

## Product datasheet for **MR215879L3V**

### Adar (NM\_001146296) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Adar (NM_001146296) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Adar
Synonyms:	Adar1; Adar1p110; Adar1p150; AV242451; mZaADAR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001146296
ORF Size:	3534 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR215879).
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_001146296.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001139768.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	5928 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3537 bp
Locus ID:	56417
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q99MU3</a>
Cytogenetics:	3 F1



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**Gene Summary:**

Catalyzes the hydrolytic deamination of adenosine to inosine in double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) referred to as A-to-I RNA editing. This may affect gene expression and function in a number of ways that include mRNA translation by changing codons and hence the amino acid sequence of proteins; pre-mRNA splicing by altering splice site recognition sequences; RNA stability by changing sequences involved in nuclease recognition; genetic stability in the case of RNA virus genomes by changing sequences during viral RNA replication; and RNA structure-dependent activities such as microRNA production or targeting or protein-RNA interactions. Can edit both viral and cellular RNAs and can edit RNAs at multiple sites (hyper-editing) or at specific sites (site-specific editing). Its cellular RNA substrates include: bladder cancer-associated protein (BLCAP), neurotransmitter receptors for glutamate (GRIA2) and serotonin (HTR2C) and GABA receptor (GABRA3). Site-specific RNA editing of transcripts encoding these proteins results in amino acid substitutions which consequently alters their functional activities. Exhibits low-level editing at the GRIA2 Q/R site, but edits efficiently at the R/G site and HOTSPO1. Does not affect polyomavirus replication but provides protection against virus-induced cytopathic effects. Essential for embryonic development and cell survival and plays a critical role in the maintenance of hematopoietic stem cells. [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]