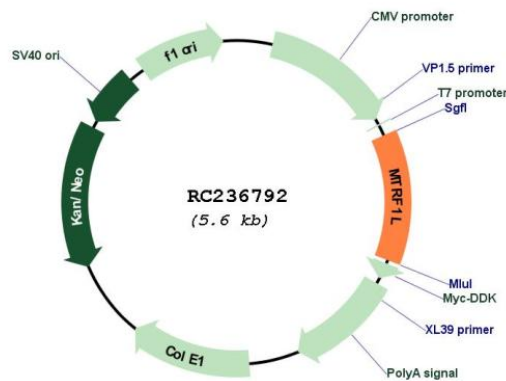
TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV

**Restriction Sites:** SgfI-MluI

**Cloning Scheme:**



**Plasmid Map:**



**ACCN:** NM\_001301047  
**ORF Size:** 705 bp

<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_001301047.3</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	3570 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	708 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	54516
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">Q9UGC7</a>
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	6q25.2
<b>MW:</b>	26.8 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	The protein encoded by this gene plays a role in mitochondrial translation termination, and is thought to be a release factor that is involved in the dissociation of the complete protein from the final tRNA, the ribosome, and the cognate mRNA. This protein acts upon UAA and UAG stop codons, but has no in vitro activity against UGA, which encodes tryptophan in human mitochondrion, or, the mitochondrial non-cognate stop codons, AGA and AGG. This protein shares sequence similarity to bacterial release factors. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes 4, 8, and 11. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014]