

## **Product datasheet for SC334641**

## LRAT (NM 001301645) Human Untagged Clone

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

**Product Name:** LRAT (NM\_001301645) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free

Symbol: LRAT

Synonyms: LCA14

Mammalian Cell Neomycin

Selection:

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

**E. coli Selection:** Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >NCBI ORF sequence for NM\_001301645, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or

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

**Restriction Sites:** Sgfl-Mlul

**ACCN:** NM 001301645

**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 001301645.1</u>, <u>NP 001288574.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 4735 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 693 bp

 Locus ID:
 9227

 UniProt ID:
 095237

 Cytogenetics:
 4q32.1

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:** Retinol metabolism

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum, where it catalyzes

the esterification of all-trans-retinol into all-trans-retinyl ester. This reaction is an important step in vitamin A metabolism in the visual system. Mutations in this gene have been associated with early-onset severe retinal dystrophy and Leber congenital amaurosis 14.

Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014] Transcript Variant: This variant (2) differs in the 5' UTR compared to variant 1. Variants 1 and 2

encode the same protein.