

Product datasheet for **RG216372**

SNRPN (NM_022808) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	SNRPN (NM_022808) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag:	TurboGFP
Symbol:	SNRPN
Synonyms:	HCERN3; PWCR; PWS; RT-LI; SM-D; sm-N; SMN; SNRNP-N; SNURF-SNRPN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	>RG216372 representing NM_022808 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGACTGTTGGCAAGAGTAGCAAGATGCTGCAGCACATTGACTATAGAATGAGATGTATCCTGCAAGATG
GCCGAATCTTCATTGGCACCTTTAAGGCTTTTGACAAGCATATGAATTTGATCCTCTGTGATTGTGATGA
GTTTCAGAAAGATCAAGCCAAAGAATGCGAAGCAACCAGAGCGTGAAGAAAAGCGGGTTTTGGGTCTGGT
TTGCTGCGTGGGAGAATTGGTATCCATGACTGTGGAGGGGCCACCCCAAAGATACTGGCATTGCTC
GGGTACCACTTGTGGAGCTGCTGGAGGCCCTGGGGTTGGTAGGGCAGCTGGTAGAGGAGTACCAGCTGG
TGTGCCAATCCCAAGGCCCTGCTGGATTGGCAGGCCCTGTCCGAGGAGTTGGGGACCATCCAGCAG
GTAATGACTCCACAGGAAGAGGCACTGTAGCAGCTGCTGCTGTTGCTGCGACTGCCAGTATTGCTGGAG
CCCAACACAGTACCCACCAGGACGGGGCACTCCGCCCCACCCGTCGGCAGAGCAACCCACCTCCAGG
CATTATGGCTCCTCCACCTGGTATGAGACCACCCATGGGCCACCAATTGGGCTTCCCTGCTCGAGGG
ACGCCAATAGGCATGCCGCTCCGGAATGAGACCCCTCCACAGGCATTAGAGGTCCACCTCCCCAG
GAATGCGTCCACCAAGACCT

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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Protein Sequence: >RG216372 representing NM_022808
Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MTVGKSSKMLQHIDYRMCILQDGRIFIGTFKAFDKHMNLILCDCDEFKIKPKNAKQPEREEKRVLGLV
 LLRGENLVSMTVEGPPPKDTGIARVPLAGAAGGPGVGRAAGRGVPAGVPIQAPAGLAGPVRGVGGPSQQ
 VMTPQGRGTAAAAVAATAASIAGAPTQYPPGRGTTPPPVGRATPPPGIMAPPPGMRPPMGPPIGLPPARG
 TPIGMPPPGMRPPPGIRGPPPPGMRPPRP

TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

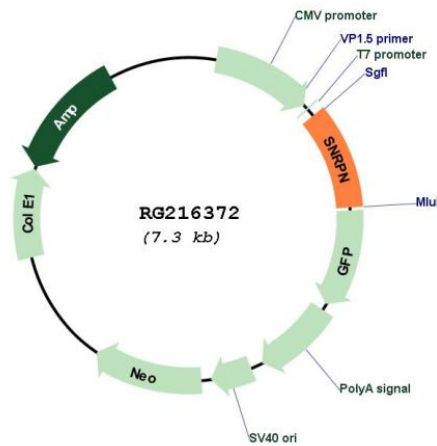
Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:

Cloning sites used for ORF Shutting:



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_022808

ORF Size: 720 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_022808.5
RefSeq Size:	1643 bp
RefSeq ORF:	723 bp
Locus ID:	6638
UniProt ID:	P63162
Cytogenetics:	15q11.2
Domains:	Sm
Protein Families:	Stem cell - Pluripotency
Gene Summary:	This gene is located within the Prader-Willi Syndrome critical region on chromosome 15 and is imprinted and expressed from the paternal allele. It encodes a component of the small nuclear ribonucleoprotein complex, which functions in pre-mRNA processing and may contribute to tissue-specific alternative splicing. Alternative promoter use and alternative splicing result in a multitude of transcript variants encoding the same protein. Transcript variants that initiate at the CpG island-associated imprinting center may be bicistronic and also encode the SNRPN upstream reading frame protein (SNURF) from an upstream open reading frame. In addition, long spliced transcripts for small nucleolar RNA host gene 14 (SNHG14) may originate from the promoters at this locus and share exons with this gene. Alterations in this region are associated with parental imprint switch failure, which may cause Angelman syndrome or Prader-Willi syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2017]