

Product datasheet for SC330389

RAB34 (NM 001256278) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: RAB34 (NM_001256278) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: RAB34

Synonyms: NARR; RAB39; RAH

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC330389 representing NM_001256278.

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

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

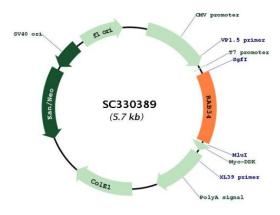
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Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001256278

Insert Size: 780 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: NM 001256278.1

 RefSeq Size:
 1162 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 780 bp

 Locus ID:
 83871

 UniProt ID:
 Q9BZG1

 Cytogenetics:
 17q11.2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

MW: 28.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a protein belonging to the RAB family of proteins, which are small GTPases

involved in protein transport. This family member is a Golgi-bound member of the secretory

pathway that is involved in the repositioning of lysosomes and the activation of

macropinocytosis. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. An alternatively spliced transcript variant produces the nine-amino acid residue-repeats (NARR) protein, which is a functionally distinct nucleolar protein resulting from a different reading

frame. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2016]

Transcript Variant: This variant (9) uses alternate 5' exon structure and thus differs in the 5' UTR and 5' coding region, compared to variant 1. The encoded isoform (7) has a distinct N-

terminus but is overall the same length as isoform 1.