

Product datasheet for **MR220724L4V**

Pa2g4 (NM_011119) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Pa2g4 (NM_011119) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Pa2g4
Synonyms:	38kDa; AA672939; Ebp1; Plfap
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_011119
ORF Size:	1182 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR220724).
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_011119.3 , NP_035249.1
RefSeq Size:	2432 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1185 bp
Locus ID:	18813
UniProt ID:	P50580
Cytogenetics:	10 D3



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Gene Summary:

May play a role in a ERBB3-regulated signal transduction pathway. Seems be involved in growth regulation. Acts a corepressor of the androgen receptor (AR) and is regulated by the ERBB3 ligand neuregulin-1/heregulin (HRG). Inhibits transcription of some E2F1-regulated promoters, probably by recruiting histone acetylase (HAT) activity. Binds RNA. Associates with 28S, 18S and 5.8S mature rRNAs, several rRNA precursors and probably U3 small nucleolar RNA. May be involved in regulation of intermediate and late steps of rRNA processing. May be involved in ribosome assembly (By similarity). Mediates cap-independent translation of specific viral IRESs (internal ribosomal entry site). Together with PTBP1 is required for the translation initiation on the foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) IRES. Regulates cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival. Isoform 1 suppresses apoptosis whereas isoform 2 promotes cell differentiation (By similarity).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]