

Product datasheet for SC334441

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ECSCR (NM_001293739) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: ECSCR (NM 001293739) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free
Symbol: ECSCR

Synonyms: ARIA; ECSM2

Mammalian Cell Neomycin

Selection:

Vector:pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)E. coli Selection:Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >NCBI ORF sequence for NM_001293739, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or

 $\quad \text{more nucleotides} \quad$

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

ACCN: NM 001293739

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 001293739.1</u>, <u>NP 001280668.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 913 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 615 bp

 Locus ID:
 641700

 UniProt ID:
 Q19T08

 Cytogenetics:
 5q31.2

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is primarily found in endothelial cells and blood vessels,

where it is involved in cell shape changes and EGF-induced cell migration. It can enhance the activation of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2/kinase insert domain receptor and also promote the proteolysis of internalized kinase insert domain receptor. This gene may play a role in angiogenesis-related diseases. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript

variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2014]

Transcript Variant: This variant (2) uses an alternate splice site in the 3' terminal exon, compared to variant 1, resulting in an isoform (2) that has a distinct C-terminus and is 1 aa

shorter than isoform 1.