

## Product datasheet for **RG225289**

### DERL1 (NM\_001134671) Human Tagged ORF Clone

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids  
**Product Name:** DERL1 (NM\_001134671) Human Tagged ORF Clone  
**Tag:** TurboGFP  
**Symbol:** DERL1  
**Synonyms:** DER-1; DER1; derlin-1  
**Mammalian Cell Selection:** Neomycin  
**Vector:** pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)  
**E. coli Selection:** Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)  
**ORF Nucleotide Sequence:** >RG225289 representing NM\_001134671  
**Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)**

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC  
GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGTCGGACATCGGAGACTGGTTCAGGAGCATCCCGGCGATCACGCGCTATTGGTTCGCCGCCACCGTCG  
CCGTGCCCTTGGTCGGCAAACCTCGGCCTCATCAGCCCGCCTACCTCTTCTCTGGCCCCGAAGCCTTCT  
TTATCGCTTTAGATTTGGAGGCCAATCACTGCCACCTTTTATTTCCCTGTGGTCCAGGAAGTGGATTT  
CTTTATTTGGTCAATTTATTTCTTATATCAGTATTCTACGCGACTTGAACAGGAGCTTTTGATGGGA  
GGCCAGCAGACTATTTATTCATGCTCCTCTTAACTGGATTTGCATCGTGATTACTGGCTTAGCAATGGA  
TATGCAGTTGCTGATGATTCCTCTGATCATGTCACTATTATGTCTGGGCCAGCTGAACAGAGACATG  
ATTGTATCATTTTGGTTTGAACACGATTTAAGGCCTGCTATTTACCCTGGGTTATCCTTGGATTCAACT  
ATATCATCGGAGGCTCATACCAATGGACTTGGGAGGAAGAAATTTCTATCCACACCTCAGTTTTTGTA  
CCGCTGGCTGCCAGTAGGAGAGGAGGATATCAGGATTTGGTGTGCCCCCTGCTAGCATGAGGCGAGCT  
GCTGATCAGAATGGCGGAGGCGGAGACACAACCTGGGGCCAGGGCTTTGACTTGGAGACCAG

**ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAG** - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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**Protein Sequence:** >RG225289 representing NM\_001134671  
Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MSDIGDWFRSIPAITRYWFAATVAVPLVGKLGKLSIPAYLFLWPEAFLYRFQIWRPITATFYFPVPGTGF  
 LYL VNL YFL YQYSTRLETGAFDGRPADYLFMLLFNWICIVITGLAMDQLLMIPLIMSVL YVWAQLNRDM  
 IVSFWFGTRFKACYLPWVILGFNYIIGGSYPMDLGGRNFLSTPQFLYRWLPSRRGGVSGFGVPPASMRRA  
 ADQNGGGGRHNWGQGFRLGDQ

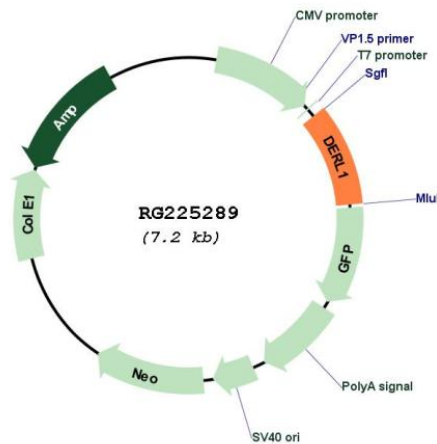
TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

**Restriction Sites:** SgfI-MluI

**Cloning Scheme:**



**Plasmid Map:**



**ACCN:** NM\_001134671

**ORF Size:** 693 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_001134671.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_001128143.1</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	3119 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	696 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	79139
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">Q9BUN8</a>
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	8q24.13
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the derlin family. Members of this family participate in the ER-associated degradation response and retrotranslocate misfolded or unfolded proteins from the ER lumen to the cytosol for proteasomal degradation. This protein recognizes substrate in the ER and works in a complex to retrotranslocate it across the ER membrane into the cytosol. This protein may select cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator protein (CFTR) for degradation as well as unfolded proteins in Alzheimer's disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2012]