

Product datasheet for SC326828

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Aspartate beta hydroxylase (ASPH) (NM_001164753) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: Aspartate beta hydroxylase (ASPH) (NM_001164753) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: ASPH

Synonyms: AAH; BAH; CASQ2BP1; FDLAB; HAAH; JCTN; junctin

Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

Vector: pCMV6-XL5

E. coli Selection: Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >NCBI ORF sequence for NM_001164753, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or

more nucleotides

GTAAGCATTTTCCTGTGGAAGAACAGCAGGAAGTACCACCAGATACT

Restriction Sites: Please inquire **ACCN:** NM 001164753

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).



Aspartate beta hydroxylase (ASPH) (NM_001164753) Human Untagged Clone - SC326828

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: <u>NM 001164753.1</u>, <u>NP 001158225.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 3513 bp
RefSeq ORF: 771 bp
Locus ID: 444

UniProt ID: Q12797
Cytogenetics: 8q12.3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



Gene Summary:

This gene is thought to play an important role in calcium homeostasis. The gene is expressed from two promoters and undergoes extensive alternative splicing. The encoded set of proteins share varying amounts of overlap near their N-termini but have substantial variations in their C-terminal domains resulting in distinct functional properties. The longest isoforms (a and f) include a C-terminal Aspartyl/Asparaginyl beta-hydroxylase domain that hydroxylates aspartic acid or asparagine residues in the epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains of some proteins, including protein C, coagulation factors VII, IX, and X, and the complement factors C1R and C1S. Other isoforms differ primarily in the C-terminal sequence and lack the hydroxylase domain, and some have been localized to the endoplasmic and sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some of these isoforms are found in complexes with calsequestrin, triadin, and the ryanodine receptor, and have been shown to regulate calcium release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum. Some isoforms have been implicated in metastasis. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]

Transcript Variant: This variant (9) represents use of an alternate promoter and 5' UTR and uses a distinct start codon, uses a distinct 3' splice pattern that lacks many coding exons, includes an alternate in-frame exon, and lacks an alternate in-frame exon, compared to variant 1. The resulting isoform (i) has a shorter and distinct N-terminus a substantially shorter and distinct C-terminus, and several internal differences, compared to isoform a. This isoform is similar to isoform b, which is also known as junctate. Sequence Note: This RefSeq record was created from transcript and genomic sequence data to make the sequence consistent with the reference genome assembly. The genomic coordinates used for the transcript record were based on transcript alignments.