

Product datasheet for RN215687

Vkorc1 (NM_203335) Rat Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: Vkorc1 (NM_203335) Rat Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: Vkorc1

Mammalian Cell Neomycin

Selection:

Insert Size:

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

Fully Sequenced ORF: >RN215687 representing NM_203335

486 bp

Red=Cloning site Blue=ORF Orange=Stop codon

TTTTGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTGGATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCC

GCCGCGATCGCC

ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGATT

ACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAA

Restriction Sites:Sgfl-MlulACCN:NM_203335

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).



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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 203335.2</u>, <u>NP 976080.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 757 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 486 bp

 Locus ID:
 309004

 UniProt ID:
 Q6TEK4

 Cytogenetics:
 1q37

Gene Summary: Vitamin K is essential for blood clotting but must be enzymatically activated. This

enzymatically activated form of vitamin K is a reduced form required for the carboxylation of glutamic acid residues in some blood-clotting proteins. The product of this gene encodes the enzyme that is responsible for reducing vitamin K 2,3-epoxide to the enzymatically activated form. Fatal bleeding can be caused by vitamin K deficiency and by the vitamin K antagonist warfarin, and it is the product of this gene that is sensitive to warfarin. In humans, mutations in this gene can be associated with deficiencies in vitamin-K-dependent clotting factors and, in

humans and rats, with warfarin resistance. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]