

Product datasheet for **SC334784**

FAM168A (NM_001286050) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Tag: Tag Free

Symbol: FAM168A

Synonyms: KIAA0280; TCRP1

Mammalian Cell Selection: Neomycin

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

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

Restriction Sites: SgfI-MluI

ACCN: NM_001286050

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.

Note: Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with 0.22um filter is required.



RefSeq: NM_001286050.1, NP_001272979.1

RefSeq Size: 7305 bp

RefSeq ORF: 735 bp

Locus ID: 23201

UniProt ID: Q92567

Cytogenetics: 11q13.4

Gene Summary: In cancer context, protects cells from induced-DNA damage and apoptosis. Acts, at least in part, through PI3K/AKT/NFKB signaling pathway and by preventing POLB degradation. Decreases POLB ubiquitination and stabilizes its protein levels.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]
 Transcript Variant: This variant (1) represents the longest transcript and encodes the longest isoform (1). Sequence Note: This RefSeq record was created from transcript and genomic sequence data to make the sequence consistent with the reference genome assembly. The genomic coordinates used for the transcript record were based on transcript alignments.