

Product datasheet for **RC201751L1V**

ILF2 (NM_004515) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | ILF2 (NM_004515) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | ILF2 |
| Synonyms: | NF45; PRO3063 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_004515 |
| ORF Size: | 1170 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201751). |
| 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_004515.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 1934 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1173 bp |
| Locus ID: | 3608 |
| UniProt ID: | Q12905 |
| Cytogenetics: | 1q21.3 |
| Domains: | DZF |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors |



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MW: 43.1 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a transcription factor required for T-cell expression of the interleukin 2 gene. It also binds RNA and is an essential component for encapsidation and protein priming of hepatitis B viral polymerase. The encoded 45 kDa protein (NF45, ILF2) forms a complex with the 90 kDa interleukin enhancer-binding factor 3 (NF90, ILF3), and this complex has been shown to affect the redistribution of nuclear mRNA to the cytoplasm, to repair DNA breaks by nonhomologous end joining, and to negatively regulate the microRNA processing pathway. Knockdown of NF45 or NF90 protein retards cell growth, possibly by inhibition of mRNA stabilization. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Related pseudogenes have been found on chromosomes 3 and 14. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014]