

Product datasheet for **RG228765**

NNT1 (CLCF1) (NM_001166212) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	NNT1 (CLCF1) (NM_001166212) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag:	TurboGFP
Symbol:	CLCF1
Synonyms:	BSF-3; BSF3; CISS2; CLC; NNT-1; NNT1; NR6
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	>RG228765 representing NM_001166212 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGGACCTCCGAGCAGGGGACTCGTGGGGGATGTTAGCGTGCCTGTGCACGGTGTCTGGCACCTCCCTG
CAGTGCCAGCTCTCAATCGCACAGGGGACCCAGGGCCTGGCCCTCCATCCAGAAAACCTATGACCTCAC
CCGCTACCTGGAGCACCACCTCCGAGCTTGGCTGGGACCTATCTGAACTACCTGGGCCCCCTTTCAAC
GAGCCAGACTTCAACCTCCCCGCTGGGGCAGAGACTCTGCCAGGGCCACTGTTGACTTGGAGGTGT
GGCGAAGCCTCAATGACAACTGCGGCTGACCCAGAAGTACGAGGCCTACAGCCACCTTCTGTGTTACTT
GGTGGCCTCAACCGTCAAGGCTGCCACTGCTGAGCTGCGCCGAGCCTGGCCACTTCTGCACCAGCCTC
CAGGGCCTGTGGCAGCATTGCGGGCGTCATGGCAGCTCTGGGCTACCCACTGCCCCAGCCGCTGCCTG
GGACTGAACCACTTGGACTCCTGGCCCTGCCACAGTGAAGTCTCCAGAAAGTGGACGACTTCTGGCT
GCTGAAGGAGCTGCAGACCTGGCTGTGGCGCTCGGCCAAGGACTTCAACCGGCTCAAGAAGAAGATGCAG
CTCCAGCAGCTGCAGTCAACCTGCACCTGGGGGCTCATGGCTTC

ACGCGTACGCGGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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Protein Sequence: >RG228765 representing NM_001166212
Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MDLRAGDSWGLACLCTVLWHLPAVPALNRTGDPGPGPSIQKTYDLTRYLEHQLRSLAGTYLNYLGPPFN
 EPDFNPPRLGAETLPRATVDLEVWRSNDKRLRLTQNYEAYSHLLCYLRGLNRQAATAELRRSLAHFCTSL
 QGLLGSIAGVMAALGYPLPQPLPGTEPTWTPGPAHSDFLQKMDDFWLLKELQTWLWRSKDFNRLKKKMQ
 PPAAAVTLHLGAHGF

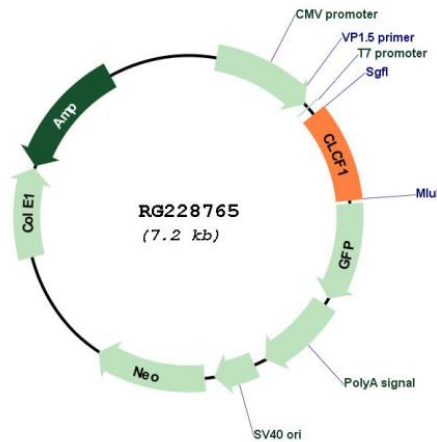
TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001166212

ORF Size: 645 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_001166212.1 , NP_001159684.1
RefSeq Size:	1779 bp
RefSeq ORF:	648 bp
Locus ID:	23529
UniProt ID:	Q9UBD9
Cytogenetics:	11q13.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway
Gene Summary:	This gene is a member of the glycoprotein (gp)130 cytokine family and encodes cardiotrophin-like cytokine factor 1 (CLCF1). CLCF1 forms a heterodimer complex with cytokine receptor-like factor 1 (CRLF1). This dimer competes with ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF) for binding to the ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor (CNTFR) complex, and activates the Jak-STAT signaling cascade. CLCF1 can be actively secreted from cells by forming a complex with soluble type I CRLF1 or soluble CNTFR. CLCF1 is a potent neurotrophic factor, B-cell stimulatory agent and neuroendocrine modulator of pituitary corticotroph function. Defects in CLCF1 cause cold-induced sweating syndrome 2 (CISS2). This syndrome is characterized by a profuse sweating after exposure to cold as well as congenital physical abnormalities of the head and spine. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2009]