

## Product datasheet for **SC122354**

### **ABCC9 (BC033804) Human Untagged Clone**

#### **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

**Product Name:** ABCC9 (BC033804) Human Untagged Clone

**Tag:** Tag Free

**Symbol:** ABCC9

**Synonyms:** ABC37; ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C (CFTR/MRP), member 9; ATP-binding cassette, sub-family C, member 9; CMD1O; FLJ36852; sulfonylurea receptor 2A; SUR2

**Mammalian Cell Selection:** None

**Vector:** [pCMV6-XL5](#)

**E. coli Selection:** Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)



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<b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>	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).
<b>Components:</b>	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).
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.</li><li>2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.</li><li>3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.</li><li>4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.</li><li>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.</li></ol>
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">BC033804.1</a> , <a href="#">AAH33804.1</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	1730 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	450 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	10060
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	12p12.1
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	ABC transporters
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the superfamily of ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters. ABC proteins transport various molecules across extra- and intra-cellular membranes. ABC genes are divided into seven distinct subfamilies (ABC1, MDR/TAP, MRP, ALD, OABP, GCN20, White). This protein is a member of the MRP subfamily which is involved in multi-drug resistance. This protein is thought to form ATP-sensitive potassium channels in cardiac, skeletal, and vascular and non-vascular smooth muscle. Protein structure suggests a role as the drug-binding channel-modulating subunit of the extra-pancreatic ATP-sensitive potassium channels. Mutations in this gene are associated with cardiomyopathy dilated type 10. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]</p>