

Product datasheet for **SC301600**

LECT1 (CNMD) (NM_001011705) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	LECT1 (CNMD) (NM_001011705) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	LECT1
Synonyms:	BRICD3; CHM-I; CHM1; LECT1; MYETS1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
E. coli Selection:	Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)
Fully Sequenced ORF:	>SC301600 representing NM_001011705. Blue=Insert sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

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GCTCGTTT TAGTGAACCGTCAGAATTTTGT AATACGACTCACTATAGGGCGCCGGGAATTCGTCGACTG
GATCCGGTACCGAGGAGATCTGCCGCC GCGATCGCC
ATGACAGAGAACTCCGACAAAGTTCCCATTTGCCCTGGTGGGACCTGATGACGTGGAATTCTGCAGCCCC
CCGGCGTACGCTACGCTGACGGTGAAGCCCTCCAGCCCCGCGGGCTGCTCAAGGTGGGAGCCGTGGTC
CTCATTTCGGGAGCTGTGCTGCTCTTTGGGGCCATCGGGCCTTCTACTTCTGGAAGGGGAGCGAC
AGTCACATTTACAATGTCCATTACCATGAGTATCAATGGGAAATTACAAGATGGGTCAATGGAATA
GACGCTGGGAACAACTTGGAGACCTTTAAATGGGAAGTGGAGCTGAAGAAGCAATTGCAGTTAATGAT
TTCCAGAATGGCATCACAGGAATTCGTTTTGCTGGAGGAGAGAAGTGTACATTAAGCGCAAGTGAAG
GCTCGTATTCTGAGGTGGCGCCGTGACCAAACAGAGCATCTCCTCAAACCTGGAAGGCAAGATCATG
CCAGTCAAATATGAAGAAAATCTCTTATCTGGGTGGCTGTAGATCAGCCTGTGAAGGACAACAGCTTC
TTGAGTTCTAAGGTGTTAGAACTCTGCGGTGACCTTCCTATTTTCTGGCTTAAACCAACCTATCCAAAA
GAAATCCAGAGGGAAAGAAGAGAAGTGGTAAGAAAAATGTTCCAACACCACAAAAAGACCACACAGT
GGACCACGGAGCAACCCAGGCGCTGGAAGACTGAATAATGAAACCAGACCCAGTGTTCAGAGGACTCA
CAAGCCTCAATCCTGATAATCCTTATCATCAGGAAGGGAAAGCATGACATTCGACCCTAGACTGGAT
CACGAAGGAATCTGTTGTATAGAATGTAGGCGGAGCTACACCCACTGCCAGAAGATCTGTGAACCCCTG
GGGGCTATTACCATGGCCTTATAATTATCAAGGCTGCCGTTCCGGCCTGCAGAGTCATCATGCCATGT
AGCTGGTGGGTGGCCCGTATCTTGGGCATGGTGTGA
ACGCGTACGCGGCCGCTCGAGCAGAAACTCATCTCAGAAGAGGATCTGGCAGCAAATGATATCCTGGAT
TACAAGGATGACGACGATAAGGTTTAAACGGCCGGC
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Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-MluI
ACCN:	NM_001011705
Insert Size:	1002 bp



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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).
OTI Annotation:	This TrueClone is provided through our Custom Cloning Process that includes sub-cloning into OriGene's pCMV6 vector and full sequencing to provide a non-variant match to the expected reference without frameshifts, and is delivered as lyophilized plasmid DNA
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_001011705.1
RefSeq Size:	1535 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1002 bp
Locus ID:	11061
UniProt ID:	O75829
Cytogenetics:	13q14.3
Protein Families:	Secreted Protein, Transmembrane
MW:	37 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a glycosylated transmembrane protein that is cleaved to form a mature, secreted protein. The N-terminus of the precursor protein shares characteristics with other surfactant proteins and is sometimes called chondrosurfactant protein although no biological activity has yet been defined for it. The C-terminus of the precursor protein contains a 25 kDa mature protein called leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin-1 or chondromodulin-1. The mature protein promotes chondrocyte growth and inhibits angiogenesis. This gene is expressed in the avascular zone of prehypertrophic cartilage and its expression decreases during chondrocyte hypertrophy and vascular invasion. The mature protein likely plays a role in endochondral bone development by permitting cartilaginous anlagen to be vascularized and replaced by bone. It may be involved also in the broad control of tissue vascularization during development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> <p>Transcript Variant: This variant (2) uses an alternate in-frame splice site in the 3' coding region, compared to variant 1, resulting in a shorter protein (isoform 2).</p>