

Product datasheet for SC329404

OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville. MD 20850. US

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

SEPTIN5 (NM_001009939) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: SEPTIN5 (NM_001009939) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: SEPTIN5

Synonyms: CDCREL; CDCREL-1; CDCREL-1; H5; HCDCREL-1; PNUTL1; SEPT5

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC329404 representing NM_001009939.

Blue=Insert sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

GACTGA

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

ACCN: NM 001009939

Insert Size: 1041 bp

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).



SEPTIN5 (NM_001009939) Human Untagged Clone - SC329404

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 001009939.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 2284 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1041 bp

 Locus ID:
 5413

 UniProt ID:
 Q99719

 Cytogenetics:
 22q11.21

Protein Families: Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways: Parkinson's disease

MW: 39.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the septin gene family of nucleotide binding proteins, originally

described in yeast as cell division cycle regulatory proteins. Septins are highly conserved in yeast, Drosophila, and mouse and appear to regulate cytoskeletal organization. Disruption of septin function disturbs cytokinesis and results in large multinucleate or polyploid cells. This gene is mapped to 22q11, the region frequently deleted in DiGeorge and velocardiofacial syndromes. A translocation involving the MLL gene and this gene has also been reported in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The presence of a non-consensus polyA signal (AACAAT) in this gene also results in read-through transcription into the downstream neighboring gene (GP1BB; platelet glycoprotein lb), whereby larger, non-coding transcripts are produced. [provided by RefSeq,

Dec 2010]

Transcript Variant: This variant (2) differs in the 5' UTR, lacks a portion of the 5' coding region, and uses an alternate start codon, compared to variant 1. The encoded isoform 2 has a

shorter and distinct N-terminus, compared to isoform 1.