

## Product datasheet for RC201526L4V

## 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

## GAS41 (YEATS4) (NM\_006530) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: GAS41 (YEATS4) (NM 006530) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: GAS4<sup>\*</sup>

**Synonyms:** 4930573H17Rik; B230215M10Rik; GAS41; NUBI-1; YAF9

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_006530

ORF Size: 681 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201526).

Sequence:

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 006530.2

 RefSeq Size:
 1509 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 684 bp

 Locus ID:
 8089

 UniProt ID:
 095619

 Cytogenetics:
 12q15

**Domains:** YEATS

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors





**MW:** 26.5 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is found in the nucleoli. It has high sequence homology to

human MLLT1, and yeast and human MLLT3 proteins. Both MLLT1 and MLLT3 proteins belong to a class of transcription factors, indicating that the encoded protein might also represent a transcription factor. This protein is thought to be required for RNA transcription. This gene has been shown to be amplified in tumors. Alternative splicing results in multiple

transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]