

Product datasheet for **MR211479L3V**

Zcchc6 (BC023880) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Zcchc6 (BC023880) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Zcchc6
Synonyms:	MGC38585, 6030448M23Rik
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	BC023880
ORF Size:	3081 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211479).
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:	BC023880.1
RefSeq Size:	4215 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3083 bp
Locus ID:	214290
Cytogenetics:	13 B2



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Gene Summary:

Uridyltransferase that mediates the terminal uridylation of mRNAs with short (less than 25 nucleotides) poly(A) tails, hence facilitating global mRNA decay (PubMed:28792939). Essential for both oocyte maturation and fertility. Through 3' terminal uridylation of mRNA, sculpt, with TUT7, the maternal transcriptome by eliminating transcripts during oocyte growth (PubMed:28792939). Involved in microRNA (miRNA)-induced gene silencing through uridylation of deadenylated miRNA targets. Also acts as a suppressor of miRNA biogenesis by mediating the terminal uridylation of miRNA precursors, including that of let-7 (pre-let-7) (PubMed:22898984). Uridylated pre-let-7 RNA is not processed by Dicer and undergo degradation. Pre-let-7 uridylation is strongly enhanced in the presence of LIN28A. Due to functional redundancy between ZCCHC6 and ZCCHC11, the identification of the specific role of each of these proteins is difficult (By similarity) (PubMed:22898984). Involved in microRNA (miRNA)-induced gene silencing through uridylation of deadenylated miRNA targets (By similarity). Also functions as an integral regulator of microRNA biogenesis using 3 different uridylation mechanisms (By similarity). Acts as a suppressor of miRNA biogenesis by mediating the terminal uridylation of some miRNA precursors, including that of let-7 (pre-let-7). Uridylated pre-let-7 RNA is not processed by Dicer and undergo degradation. Pre-let-7 oligouridylation is strongly enhanced in the presence of LIN28A (PubMed:22898984). In the absence of LIN28A, TUT7 and TUT4 monouridylate group II pre-miRNAs, which includes most of pre-let7 members, that shapes an optimal 3' end overhang for efficient processing (By similarity). Add oligo-U tails to truncated pre-miRNAs with a 5' overhang which may promote rapid degradation of non-functional pre-miRNA species (By similarity). Does not play a role in replication-dependent histone mRNA degradation (By similarity). Due to functional redundancy between TUT4 and TUT7, the identification of the specific role of each of these proteins is difficult (PubMed:28792939, PubMed:22898984). TUT4 and TUT7 restrict retrotransposition of long interspersed element-1 (LINE-1) in cooperation with MOV10 counteracting the RNA chaperone activity of L1RE1. TUT7 uridylates LINE-1 mRNAs in the cytoplasm which inhibits initiation of reverse transcription once in the nucleus, whereas uridylation by TUT4 destabilizes mRNAs in cytoplasmic ribonucleoprotein granules (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]