

Product datasheet for RC202727L3V

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

HUS1 (NM_004507) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: HUS1 (NM 004507) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: HUS1 **Synonyms:** hHUS1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM_004507

ORF Size: 840 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202727).

Sequence:

Domains:

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 004507.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3033 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 843 bp

 Locus ID:
 3364

 UniProt ID:
 060921

 Cytogenetics:
 7p12.3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Hus1







MW: 31.7 kDa

Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a component of an evolutionarily conserved, genotoxin-activated checkpoint complex that is involved in the cell cycle arrest in response to DNA damage. This protein forms a heterotrimeric complex with checkpoint proteins RAD9 and RAD1. In response to DNA damage, the trimeric complex interacts with another protein complex consisting of checkpoint protein RAD17 and four small subunits of the replication factor C (RFC), which loads the combined complex onto the chromatin. The DNA damage induced chromatin binding has been shown to depend on the activation of the checkpoint kinase ATM, and is thought to be an early checkpoint signaling event. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]