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Product datasheet for SC314957

IARS2 (D28500) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	IARS2 (D28500) Human Untagged Clone
Tag:	Tag Free
Symbol:	IARS2
Synonyms:	CAGSSS; ILERS
Vector:	pCMV6 series
Fully Sequenced ORF:	>NCBI ORF sequence for D28500, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or more nucleotides
Restriction Sites:	Please inquire
ACCN:	D28500
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:	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:	D28500.1, BAA95147.1
RefSeq Size:	3387 bp

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RefSeq ORF:	3387 bp
Locus ID:	55699
Cytogenetics:	1q41
Domains:	tRNA-synt_1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Aminoacyl-tRNA biosynthesis, Valine, leucine and isoleucine biosynthesis
Gene Summary:	Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases catalyze the aminoacylation of tRNA by their cognate amino acid. Because of their central role in linking amino acids with nucleotide triplets contained in tRNAS, aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases are thought to be among the first proteins that appeared in evolution. Two forms of isoleucine-tRNA synthetase exist, a cytoplasmic form and a mitochondrial form. This gene encodes the mitochondrial isoleucine-tRNA synthetase which belongs to the class-I aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase family. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014]