

Product datasheet for SC212052

DMP1 (NM 001079911) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Product Name: DMP1 (NM_001079911) Human 3' UTR Clone

Symbol: DMP1

Synonyms: ARHP; ARHR; DMP-1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

ACCN: NM_001079911

Insert Size: 1067 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC212052 3'UTR clone of NM_001079911

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_001079911. The complete

sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC

TTGTTTTGTAATAAAGATTATAATACCCAGAA

CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul



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DMP1 (NM_001079911) Human 3' UTR Clone - SC212052

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.

RefSeq: NM 001079911.3

Summary: Dentin matrix acidic phosphoprotein is an extracellular matrix protein and a member of the

small integrin binding ligand N-linked glycoprotein family. This protein, which is critical for proper mineralization of bone and dentin, is present in diverse cells of bone and tooth tissues. The protein contains a large number of acidic domains, multiple phosphorylation sites, a functional arg-gly-asp cell attachment sequence, and a DNA binding domain. In undifferentiated osteoblasts it is primarily a nuclear protein that regulates the expression of osteoblast-specific genes. During osteoblast maturation the protein becomes phosphorylated

and is exported to the extracellular matrix, where it orchestrates mineralized matrix

formation. Mutations in the gene are known to cause autosomal recessive

hypophosphatemia, a disease that manifests as rickets and osteomalacia. The gene structure is conserved in mammals. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been

described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Locus ID: 1758

MW: 42.6