

#### **Product datasheet for SC334698**

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## ATP6V0E2 (NM\_001289990) Human Untagged Clone

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

Product Name: ATP6V0E2 (NM\_001289990) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free

Symbol: ATP6V0E2

Synonyms: ATP6V0E2L; C7orf32

**Mammalian Cell** 

**Restriction Sites:** 

Selection:

Neomycin

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

Fully Sequenced ORF: >NCBI ORF sequence for NM\_001289990, the custom clone sequence may differ by one or

more nucleotides

Sgfl-Mlul

**ACCN:** NM 001289990

**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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**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 001289990.1</u>, <u>NP 001276919.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 2704 bp
RefSeq ORF: 711 bp
Locus ID: 155066
UniProt ID: Q8NHE4
Cytogenetics: 7q36.1

**Protein Pathways:** Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, Metabolic pathways, Oxidative

phosphorylation, Vibrio cholerae infection

**Gene Summary:** Multisubunit vacuolar-type proton pumps, or H(+)-ATPases, acidify various intracellular

compartments, such as vacuoles, clathrin-coated and synaptic vesicles, endosomes, lysosomes, and chromaffin granules. H(+)-ATPases are also found in plasma membranes of specialized cells, where they play roles in urinary acidification, bone resorption, and sperm maturation. Multiple subunits form H(+)-ATPases, with proteins of the V1 class hydrolyzing ATP for energy to transport H+, and proteins of the V0 class forming an integral membrane

domain through which H+ is transported. ATP6V0E2 encodes an isoform of the H(+)-ATPase V0 e subunit, an essential proton pump component (Blake-Palmer et al., 2007 [PubMed

17350184]).[supplied by OMIM, Mar 2008]

Transcript Variant: This variant (3) uses an alternate splice site in the 3' coding region, which results in a frameshift, compared to variant 1. The encoded protein (isoform 3) has a longer

and distinct C-terminus, compared to isoform 1.