

Product datasheet for **RG231074**

MID1 (NM_001193281) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	MID1 (NM_001193281) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag:	TurboGFP
Symbol:	MID1
Synonyms:	BBBG1; FXY; GBBB1; MIDIN; OGS1; OS; OSX; RNF59; TRIM18; XPRF; ZNFX1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	>RG231074 representing NM_001193281 Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Green=Tags(s)

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC
GCC**CGATCGCC**

ATGGAACACTGGAGTCAGAAGTACCTGACCTGCCCTATTTGTCTGGAGCTCTTTGAGGACCCTTTCTACTGC
CCTGCGCACACAGCCTCTGCTTCAACTGCGCCACCGCATCTAGTATCACACTGTGCCACCAACGAGTC
TGTGGAGTCCATCACCCTTCCAGTCCCCACCTGCCGGCATGTCATCACCTCAGCCAGCGAGGTCTA
GACGGGCTCAAGCGCAACGTACCCTACAGAACATCATCGACAGGTTCCAGAAAGCATCAGTGAGCGGGC
CCAACCTCTCCAGCGAGACCCGTCGGGAGCGGGCCTTTGACGCCAACACCATGACCTCCGCCGAGAAGGT
CCTCTGCCAGTTTTGTGACCAGGATCCTGCCAGGACGCTGTGAAGACCTGTGTCACCTTGTGAAGTATCC
TACTGTGACGAGTGCCTGAAAGCCACTACCCGAATAAGAAGCCCTTTACAGGCCATCGTCTGATTGAGC
CAATTCGGACTCTCACATCCGGGGGCTGATGTGCTTGGAGCATGAGGATGAGAAGCAAACTTAGAGAG
TAACCTCACCAACCTTATTAAGAGGAACACAGAAGTGGAGACCCTTTGGCTAAACTCATCCAAACCTGT
CAACATGTTGAACTGGAATGTTCTGACTGTTCCAGAGTTGCCCAATGGGGT

ACGCGTACGCGGGCCGCTCGAG - GFP Tag - GTTTAA



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Protein Sequence: >RG231074 representing NM_001193281
 Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

METLESELTCPICLELFEDPLLLPCAHSLCFNCAHRILVSHCATNESVESITAFQCPTCRHVITLSQRGL
 DGLKRNVTLQNIIDRFQKASVSGPNPSETRRERAFDANTMTSAEKVLCQFCDQDPAQDAVKTCVTCEVS
 YCDECLKATHPNKKPFTGHRLIEPIPDHIRGLMCLHEHEDEKQNLNLSNLNLIKRNTTELETLAKLIQTC
 QHVELECSVLFPFVAQWG

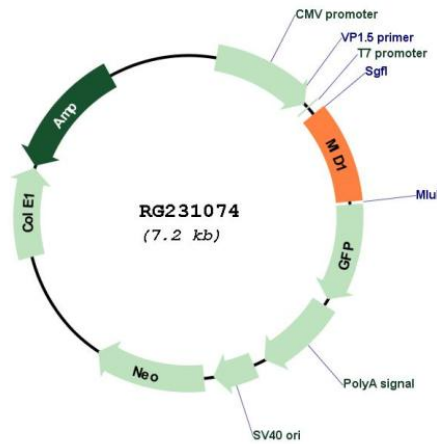
TRTRPLE - GFP Tag - V

Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

Cloning Scheme:



Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001193281

ORF Size: 684 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_001193281.1 , NP_001180210.1
RefSeq Size:	1846 bp
RefSeq ORF:	687 bp
Locus ID:	4281
UniProt ID:	O15344
Cytogenetics:	Xp22.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
Gene Summary:	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the tripartite motif (TRIM) family, also known as the 'RING-B box-coiled coil' (RBCC) subgroup of RING finger proteins. The TRIM motif includes three zinc-binding domains, a RING, a B-box type 1 and a B-box type 2, and a coiled-coil region. This protein forms homodimers which associate with microtubules in the cytoplasm. The protein is likely involved in the formation of multiprotein structures acting as anchor points to microtubules. Mutations in this gene have been associated with the X-linked form of Opitz syndrome, which is characterized by midline abnormalities such as cleft lip, laryngeal cleft, heart defects, hypospadias, and agenesis of the corpus callosum. This gene was also the first example of a gene subject to X inactivation in human while escaping it in mouse. Alternative promoter use, alternative splicing and alternative polyadenylation result in multiple transcript variants that have different tissue specificities. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2016]