

Product datasheet for RN201493

Fam173b (NM_001109178) Rat Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: Fam173b (NM_001109178) Rat Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free

Symbol: Fam173b

Synonyms: RGD1560629

Mammalian Cell

Cell Neomycin

Selection:

Vector:pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)E. coli Selection:Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

ACCN: NM_001109178

Insert Size: 651 bp

OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the reference identifier above as a

point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of our molecular clones may differ from the sequence published for this corresponding reference, e.g., by representing an alternative

RNA splicing form or single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).

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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 001109178.1</u>, <u>NP 001102648.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 1378 bp RefSeq ORF: 651 bp



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Fam173b (NM_001109178) Rat Untagged Clone - RN201493

Locus ID: 499561

UniProt ID: D3ZLY0

Cytogenetics: 2q22

Gene Summary: Mitochondrial protein-lysine N-methyltransferase that trimethylates ATP synthase subunit C,

ATP5MC1 and ATP5MC2. Trimethylation is required for proper incorporation of the C subunit into the ATP synthase complex and mitochondrial respiration (Probable). Promotes chronic pain. Involved in persistent inflammatory and neuropathic pain: methyltransferase activity in the mitochondria of sensory neurons promotes chronic pain via a pathway that depends on the production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and on the engagement of spinal cord

microglia (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]