

Product datasheet for **RC203489L1V**

CREB3 (NM_006368) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CREB3 (NM_006368) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CREB3
Synonyms:	LUMAN; LZIP; sLZIP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_006368
ORF Size:	1113 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203489).
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_006368.4
RefSeq Size:	1868 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1116 bp
Locus ID:	10488
UniProt ID:	O43889
Cytogenetics:	9p13.3
Domains:	BRLZ
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: Huntington's disease, Melanogenesis, Prostate cancer

MW: 41.4 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a transcription factor that is a member of the leucine zipper family of DNA binding proteins. This protein binds to the cAMP-response element and regulates cell proliferation. The protein interacts with host cell factor C1, which also associates with the herpes simplex virus (HSV) protein VP16 that induces transcription of HSV immediate-early genes. This protein and VP16 both bind to the same site on host cell factor C1. It is thought that the interaction between this protein and host cell factor C1 plays a role in the establishment of latency during HSV infection. This protein also plays a role in leukocyte migration, tumor suppression, and endoplasmic reticulum stress-associated protein degradation. Additional transcript variants have been identified, but their biological validity has not been determined.[provided by RefSeq, Nov 2009]