

Product datasheet for SC333071

STX10 (NM 001271610) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: STX10 (NM_001271610) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: STX10

Synonyms: hsyn10; SYN10

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC333071 representing NM_001271610.

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

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

ACCN: NM 001271610

Insert Size: 741 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).



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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 001271610.1</u>

RefSeq Size:1410 bpRefSeq ORF:741 bpLocus ID:8677

Cytogenetics: 19p13.13

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: SNARE interactions in vesicular transport

MW: 27.6 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene belongs to the syntaxin family and encodes a soluble N-ethylmaleimide sensitive

factor attachment protein receptor (SNARE). The encoded protein is involved in docking and fusion events at the Golgi apparatus. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript

variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2012]

Transcript Variant: This variant (3) differs in the 3' coding region and 3' UTR, compared to variant 1. The resulting isoform (3) is shorter and has a distinct C-terminus, compared to

isoform 1.