

## Product datasheet for **RC200038L3V**

### YTHDF2 (NM\_016258) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	YTHDF2 (NM_016258) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	YTHDF2
Synonyms:	CAHL; DF2; HGRG8; NY-REN-2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_016258
ORF Size:	1737 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200038).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_016258.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	3073 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1740 bp
Locus ID:	51441
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9Y5A9</a>
Cytogenetics:	1p35.3
Domains:	YTH
MW:	62.3 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the YTH (YT521-B homology) superfamily containing YTH domain. The YTH domain is typical for the eukaryotes and is particularly abundant in plants. The YTH domain is usually located in the middle of the protein sequence and may function in binding to RNA. In addition to a YTH domain, this protein has a proline rich region which may be involved in signal transduction. An Alu-rich domain has been identified in one of the introns of this gene, which is thought to be associated with human longevity. In addition, reciprocal translocations between this gene and the Runx1 (AML1) gene on chromosome 21 has been observed in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. This gene was initially mapped to chromosome 14, which was later turned out to be a pseudogene. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2012]