

Product datasheet for **MR211470L4V**

Nat10 (NM_153126) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Nat10 (NM_153126) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Nat10
Synonyms:	AI429152
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_153126
ORF Size:	3072 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211470).
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_153126.2
RefSeq Size:	3856 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3075 bp
Locus ID:	98956
UniProt ID:	Q8K224
Cytogenetics:	2 E2



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Gene Summary:

RNA cytidine acetyltransferase that catalyzes the formation of N(4)-acetylcytidine (ac4C) modification on mRNAs, 18S rRNA and tRNAs. Catalyzes ac4C modification of a broad range of mRNAs, enhancing mRNA stability and translation. mRNA ac4C modification is frequently present within wobble cytidine sites and promotes translation efficiency. Mediates the formation of ac4C at position 1842 in 18S rRNA (By similarity). May also catalyze the formation of ac4C at position 1337 in 18S rRNA (By similarity). Required for early nucleolar cleavages of precursor rRNA at sites A0, A1 and A2 during 18S rRNA synthesis (By similarity). Catalyzes the formation of ac4C in serine and leucine tRNAs (By similarity). Requires the tRNA-binding adapter protein THUMP1 for full tRNA acetyltransferase activity but not for 18S rRNA acetylation. In addition to RNA acetyltransferase activity, also able to acetylate lysine residues of proteins, such as histones, microtubules, p53/TP53 and MDM2, in vitro. The relevance of the protein lysine acetyltransferase activity is however unsure in vivo. Activates telomerase activity by stimulating the transcription of TERT, and may also regulate telomerase function by affecting the balance of telomerase subunit assembly, disassembly, and localization (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]