

## Product datasheet for MR221870L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## H2afy (Macroh2a1) (NM 001159514) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: H2afy (Macroh2a1) (NM\_001159514) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Macroh2a1

Synonyms: H2af; H2AF12; H2AF12M; H2afy; MACROH2; mH2a; mH2a1

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: Myc-DDK

**ACCN:** NM\_001159514

ORF Size: 1107 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR221870).

Sequence:

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 001159514.1, NP 001152986.1

 RefSeq Size:
 1969 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1110 bp

 Locus ID:
 26914

 UniProt ID:
 Q9QZQ8

Cytogenetics: 13 B1





## **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]