

Product datasheet for SC334654

CIB1 (NM 001277764) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: CIB1 (NM_001277764) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: CIB1

Synonyms: CIB; CIBP; KIP1; PRKDCIP; SIP2-28

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

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

Fully Sequenced ORF: >NCBI ORF sequence for NM_001277764, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or

more nucleotides

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

ACCN: NM_001277764

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 001277764.1</u>, <u>NP 001264693.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1104 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 696 bp

 Locus ID:
 10519

 UniProt ID:
 Q99828

 Cytogenetics:
 15q26.1

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the EF-hand domain-containing calcium-binding superfamily.

The encoded protein interacts with many other proteins, including the platelet integrin alpha-IIb-beta-3, DNA-dependent protein kinase, presenilin-2, focal adhesion kinase, p21 activated kinase, and protein kinase D. The encoded protein may be involved in cell survival and proliferation, and is associated with several disease states including cancer and Alzheimer's disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr

2013]

Transcript Variant: This variant (a) represents the longest transcript and encodes the longer

isoform (a, also known as CIB1a).