

## Product datasheet for **RC200266L4V**

### TXNL4A (NM\_006701) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	TXNL4A (NM_006701) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	TXNL4A
Synonyms:	BMKS; DIB1; DIM1; SNRNP15; TXNL4; U5-15kD
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_006701
ORF Size:	426 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200266).
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_006701.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	1415 bp
RefSeq ORF:	429 bp
Locus ID:	10907
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P83876</a>
Cytogenetics:	18q23
Domains:	DIM1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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**Protein Pathways:** Spliceosome

**MW:** 16.8 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the U5 small ribonucleoprotein particle (snRNP), and is involved in pre-mRNA splicing. This protein contains a thioredoxin-like fold and it is expected to interact with multiple proteins. Protein-protein interactions have been observed with the polyglutamine tract-binding protein 1 (PQBP1). Mutations in both the coding region and promoter region of this gene have been associated with Burn-McKeown syndrome, which is a rare disorder characterized by craniofacial dysmorphisms, cardiac defects, hearing loss, and bilateral choanal atresia. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 2. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]