

## Product datasheet for **MR211909L4V**

### **Kdm2b (NM\_001003953) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Kdm2b (NM_001003953) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Kdm2b
Synonyms:	Cxxc2; Fbl10; Fbxl1; Fbxl10; Jhdm1b; PCCX2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001003953
ORF Size:	3927 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211909).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_001003953.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	5184 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3930 bp
Locus ID:	30841
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q6P1G2</a>
Cytogenetics:	5 F



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**Gene Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene is a H3K36-specific histone demethylase, which contains an N-terminal jumonji C domain, a CxxC zinc finger domain, a plant homeodomain finger, an F-box, and eight leucine-rich repeats. Amongst its demonstrated functions, this protein plays roles in the suppression of premature cellular senescence, leukemia maintenance and development, maintenance of mouse embryonic stem cell pluripotency, and induced pluripotent stem cell generation. Mice homozygous for a targeted deletion of the zinc finger domain display embryonic lethality with development ceasing at approximately 7 to 8 days post coitum, demonstrating an essential role in early development. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 4. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2014]