

Product datasheet for SC333491

PEN2 (PSENEN) (NM_001281532) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: PEN2 (PSENEN) (NM_001281532) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: PSENEN

Synonyms: ACNINV2; MDS033; MSTP064; PEN-2; PEN2

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

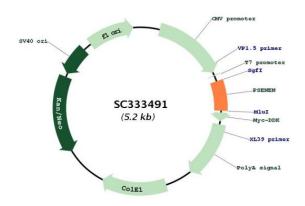
Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC333491 representing NM_001281532.

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

TCCTTCACCATACCCCTGGGCACCCCCTGA

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

Plasmid Map:



ACCN: NM_001281532

Insert Size: 306 bp



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PEN2 (PSENEN) (NM_001281532) Human Untagged Clone - SC333491

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).

The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube Components:

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.

NM 001281532.1 RefSeq:

RefSeq Size: 796 bp RefSeq ORF: 306 bp Locus ID: 55851 **UniProt ID:** Q9NZ42

19q13.12 **Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Alzheimer's disease, Notch signaling pathway

MW: 12 kDa

Cytogenetics:

Gene Summary: Presenilins, which are components of the gamma-secretase protein complex, are required for

> intramembranous processing of some type I transmembrane proteins, such as the Notch proteins and the beta-amyloid precursor protein. Signaling by Notch receptors mediates a wide range of developmental cell fates. Processing of the beta-amyloid precursor protein generates neurotoxic amyloid beta peptides, the major component of senile plaques associated with Alzheimer's disease. This gene encodes a protein that is required for Notch pathway signaling, and for the activity and accumulation of gamma-secretase. Mutations resulting in haploinsufficiency for this gene cause familial acne inversa-2 (ACNINV2). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013] Transcript Variant: This variant (2) differs in the 5' UTR compared to variant 1. Variants 1 and 2

encode the same protein.