

Product datasheet for **SC330596**

FE65 (APBB1) (NM_001257319) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids
Product Name: FE65 (APBB1) (NM_001257319) Human Untagged Clone
Tag: Tag Free
Symbol: FE65
Synonyms: FE65; MGC:9072; RIR
Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)
Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC330596 representing NM_001257319.
 Blue=Insert sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

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ATGAGCGCCATGTTCTCCAGGACTTTTTCTGGCCATTATCCTGCAGGACAGCAGCGCAGATTCCTTC
TGGAAACCCCAACGCCTTCGAGACGGATTCCGACCTGCCGGCTGGATGGATGAGGGTCCAGGACACCTCA
GGGACCTATTACTGGCACATCCCAACAGGGACCACCCAGTGGAACCCCGCCGGCCCTCCCCCTCA
CAGGGGAGCAGCCCCAAGAGGAGTCCCAGCTCACCTGGACAGGTTTTGCTCATGGAGAAGGCTTTGAG
GATGGAGAATTTTGAAGGATGAACCCAGTGATGAGGCCCAATGGAGCTGGACTGAAGGAACCTGAG
GAGGGGACGTTGACCTTCCAGCTCAGAGCCTCAGCCCAGAGCCGTTGCCCAAGAGGAGGAGAAGCTT
CCCCACGGAATACCAACCCAGGGATCAAGTGTTCGCCGTGCGCTCCCTAGGCTGGGTAGAGATGACC
GAGGAGGAGCTGGCCCCTGGACGCAGCAGTGTGGCAGTCAACAATTGCATCCGTCAGCTCTTTACCAC
AAAAACAACCTGCATGACCCCATGTCTGGGGGCTGGGGGGAAGGAAAGGATCTGCTACTGCAGCTGGAG
GATGAGACACTAAAGCTAGTGGAGCCACAGAGCCAGGCACTGTGTCACGCCCAACCCATCATCAGCATC
CGCGTGTGGGGCGTCGGGCGGGACAGTGAAGAGAGAGGGACTTTGCCTACGTAGCTCGTGATAAGCTG
ACCCAGATGCTCAAGTGCCACGTGTTTCGCTGTGAGGCACCTGCCAAGAACATCGCCACCAGCCTGCAT
GAGATCTGCTCTAAGATCATGGCCGAACGGCGTAATGCCCGCTGCTTGGTAAATGGACTCTCCCTGGAC
CACTCTAAACTTGTGGATGCCCTTTCCAAGTGAATCCCAGCGCCTAAGAATGAGTTGGTCCAGAAG
TTCCAAGTCTATTACCTGGGGAATGTACCTGTTGCTAAACCTGTTGGGGTAGATGTGATTAATGGGGCC
CTCGAGTCAGTCTGTCTCCAGCAGCCGTGAACAATGGACCCCAAGTCATGTCAGTGTGGCCCCTGCT
ACCCTCACCATCTTGACCAGCAGACAGAGGCAGTGTGGGAGAGTGTGGGTGCGTTTTCTCTCTCTTC
CTGGCCGTGGGCAGAGATGTCCACAGTTTGCATTATCATATGGCTGCCGGCCAGCCTCCTTCTGCTGC
CACATGTTCTGGTGCAGCCCAATGCTGCCAGCCTCTCAGAGGCTGTGCAGGCTGCGTGCATGCTTCGC
TACCAGAAGTGTCTGGATGCCGTTCCAGGCCTCCACCTCTGCCTCCCAGCACCCTGCTGAGTCT
GTGGCACGGCGTGTAGGTGGACTGTCCGAGGGGTGTTGAGTCGCTGTGGGGCTCCCTGAAGCCAAA
CGGCTGGGGGCCATACCCCATGA
  
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Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI
ACCN: NM_001257319
Insert Size: 1473 bp



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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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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_001257319.2
RefSeq Size:	2026 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1473 bp
Locus ID:	322
UniProt ID:	O00213
Cytogenetics:	11p15.4
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Alzheimer's disease
MW:	54.2 kDa
Gene Summary:	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the Fe65 protein family. It is an adaptor protein localized in the nucleus. It interacts with the Alzheimer's disease amyloid precursor protein (APP), transcription factor CP2/LSF/LBP1 and the low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein. APP functions as a cytosolic anchoring site that can prevent the gene product's nuclear translocation. This encoded protein could play an important role in the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease. It is thought to regulate transcription. Also it is observed to block cell cycle progression by downregulating thymidylate synthase expression. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012]</p> <p>Transcript Variant: This variant (9) represents use of an alternate promoter and thus differs in the 5' UTR and 5' coding region compared to variant 1. These differences cause translation initiation at an alternate start codon and result in an isoform (g) with a shorter and distinct N-terminus, compared to isoform 1.</p>