

Product datasheet for **RC201747L4V**

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: | UBB |
| Synonyms: | HEL-S-50 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| 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 |



[View online »](#)

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 proteasome. 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]