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Product datasheet for MR202513L3V

U2af1l4 (NM_170760) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	U2af1l4 (NM_170760) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	U2af1l4
Synonyms:	AA407033; AF419339; AI451269; AW553050; U2af26
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_170760
ORF Size:	660 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR202513).`
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_170760.3, NP_739566.1
RefSeq Size:	864 bp
RefSeq ORF:	663 bp
Locus ID:	233073
UniProt ID:	Q8BGJ9
Cytogenetics:	7 B1

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Gene Summary: RNA-binding protein that function as a pre-mRNA splicing factor. Plays a critical role in both constitutive and enhancer-dependent splicing by mediating protein-protein interactions and protein-RNA interactions required for accurate 3'-splice site selection. It can functionally substitute for U2AF1 in constitutive splicing and enhancer-dependent splicing. Acts by enhancing the binding of U2AF2 to weak pyrimidine tracts. Also participates in the regulation of alternative pre-mRNA splicing. Activates exon 5 skipping of PTPRC during T-cell activation; an event reversed by GFI1. Binds to RNA at the AG dinucleotide at the 3'-splice site. Shows a preference for AGC or AGA (PubMed:11739736, PubMed:16819553, PubMed:18460468). Alternative splicing of U2AF1L4 may play a role in connecting the circadian rhythm to changing external cues: may provide a circadian buffering system in central and periphery clocks that allows synchronized adaption to clock-resetting stimuli in order to prevent potentially pathogenic desynchronization (PubMed:24837677).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]