

Product datasheet for SC330289

RHNO1 (NM_001252500) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: RHNO1 (NM_001252500) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: RHNO1

Synonyms: C12orf32; HKMT1188; RHINO

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC330289 representing NM_001252500.

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

TACCTCAGGGAGAGGGAAGCTGAGCAGAAGCCAATTCCTTGTGAAAAGCTGA

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

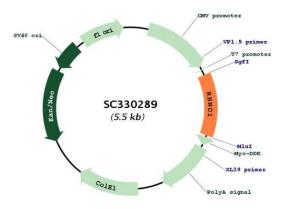
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Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001252500

Insert Size: 675 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).

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 001252500.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1920 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 675 bp

 Locus ID:
 83695

 UniProt ID:
 Q9BSD3

 Cytogenetics:
 12p13.33

 MW:
 25.2 kDa

Gene Summary: Plays a role in DNA damage response (DDR) signaling upon genotoxic stresses such as

ionizing radiation (IR) during the S phase. Recruited to sites of DNA damage through interaction with the 9-1-1 cell-cycle checkpoint response complex and TOPBP1 in a ATR-dependent manner. Required for the progression of the G1 to S phase transition. Plays a role

in the stimulation of CHEK1 phosphorylation.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Transcript Variant: This variant (2) uses an alternate in-frame splice site in the central coding region, compared to variant 1, resulting in a shorter isoform (2), compared to isoform 1.