

Product datasheet for MR211758L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Prdm16 (NM_001177995) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Prdm16 (NM_001177995) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Prdm16

Synonyms: 5730557K01Rik; csp1; mel1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001177995

ORF Size: 3531 bp

ORF Nucleotide

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Sequence:
OTI Disclaimer:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211758).

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 001177995.1, NP 001171466.1

RefSeq Size: 8433 bp
RefSeq ORF: 3534 bp
Locus ID: 70673

Cytogenetics: 4 E2





Gene Summary:

Binds DNA and functions as a transcriptional regulator (PubMed:18483224). Displays histone methyltransferase activity and monomethylates 'Lys-9' of histone H3 (H3K9me1) in vitro (PubMed:22939622). Probably catalyzes the monomethylation of free histone H3 in the cytoplasm which is then transported to the nucleus and incorporated into nucleosomes where SUV39H methyltransferases use it as a substrate to catalyze histone H3 'Lys-9' trimethylation (PubMed:22939622). Likely to be one of the primary histone methyltransferases along with MECOM/PRDM3 that direct cytoplasmic H3K9me1 methylation (PubMed:22939622). Functions in the differentiation of brown adipose tissue (BAT) which is specialized in dissipating chemical energy in the form of heat in response to cold or excess feeding while white adipose tissue (WAT) is specialized in the storage of excess energy and the control of systemic metabolism (PubMed:17618855, PubMed:18483224). Together with CEBPB, regulates the differentiation of myoblastic precursors into brown adipose cells (PubMed:18719582, PubMed:19641492). Functions as a repressor of TGF-beta signaling. [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]