

# Product datasheet for TL309951V

#### OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

## **RAN Human shRNA Lentiviral Particle (Locus ID 5901)**

### **Product data:**

**Product Type:** shRNA Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** RAN Human shRNA Lentiviral Particle (Locus ID 5901)

**Locus ID:** 5901

Synonyms: ARA24; Gsp1; TC4

**Vector:** pGFP-C-shLenti (TR30023)

Format: Lentiviral particles

**Components:** RAN - Human shRNA lentiviral particles (4 unique 29mer target-specific shRNA, 1 scramble

control), 0.5 ml each, >10^7 TU/ml.

RefSeq: BC016654, NM 001300796, NM 001300797, NM 006325, NM 006325.1, NM 006325.2,

NM 006325.3, NM 006325.4, NM 001300796.1, NM 001300797.1, BC016654.1, BC051908, BC051908.2, BC000852, BC004272, BC014518, BC014901, BC022813, BC072000, NM 006325.5

UniProt ID: P62826

Summary: RAN (ras-related nuclear protein) is a small GTP binding protein belonging to the RAS

superfamily that is essential for the translocation of RNA and proteins through the nuclear pore complex. The RAN protein is also involved in control of DNA synthesis and cell cycle progression. Nuclear localization of RAN requires the presence of regulator of chromosome

condensation 1 (RCC1). Mutations in RAN disrupt DNA synthesis. Because of its many

functions, it is likely that RAN interacts with several other proteins. RAN regulates formation and organization of the microtubule network independently of its role in the nucleus-cytosol exchange of macromolecules. RAN could be a key signaling molecule regulating microtubule polymerization during mitosis. RCC1 generates a high local concentration of RAN-GTP around chromatin which, in turn, induces the local nucleation of microtubules. RAN is an androgen receptor (AR) coactivator that binds differentially with different lengths of polyglutamine within the androgen receptor. Polyglutamine repeat expansion in the AR is linked to

Kennedy's disease (X-linked spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy). RAN coactivation of the AR diminishes with polyglutamine expansion within the AR, and this weak coactivation may lead to partial androgen insensitivity during the development of Kennedy's disease. [provided by

RefSeq, Jul 2008]





### RAN Human shRNA Lentiviral Particle (Locus ID 5901) - TL309951V

shRNA Design:

Performance Guaranteed: These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact <a href="mailto:techsupport@origene.com">techsupport@origene.com</a>. If you need a special design or shRNA sequence, please utilize our <a href="mailto:custom shRNA service">custom shRNA service</a>.

OriGene guarantees that the sequences in the shRNA expression cassettes are verified to correspond to the target gene with 100% identity. One of the four constructs at minimum are guaranteed to produce 70% or more gene expression knock-down provided a minimum transfection efficiency of 80% is achieved. Western Blot data is recommended over qPCR to evaluate the silencing effect of the shRNA constructs 72 hrs post transfection. To properly assess knockdown, the gene expression level from the included scramble control vector must be used in comparison with the target-specific shRNA transfected samples.

For non-conforming shRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the shRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed constructs, please contact Technical Services at techsupport@origene.com. Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled shRNA control (Western Blot data preferred).