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Product datasheet for RC201747L1V

Ubiquitin (UBB) (NM_018955) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ubiquitin (UBB) (NM_018955) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ubiquitin
Synonyms:	HEL-S-50
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_018955
ORF Size:	687 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201747).`
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_018955.2
RefSeq Size:	971 bp
RefSeq ORF:	690 bp
Locus ID:	7314
UniProt ID:	P0CG47
Cytogenetics:	17p11.2
Domains:	UBQ
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways: Parkinson's disease

MW: 25.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes ubiquitin, one of the most conserved proteins known. Ubiquitin has a major role in targeting cellular proteins for degradation by the 26S proteosome. It is also involved in the maintenance of chromatin structure, the regulation of gene expression, and the stress response. Ubiquitin is synthesized as a precursor protein consisting of either polyubiquitin chains or a single ubiquitin moiety fused to an unrelated protein. This gene consists of three direct repeats of the ubiquitin coding sequence with no spacer sequence. Consequently, the protein is expressed as a polyubiquitin precursor with a final amino acid after the last repeat. An aberrant form of this protein has been detected in patients with Alzheimer's disease and Down syndrome. Pseudogenes of this gene are located on chromosomes 1, 2, 13, and 17. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]