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

Product datasheet for MR218764L3V

Mars (Mars1) (NM_001171582) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Mars (Mars1) (NM_001171582) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Mars1
Synonyms:	M; Mars; Met; Metrs; Mtrns
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001171582
ORF Size:	2730 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR218764).`
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.
RefSeq:	NM_001171582.1, NP_001165053.1
RefSeq Size:	2972 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2733 bp
Locus ID:	216443
UniProt ID:	Q68FL6
Cytogenetics:	10 D3

View online »

Gene Summary: The encoded protein belongs to the class I family of tRNA synthetases, a class of enzymes that charge tRNAs with their cognate amino acids. The related human gene product is essential for the translation initiation of mRNAs. This gene has an overlapping 3' UTR tail-to-tail arrangement with an adjacent gene on the opposite strand that encodes an inhibitor of the CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein's DNA binding activity. This arrangement, conserved in human and mouse, may be involved in mRNA stability and possible functional and regulatory interaction of these adjacent overlapping genes. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Jan 2010]