

Product datasheet for RC201628L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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HDJ2 (DNAJA1) (NM_001539) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: HDJ2 (DNAJA1) (NM_001539) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: HDJ2

Synonyms: DJ-2; DjA1; hDJ-2; HDJ2; HSDJ; HSJ-2; HSPF4; NEDD7

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_001539

ORF Size: 1191 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201628).

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 001539.2

 RefSeq Size:
 1538 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1194 bp

 Locus ID:
 3301

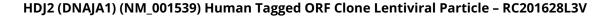
 UniProt ID:
 P31689

Cytogenetics: 9p21.1

Domains: DnaJ_CXXCXGXG, DnaJ, DnaJ_C

Protein Families: Druggable Genome





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MW: 44.9 kDa

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the DnaJ family of proteins, which act as heat shock protein 70 cochaperones. Heat shock proteins facilitate protein folding, trafficking, prevention of aggregation, and proteolytic degradation. Members of this family are characterized by a highly conserved N-terminal J domain, a glycine/phenylalanine-rich region, four CxxCxGxG zinc finger repeats, and a C-terminal substrate-binding domain. The J domain mediates the interaction with heat shock protein 70 to recruit substrates and regulate ATP hydrolysis activity. In humans, this gene has been implicated in positive regulation of virus replication through co-option by the influenza A virus. Several pseudogenes of this gene are found on other chromosomes. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]