

Product datasheet for **SC201028**

NARF (NM_012336) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Symbol:	NARF
Synonyms:	IOP2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pMirTarget (PSI00062)
ACCN:	NM_012336
Insert Size:	2000 bp



Insert Sequence:

>SC201028 3'UTR clone of NM_012336

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_012336. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

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GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG
TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAGCGATCGCC
GGCACACACAGCCTGGACATCAAGTGGTGAAGTCAGGCCAGGCCCTTCCAGCTGCTCTTGGGGCCAGAG
CCAAGAGCCTCTCAGTAGAGGGAGGGGCTGCCCTGAGTGGAGTATTAAGACACTTAAGAAAACCGCTC
AATGGATTACTTTGGTTTCTCCGAGTTCCCTGCTACCCCGTTTATTGGAGGCCCTCAGGCAGTTTCAT
GTGGTGCTATCTTCATAATAGGTGTGGGATTGGAACCTTTTTTTTTCTTTTTTTTTTTTGGACGGAGT
CTCACTCTGTCAACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAATGGCGCAATCTCAGCTCACTGCAACCTCTGCCTCCCGGGT
TCAAGCGATTCTCTTGCCCGAGCTCCCGAGTACTGGGACTAACGCGCACACCACCATGCCAGCTAA
TTTTGTATTTTAGTAGAGATGGGGTTTCACTATGTTGGCCAGGCTGGTATTGAATTCCTGACCTCCT
GATCCACCCGCTTGGCTCCCAAAGTCCAGGACTGCAGGCATGAGCCACCGTGCCTGGCAGATTGGA
ACGTTTTTAACATGAGAGGAGCACTTCCCAATTTATCCCTTCATCCTAAGATTGTGAAAAAGTCCCAA
GAGTGGGAATGGAGACAGACTACTGTATTTAGGTTTAAAAAGAAAAATCCAGAAAGTGCTCTGTGAAG
AGCTAGGACCCCCAGAGTTCTAATGCACATGACTGAAGGTGATTGATGTGGGAGTGAGGGCAGAGG
GTGGGGTGGCTGTGCCTGTGGACTCCTGTGGCCTGGGGTTGTTAGGGCAGGCAGTCCACAGTCCAGA
TCCCTGCCCATTTTGGCTCTTTCTTTTACCCACTCATATTTTCTTGAAAATGTTTTTGCCAGAACATT
AATACTGTGAGCCTTTTGAATCAGGAGACTTACGTACAAATCTGGATTTTCAGCTTTTCTAGAAAA
ACTGTAGTTTCTGACAACAGTAGGCCCATTCCTCACAGCCAGTCACCACCTCCTCCCATTCCTCACA
GCCAGTCACCACCTCCTGGACCATACTCGGCCCTGGGCCATTCTCACAGCCAGTCACCACCTCCTC
CCATTCTCACAGCCAGTCACCACCTCCTGGACCACACTCGGCCCTGGGCCATTCTCACAGCCAGTC
ACCACCTCCTGGACCATACTCAGGGCCCTGGAGGCCTGGCAACCCAGGCCCAACTCAAATTGTACA
TTCAGTCTTTCAGTCGGAAGTGCAGTGGGGCAAGGGTGACAGACACGAGAATGGAATGAGAAGGCT
GCCCGCAGCAGTGGTGGGTGCAGGGGGCCCCAGCTCATCATCAGCACTGTCGTGGGTGGGAGTCGG
GGGTAAGGTTCCGTCTGACCTGAGGGGTTGAGGATATTCAGGTGGTCCAGCCTCCCGCAGAAGACTT
CCCTGTACCCCTTGGCAGACAGGTTTCTTCTCACACGGCCCTGGCCCATCCACTCGCCATGAAGCCCTC
TGTGCTCAGGGTGATGGAGCCCCCTCCATTCTGGCACTGCACTGTGGGCATGAGCTTGCTTAAAAAGA
AAGGAGAGGCCAGGCACGGTGGCTCGTGCCCTATAATCCAGCACACTGGGAGGCCAAGGTGGGAGGAT
TGCTGGAGTCCAGGAGTTTCTACATGGGAGACTCTGTCTCTACAAATTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTGGACAG
AGTCTCACTTTGTACCCAGGCTGGAGTTCAAGTGGCGTGATCTCGGCTCACAGCAACCTCCGCCTCTG
GGTTCAAGCGATTCTCTGCCTCAGCCTCTGGAGTAGCTGGGATTACAGGCGCGCGCCACCGCGCTGG
CTAATTGTATTCTTAGTTGAGACGGGTTTCGCCATGTTGATCGGGCCGGTCAGGCTGGAATTTCTGACC
TCAGGTGATCCAAACACCTCAGCCTCCCAAAATGCTGGGATTACAGGCGTGAGCCACTGCACCTGGCA
ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTGGAAGAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCAACCTGCCATCA
CGAGATTTGATTCCACCGCCGCTTCTATGAAAGG

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Restriction Sites:

SgfI-MluI

OTI Disclaimer:

Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences, e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).

Components:

The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.

Note:

Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with 0.22um filter is required.

RefSeq: NM_012336.4

Summary: Several proteins have been found to be prenylated and methylated at their carboxyl-terminal ends. Prenylation was initially believed to be important only for membrane attachment. However, another role for prenylation appears to be its importance in protein-protein interactions. The only nuclear proteins known to be prenylated in mammalian cells are prelamin A- and B-type lamins. Prelamin A is farnesylated and carboxymethylated on the cysteine residue of a carboxyl-terminal CaaX motif. This post-translationally modified cysteine residue is removed from prelamin A when it is endoproteolytically processed into mature lamin A. The protein encoded by this gene binds to the prenylated prelamin A carboxyl-terminal tail domain. It may be a component of a prelamin A endoprotease complex. The encoded protein is located in the nucleus, where it partially colocalizes with the nuclear lamina. It shares limited sequence similarity with iron-only bacterial hydrogenases. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified for this gene, including one with a novel exon that is generated by RNA editing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Locus ID: 26502

MW: 73.6