

## **Product datasheet for RG205020**

## Noggin (NOG) (NM\_005450) Human Tagged ORF Clone

## **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

**Product Name:** Noggin (NOG) (NM\_005450) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Tag: TurboGFP

Symbol: Noggin

Synonyms: SYM1; SYNS1; SYNS1A

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector: pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)

E. coli Selection: Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)

ORF Nucleotide >RG205020 representing NM\_005450

Sequence: Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC

GCCGCGATCGCC

AGCGGACCGACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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**Protein Sequence:** 

>RG205020 representing NM\_005450 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MERCPSLGVTLYALVVVLGLRATPAGGQHYLHIRPAPSDNLPLVDLIEHPDPIFDPKEKDLNETLLRSLL GGHYDPGFMATSPPEDRPGGGGAAGGAEDLAELDQLLRQRPSGAMPSEIKGLEFSEGLAQGKKQRLSKK LRRKLQMWLWSQTFCPVLYAWNDLGSRFWPRYVKVGSCFSKRSCSVPEGMVCKPSKSVHLTVLRWRCQRR GGQRCGWIPIQYPIISECKCSC

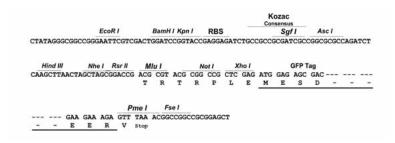
SGPTRTRRLE - GFP Tag - V

**Restriction Sites:** 

Sgfl-RsrII

**Cloning Scheme:** 





**ACCN:** NM\_005450

ORF Size: 696 bp

OTI Disclaimer:

Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA. Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at <a href="mailto:custsupport@origene.com">custsupport@origene.com</a> or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.

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:** 

- 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:** <u>NM 005450.6</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1279 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 699 bp

 Locus ID:
 9241

 UniProt ID:
 Q13253

 Cytogenetics:
 17q22

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

**Protein Pathways:** TGF-beta signaling pathway

**Gene Summary:** The secreted polypeptide, encoded by this gene, binds and inactivates members of the transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) superfamily signaling proteins, such as bone

morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4). By diffusing through extracellular matrices more efficiently than members of the TGF-beta superfamily, this protein may have a principal role in creating

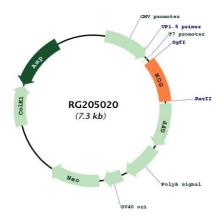
morphogenic gradients. The protein appears to have pleiotropic effect, both early in development as well as in later stages. It was originally isolated from Xenopus based on its ability to restore normal dorsal-ventral body axis in embryos that had been artificially ventralized by UV treatment. The results of the mouse knockout of the ortholog suggest that it is involved in numerous developmental processes, such as neural tube fusion and joint formation. Recently, several dominant human NOG mutations in unrelated families with proximal symphalangism (SYM1) and multiple synostoses syndrome (SYNS1) were identified; both SYM1 and SYNS1 have multiple joint fusion as their principal feature, and map to the same region (17q22) as this gene. All of these mutations altered evolutionarily conserved

amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence of this human gene is highly homologous to

that of Xenopus, rat and mouse. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]



## **Product images:**



Circular map for RG205020