

Restriction Sites: AscI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:



ACCN: NM_001039840

ORF Size: 672 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:

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.

Note: Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with 0.22um filter is required.

RefSeq: [NM_001039840.3](#)

RefSeq Size: 6909 bp

RefSeq ORF: 675 bp

Locus ID: 53344

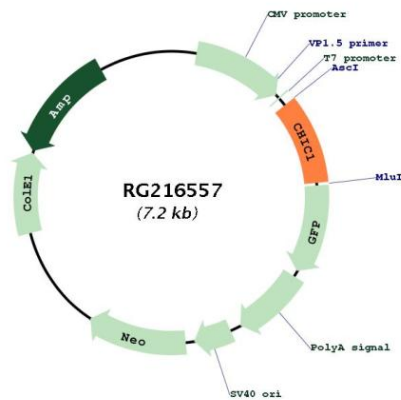
UniProt ID: [Q5VXU3](#)

Cytogenetics: Xq13.2

Protein Families: Transmembrane

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a cysteine-rich hydrophobic (CHIC) domain-containing protein, and is one of the few protein-coding genes found near the X-inactivation center. Studies in mouse indicate that the mouse ortholog of this gene is subject to X-inactivation in mouse. Experiments with other CHIC domain-containing family members show that the cysteine residues are palmitoylated post-translationally, resulting in membrane association. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, May 2017]

Product images:



Circular map for RG216557