

Product datasheet for SC334686

MTRF1L (NM 001301047) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: MTRF1L (NM_001301047) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free
Symbol: MTRF1L

Synonyms: HMRF1L; MRF1L; mtRF1a

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

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

Fully Sequenced ORF: >NCBI ORF sequence for NM_001301047, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or

more nucleotides

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

ACCN: NM 001301047

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).



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MTRF1L (NM_001301047) Human Untagged Clone - SC334686

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 001301047.2</u>, <u>NP 001287976.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 3570 bp
RefSeq ORF: 708 bp
Locus ID: 54516
UniProt ID: Q9UGC7
Cytogenetics: 6q25.2

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene plays a role in mitochondrial translation termination, and is

thought to be a release factor that is involved in the dissociation of the complete protein from the final tRNA, the ribosome, and the cognate mRNA. This protein acts upon UAA and UAG stop codons, but has no in vitro activity against UGA, which encodes tryptophan in human mitochondrion, or, the mitochondrial non-cognate stop codons, AGA and AGG. This protein shares sequence similarity to bacterial release factors. Pseudogenes of this gene are found on chromosomes 4, 8, and 11. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript

variants. [provided by RefSeg, Sep 2014]

Transcript Variant: This variant (5) uses an alternate in-frame splice site in the 5' coding region, and lacks an alternate exon in the 3' coding region, which results in a frameshift and an early stop codon, compared to variant 1. This variant encodes isoform 5, which is shorter

and has a distinct C-terminus, compared to isoform 1.