

## Product datasheet for **RC201898L3V**

### DDX41 (NM\_016222) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DDX41 (NM_016222) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DDX41
Synonyms:	ABS; MPLPF
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_016222
ORF Size:	1866 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201898).
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_016222.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2118 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1869 bp
Locus ID:	51428
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9UJV9</a>
Cytogenetics:	5q35.3
Domains:	DEAD, helicase_C, zf-CCHC
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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**MW:** 69.8 kDa

**Gene Summary:** DEAD box proteins, characterized by the conserved motif Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp (DEAD), are putative RNA helicases. They are implicated in a number of cellular processes involving alteration of RNA secondary structure, such as translation initiation, nuclear and mitochondrial splicing, and ribosome and spliceosome assembly. Based on their distribution patterns, some members of the DEAD box protein family are believed to be involved in embryogenesis, spermatogenesis, and cellular growth and division. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the DEAD box protein family and interacts with several spliceosomal proteins. In addition, the encoded protein may recognize the bacterial second messengers cyclic di-GMP and cyclic di-AMP, resulting in the induction of genes involved in the innate immune response. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2017]