

Product datasheet for SC330367

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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ARD1A (NAA10) (NM_001256120) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: ARD1A (NAA10) (NM 001256120) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: NAA10

Synonyms: ARD1; ARD1A; ARD1P; DXS707; hARD1; MCOPS1; NATD; OGDNS; TE2

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC330367 representing NM_001256120.

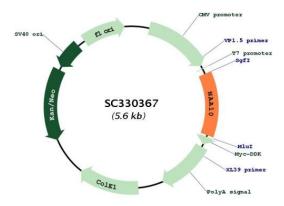
Blue=Insert sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul





Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001256120

Insert Size: 690 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 001256120.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 1118 bp
RefSeq ORF: 690 bp
Locus ID: 8260
Cytogenetics: Xq28

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Glycerophospholipid metabolism, Limonene and pinene degradation, Phenylalanine

metabolism, Tyrosine metabolism

MW: 25.8 kDa

Gene Summary: N-alpha-acetylation is among the most common post-translational protein modifications in

eukaryotic cells. This process involves the transfer of an acetyl group from acetyl-coenzyme A to the alpha-amino group on a nascent polypeptide and is essential for normal cell function. This gene encodes an N-terminal acetyltransferase that functions as the catalytic subunit of the major amino-terminal acetyltransferase A complex. Mutations in this gene are the cause of Ogden syndrome. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by

RefSeq, Jan 2012]

Transcript Variant: This variant (3) uses an alternate in-frame splice site in the central coding region, compared to variant 1. This results in a shorter protein (isoform 3), compared to

isoform 1.