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Product datasheet for MR221869L4V

H2afy (Macroh2a1) (NM_001159513) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	H2afy (Macroh2a1) (NM_001159513) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Macroh2a1
Synonyms:	H2af; H2AF12; H2AF12M; H2afy; MACROH2; mH2a; mH2a1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001159513
ORF Size:	1113 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR221869).
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_001159513.1, NP_001152985.1
RefSeq Size:	1975 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1116 bp
Locus ID:	26914
UniProt ID:	Q9QZQ8
Cytogenetics:	13 B1

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Gene Summary: Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene encodes a replication-independent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family. It replaces conventional H2A histones in a subset of nucleosomes where it represses transcription and participates in stable X chromosome inactivation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]