

Product datasheet for SC331388

EGR3 (NM 001199880) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: EGR3 (NM_001199880) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: EGR3

Synonyms: EGR-3; PILOT

Vector: pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)

Fully Sequenced ORF: >SC331388 representing NM_001199880.

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

ACCACCTGCGCCTGA

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Rsrll

ACCN: NM 001199880

Insert Size: 1050 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).



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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: NM 001199880.1

 RefSeq Size:
 3918 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1050 bp

 Locus ID:
 1960

 UniProt ID:
 Q06889

 Cytogenetics:
 8p21.3

 MW:
 38.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a transcriptional regulator that belongs to the EGR family of C2H2-type

zinc-finger proteins. It is an immediate-early growth response gene which is induced by mitogenic stimulation. The protein encoded by this gene participates in the transcriptional regulation of genes in controling biological rhythm. It may also play a role in a wide variety of processes including muscle development, lymphocyte development, endothelial cell growth and migration, and neuronal development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript

variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]

Transcript Variant: This variant (2) initiates from a distinct promoter and has a different 5' end, compared to variant (1). It encodes an isoform (2) with a shorter and distinct N-terminus,

compared to isoform 1.