

## Product datasheet for **RC200599L1V**

### DDX17 (NM\_006386) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DDX17 (NM_006386) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DDX17
Synonyms:	P72; RH70
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_006386
ORF Size:	2187 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200599).
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_006386.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	4805 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2190 bp
Locus ID:	10521
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q92841</a>
Cytogenetics:	22q13.1
Domains:	DEAD, helicase_C
MW:	80.3 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

DEAD box proteins, characterized by the conserved motif Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp (DEAD), are putative RNA helicases. They are implicated in a number of cellular processes involving alteration of RNA secondary structure, such as translation initiation, nuclear and mitochondrial splicing, and ribosome and spliceosome assembly. Based on their distribution patterns, some members of this family are believed to be involved in embryogenesis, spermatogenesis, and cellular growth and division. This gene encodes a DEAD box protein, which is an ATPase activated by a variety of RNA species, but not by dsDNA. This protein, and that encoded by DDX5 gene, are more closely related to each other than to any other member of the DEAD box family. This gene can encode multiple isoforms due to both alternative splicing and the use of alternative translation initiation codons, including a non-AUG (CUG) start codon. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2011]