

Product datasheet for **SC122780**

Carbonic Anhydrase XIV (CA14) (NM_012113) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Carbonic Anhydrase XIV (CA14) (NM_012113) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	CA14
Synonyms:	CAXIV
Vector:	<u>pCMV6-XL5</u>
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
Cell Selection:	None



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Insert Size:	1767 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:	<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_012113.1 , NP_036245.1
RefSeq Size:	1757 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1014 bp
Locus ID:	23632
UniProt ID:	Q9ULX7
Cytogenetics:	1q21.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Nitrogen metabolism
Gene Summary:	Carbonic anhydrases (CAs) are a large family of zinc metalloenzymes that catalyze the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide. They participate in a variety of biological processes, including respiration, calcification, acid-base balance, bone resorption, and the formation of aqueous humor, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and gastric acid. They show extensive diversity in tissue distribution and in their subcellular localization. CA XIV is predicted to be a type I membrane protein and shares highest sequence similarity with the other transmembrane CA isoform, CA XII; however, they have different patterns of tissue-specific expression and thus may play different physiologic roles. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]