

Product datasheet for **RC201341L1V**

GTF2H1 (NM_005316) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GTF2H1 (NM_005316) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GTF2H1
Synonyms:	BTF2; P62; TFB1; TFIIH
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005316
ORF Size:	1644 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201341).
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_005316.2
RefSeq Size:	3308 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1647 bp
Locus ID:	2965
UniProt ID:	P32780
Cytogenetics:	11p15.1
Domains:	BSD
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: Basal transcription factors, Nucleotide excision repair

MW: 62 kDa

Gene Summary: Component of the general transcription and DNA repair factor IIF (TFIIH) core complex, which is involved in general and transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair (NER) of damaged DNA and, when complexed to CAK, in RNA transcription by RNA polymerase II. In NER, TFIIH acts by opening DNA around the lesion to allow the excision of the damaged oligonucleotide and its replacement by a new DNA fragment. In transcription, TFIIH has an essential role in transcription initiation. When the pre-initiation complex (PIC) has been established, TFIIH is required for promoter opening and promoter escape. Phosphorylation of the C-terminal tail (CTD) of the largest subunit of RNA polymerase II by the kinase module CAK controls the initiation of transcription.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]