

Product datasheet for **RC203626L2V**

RPA14 (RPA3) (NM_002947) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RPA14 (RPA3) (NM_002947) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RPA14
Synonyms:	REPA3; RP-A p14
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002947
ORF Size:	363 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203626).
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_002947.3
RefSeq Size:	1613 bp
RefSeq ORF:	366 bp
Locus ID:	6119
UniProt ID:	P35244
Cytogenetics:	7p21.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency
Protein Pathways:	DNA replication, Homologous recombination, Mismatch repair, Nucleotide excision repair



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MW: 13.6 kDa

Gene Summary:

As part of the heterotrimeric replication protein A complex (RPA/RP-A), binds and stabilizes single-stranded DNA intermediates that form during DNA replication or upon DNA stress. It prevents their reannealing and in parallel, recruits and activates different proteins and complexes involved in DNA metabolism. Thereby, it plays an essential role both in DNA replication and the cellular response to DNA damage (PubMed:9430682). In the cellular response to DNA damage, the RPA complex controls DNA repair and DNA damage checkpoint activation. Through recruitment of ATRIP activates the ATR kinase a master regulator of the DNA damage response (PubMed:24332808). It is required for the recruitment of the DNA double-strand break repair factors RAD51 and RAD52 to chromatin, in response to DNA damage. Also recruits to sites of DNA damage proteins like XPA and XPG that are involved in nucleotide excision repair and is required for this mechanism of DNA repair (PubMed:7697716). Plays also a role in base excision repair (BER), probably through interaction with UNG (PubMed:9765279). Also recruits SMARCAL1/HARP, which is involved in replication fork restart, to sites of DNA damage. May also play a role in telomere maintenance. RPA3 has its own single-stranded DNA-binding activity and may be responsible for polarity of the binding of the complex to DNA (PubMed:19010961). As part of the alternative replication protein A complex, aRPA, binds single-stranded DNA and probably plays a role in DNA repair. Compared to the RPA2-containing, canonical RPA complex, may not support chromosomal DNA replication and cell cycle progression through S-phase. The aRPA may not promote efficient priming by DNA polymerase alpha but could support DNA synthesis by polymerase delta in presence of PCNA and replication factor C (RFC), the dual incision/excision reaction of nucleotide excision repair and RAD51-dependent strand exchange (PubMed:19996105).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]