

Product datasheet for MR211698L3

Ddb1 (NM_015735) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	Ddb1 (NM_015735) Mouse Tagged Lenti ORF Clone
Tag:	Myc-DDK
Symbol:	Ddb1
Synonyms:	127kDa; AA408517; p127-Ddb1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
E. coli Selection:	Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211698).
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



* The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.

ACCN:	NM_015735
ORF Size:	3420 bp



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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.
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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">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_015735.1
RefSeq Size:	4171 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3423 bp
Locus ID:	13194
UniProt ID:	Q3U1J4
Cytogenetics:	19 6.66 cM

Gene Summary:

Required for DNA repair. Binds to DDB2 to form the UV-damaged DNA-binding protein complex (the UV-DDB complex). The UV-DDB complex may recognize UV-induced DNA damage and recruit proteins of the nucleotide excision repair pathway (the NER pathway) to initiate DNA repair. The UV-DDB complex preferentially binds to cyclobutane pyrimidine dimers (CPD), 6-4 photoproducts (6-4 PP), apurinic sites and short mismatches. Also appears to function as a component of numerous distinct DCX (DDB1-CUL4-X-box) E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complexes which mediate the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation of target proteins. The functional specificity of the DCX E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase complex is determined by the variable substrate recognition component recruited by DDB1. DCX(DDB2) (also known as DDB1-CUL4-ROC1, CUL4-DDB-ROC1 and CUL4-DDB-RBX1) may ubiquitinate histone H2A, histone H3 and histone H4 at sites of UV-induced DNA damage. The ubiquitination of histones may facilitate their removal from the nucleosome and promote subsequent DNA repair. DCX(DDB2) also ubiquitinates XPC, which may enhance DNA-binding by XPC and promote NER. DCX(DTL) plays a role in PCNA-dependent polyubiquitination of CDT1 and MDM2-dependent ubiquitination of TP53 in response to radiation-induced DNA damage and during DNA replication. DCX(ERCC8) (the CSA complex) plays a role in transcription-coupled repair (TCR). May also play a role in ubiquitination of CDKN1B/p27kip when associated with CUL4 and SKP2 (By similarity). The DDB1-CUL4A-DTL E3 ligase complex regulates the circadian clock function by mediating the ubiquitination and degradation of CRY1 (PubMed:26431207). DDB1-mediated CRY1 degradation promotes FOXO1 protein stability and FOXO1-mediated gluconeogenesis in the liver (PubMed:28790135).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]