

## **Product datasheet for SC330399**

## UBE2L3 (NM 001256355) Human Untagged Clone

## **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

**Product Name:** UBE2L3 (NM\_001256355) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: UBE2L3

**Synonyms:** E2-F1; L-UBC; UBCH7; UbcM4

**Vector:** pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC330399 representing NM\_001256355.

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

AAGCGACCTGTGGACTAA

**Restriction Sites:** Sgfl-Mlul

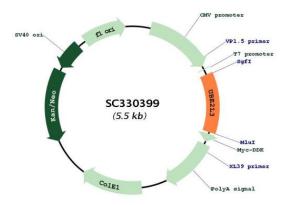
**OriGene Technologies, Inc.** 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



## Plasmid Map:



**ACCN:** NM\_001256355

**Insert Size:** 639 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 001256355.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 3007 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 639 bp

 Locus ID:
 7332

 UniProt ID:
 P68036

 Cytogenetics:
 22q11.21

**Protein Pathways:** Parkinson's disease, Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis

**MW:** 24 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The modification of proteins with ubiquitin is an important cellular mechanism for targeting

abnormal or short-lived proteins for degradation. Ubiquitination involves at least three classes of enzymes: ubiquitin-activating enzymes (E1s), ubiquitin-conjugating enzymes (E2s) and ubiquitin-protein ligases (E3s). This gene encodes a member of the E2 ubiquitin-

conjugating enzyme family. This enzyme is demonstrated to participate in the ubiquitination of p53, c-Fos, and the NF-kB precursor p105 in vitro. Several alternatively spliced transcript

variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009] Transcript Variant: This variant (4) encodes the longest isoform (4).