

Product datasheet for **MR210764L3V**

Itch (BC064678) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Itch (BC064678) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Itch
Synonyms:	A130065M08, mKIAA4011
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	BC064678
ORF Size:	2418 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR210764).
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:	BC064678 , AAH64678
RefSeq Size:	5182 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2420 bp
Locus ID:	16396
Cytogenetics:	2 76.94 cM



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Gene Summary:

Acts as an E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase which accepts ubiquitin from an E2 ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme in the form of a thioester and then directly transfers the ubiquitin to targeted substrates (PubMed:15358865, PubMed:16446428, PubMed:17592138, PubMed:18628966, PubMed:20392206, PubMed:25632008). It catalyzes 'Lys-29-', 'Lys-48'- and 'Lys-63'-linked ubiquitin conjugation (By similarity). Involved in the control of inflammatory signaling pathways (By similarity). Is an essential component of a ubiquitin-editing protein complex, comprising also TNFAIP3, TAX1BP1 and RNF11, that ensures the transient nature of inflammatory signaling pathways (By similarity). Promotes the association of the complex after TNF stimulation (By similarity). Once the complex is formed, TNFAIP3 deubiquitinates 'Lys-63' polyubiquitin chains on RIPK1 and catalyzes the formation of 'Lys-48'-polyubiquitin chains (By similarity). This leads to RIPK1 proteasomal degradation and consequently termination of the TNF- or LPS-mediated activation of NFkB1 (By similarity). Ubiquitinates RIPK2 by 'Lys-63'-linked conjugation and influences NOD2-dependent signal transduction pathways (By similarity). Regulates the transcriptional activity of several transcription factors involved in immune response (PubMed:15358865, PubMed:11828324). Ubiquitinates NFE2 by 'Lys-63' linkages and is implicated in the control of the development of hematopoietic lineages (By similarity). Mediates JUN ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:15358865). Mediates JUNB ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:11828324, PubMed:15358865). Critical regulator of type 2 helper T (Th2) cell cytokine production by inducing JUNB ubiquitination and degradation (PubMed:11828324). Involved in the negative regulation of MAVS-dependent cellular antiviral responses (By similarity). Ubiquitinates MAVS through 'Lys-48'-linked conjugation resulting in MAVS proteasomal degradation (By similarity). Following ligand stimulation, regulates sorting of Wnt receptor FZD4 to the degradative endocytic pathway probably by modulating PI42KA activity (By similarity). Ubiquitinates PI4K2A and negatively regulates its catalytic activity (By similarity). Ubiquitinates chemokine receptor CXCR4 and regulates sorting of CXCR4 to the degradative endocytic pathway following ligand stimulation by ubiquitinating endosomal sorting complex required for transport ESCRT-0 components HGS and STAM (By similarity). Targets DTX1 for lysosomal degradation and controls NOTCH1 degradation, in the absence of ligand, through 'Lys-29'-linked polyubiquitination (PubMed:18628966). Ubiquitinates SNX9 (By similarity). Ubiquitinates MAP3K7 through 'Lys-48'-linked conjugation (PubMed:25632008). Involved in the regulation of apoptosis and reactive oxygen species levels through the ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of TXNIP (By similarity). Mediates the antiapoptotic activity of epidermal growth factor through the ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation of p15 BID (PubMed:20392206). Ubiquitinates BRAT1 and this ubiquitination is enhanced in the presence of NDFIP1 (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]