

Product datasheet for MR212056L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Dnmt1 (NM 010066) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Dnmt1 (NM_010066) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

Cxxc9; Dnmt; Dnmt10; m.Mmul; MCMT; Met-1; Met1; MommeD; MommeD2; MTa; MTase Synonyms:

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK NM 010066 ACCN: **ORF Size:** 4860 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR212056).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 010066.3

RefSeq Size: 5367 bp RefSeq ORF: 4860 bp Locus ID: 13433 **UniProt ID:** P13864 Cytogenetics: 9 7.66 cM





Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a methyltransferase that preferentially methylates cytosines of CpG residues in hemimethylated DNA to generate fully methylated CpG base pairs during DNA replication. This enzyme plays roles in diverse cellular processes including cell cycle regulation, DNA repair, and telomere maintenance. The encoded protein is composed of an N-terminal domain with a nuclear localization sequence and replication fork-targeting domain, a DNA-binding CXXC domain, two bromo-adjacent homology domains, and a C-terminal catalytic domain. Mouse embryonic stem cells mutant for this gene are viable, but when introduced into the germ line, cause a recessive lethal phenotype with mutant embryos displaying stunted growth and developmental defects. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]