

Product datasheet for RC201987L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

NEUROD1 (NM_002500) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: NEUROD1 (NM 002500) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: NEUROD²

Synonyms: BETA2; BHF-1; bHLHa3; MODY6; NEUROD; T2D

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_002500

ORF Size: 1068 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201987).

Sequence:
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.

RefSeg: NM 002500.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3002 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1071 bp

 Locus ID:
 4760

 UniProt ID:
 Q13562

 Cytogenetics:
 2q31.3

Domains: HLH





NEUROD1 (NM_002500) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC201987L4V

Protein Families: Adult stem cells, Druggable Genome, Embryonic stem cells, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS,

Transcription Factors

Protein Pathways: Maturity onset diabetes of the young

MW: 39.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the NeuroD family of basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH)

transcription factors. The protein forms heterodimers with other bHLH proteins and activates transcription of genes that contain a specific DNA sequence known as the E-box. It regulates expression of the insulin gene, and mutations in this gene result in type II diabetes mellitus.

[provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]