

## **Product datasheet for SC335311**

## PYCR1 (NM 001282280) Human Untagged Clone

## **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Expression Plasmids

**Product Name:** PYCR1 (NM\_001282280) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: PYCR1

Synonyms: ARCL2B; ARCL3B; P5C; P5CR; PIG45; PP222; PRO3; PYCR

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

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC335311 representing NM\_001282280.

Blue=Insert sequence Red=Cloning site Green=Tag(s)

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

ACCN: NM 001282280

**Insert Size:** 960 bp

**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 001282280.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1904 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 960 bp

 Locus ID:
 5831

 UniProt ID:
 P32322

 Cytogenetics:
 17q25.3

**Protein Pathways:** Arginine and proline metabolism, Metabolic pathways

MW: 33.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes an enzyme that catalyzes the NAD(P)H-dependent conversion of pyrroline-

5-carboxylate to proline. This enzyme may also play a physiologic role in the generation of

NADP(+) in some cell types. The protein forms a homopolymer and localizes to the mitochondrion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by

RefSeq, Aug 2013]

Transcript Variant: This variant (4) contains an alternate exon in the 5' UTR, lacks a portion of the 5' coding region, and initiates translation at an alternate start codon, compared to variant 5. The encoded isoform (1) has a distinct N-terminus and is shorter than isoform 5. Variants 1

and 4 encode the same protein.