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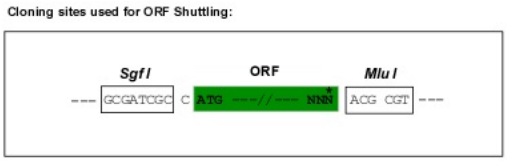
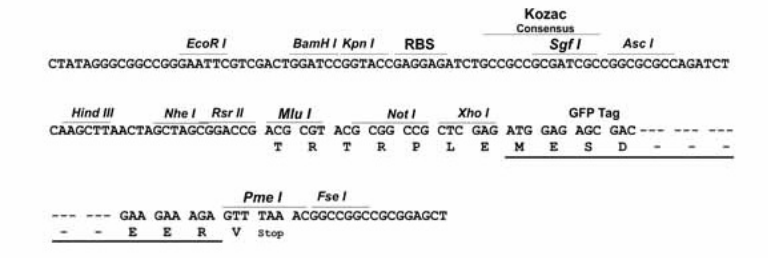
Product datasheet for RG237428

MDM2 (NM_001278462) Human Tagged ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	MDM2 (NM_001278462) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag:	TurboGFP
Symbol:	MDM2
Synonyms:	ACTFS; hdm2; HDMX; LSKB
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	





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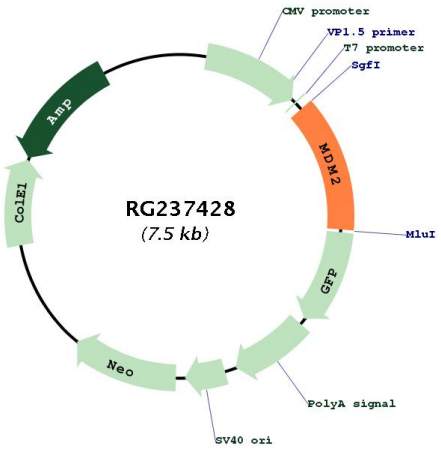
Plasmid Map:



ACCN:	NM_001278462
ORF Size:	963 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).
RefSeq:	NM_001278462.2
RefSeq Size:	6735 bp
RefSeq ORF:	966 bp
Locus ID:	4193
UniProt ID:	Q00987
Cytogenetics:	12q15
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways:	Bladder cancer, Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Endocytosis, Glioma, Melanoma, p53 signaling pathway, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis
MW:	36.4 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a nuclear-localized E3 ubiquitin ligase. The encoded protein can promote tumor formation by targeting tumor suppressor proteins, such as p53, for proteasomal degradation. This gene is itself transcriptionally-regulated by p53. Overexpression or amplification of this locus is detected in a variety of different cancers. There is a pseudogene for this gene on chromosome 2. Alternative splicing results in a multitude of transcript variants, many of which may be expressed only in tumor cells. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2013]