

## Product datasheet for **RC203773L3V**

### TFAP4 (NM\_003223) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | TFAP4 (NM_003223) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle   |
| Symbol:                   | TFAP4  |
| Synonyms:                 | AP-4; bHLHc41  |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin  |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)   |
| Tag:                      | Myc-DDK  |
| ACCN:                     | NM_003223  |
| ORF Size:                 | 1014 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203773).   |
| 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_003223.1</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 2147 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 1017 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 7023   |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q01664</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 16p13.3  |
| Protein Families:         | Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors  |
| MW:                       | 38.7 kDa   |



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**Gene Summary:**

Transcription factors of the basic helix-loop-helix-zipper (bHLH-ZIP) family contain a basic domain, which is used for DNA binding, and HLH and ZIP domains, which are used for oligomerization. Transcription factor AP4 activates both viral and cellular genes by binding to the symmetrical DNA sequence CAGCTG (Mermod et al., 1988 [PubMed 2833704]; Hu et al., 1990 [PubMed 2123466]).[supplied by OMIM, Jul 2009]