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 MR222128L3V

Fancl (NM_025923) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Fancl (NM_025923) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Fancl
Synonyms:	2010322C19Rik; AW554273; B230118H11Rik; gcd; P; Phf; Phf9; Pog
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_025923
ORF Size:	1125 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR222128).
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_025923.2
RefSeq Size:	1798 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1128 bp
Locus ID:	67030
UniProt ID:	Q9CR14
Cytogenetics:	11 A3.3

View online »

Gene Summary: This gene encodes the complementation group L subunit of the multimeric Fanconi anemia (FA) nuclear complex composed of proteins encoded by over ten Fanconi anemia complementation (FANC) group genes. The FA complex is necessary for protection against DNA damage. This gene product, an E3 ubiquitin ligase, catalyzes and is required for the monoubiquitination of the protein encoded by the Fanconi anemia, complementation group D2 gene, a critical step in the FA pathway (PMID: 12973351, 21229326). In mouse, mutations of this E3 ubiquitin ligase gene can lead to infertility in adult males and females, and a deletion of this gene can cause embryonic lethality in some genetic backgrounds. A pseudogene of this gene has been identified on chromosome 1. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2013]