

## Product datasheet for **RC201804L1V**

### Translin (TSN) (NM\_004622) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Translin (TSN) (NM_004622) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Translin
Synonyms:	BCLF-1; C3PO; RCHF1; REHF-1; TBRBP; TRSLN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004622
ORF Size:	684 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201804).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_004622.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	3408 bp
RefSeq ORF:	687 bp
Locus ID:	7247
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q15631</a>
Cytogenetics:	2q14.3
Domains:	Translin
MW:	26 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a DNA-binding protein which specifically recognizes conserved target sequences at the breakpoint junction of chromosomal translocations. Translin polypeptides form a multimeric structure that is responsible for its DNA-binding activity. Recombination-associated motifs and translin-binding sites are present at recombination hotspots and may serve as indicators of breakpoints in genes which are fused by translocations. These binding activities may play a crucial role in chromosomal translocation in lymphoid neoplasms. This protein encoded by this gene, when complexed with translin-associated protein X, also forms a Mg ion-dependent endoribonuclease that promotes RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC) activation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]