

Product datasheet for RC204876L1V

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

MUM1 (IRF4) (NM_002460) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: MUM1 (IRF4) (NM 002460) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: MUM1

Synonyms: LSIRF; MUM1; NF-EM5; SHEP8

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM_002460

 ORF Size:
 1353 bp

ORF Nucleotide

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204876).

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: <u>NM 002460.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 5332 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1356 bp

 Locus ID:
 3662

 UniProt ID:
 Q15306

 Cytogenetics:
 6p25.3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

MW: 51.8 kDa





Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the IRF (interferon regulatory factor) family of transcription factors, characterized by an unique tryptophan pentad repeat DNA-binding domain. The IRFs are important in the regulation of interferons in response to infection by virus, and in the regulation of interferon-inducible genes. This family member is lymphocyte specific and negatively regulates Toll-like-receptor (TLR) signaling that is central to the activation of innate and adaptive immune systems. A chromosomal translocation involving this gene and the IgH locus, t(6;14)(p25;q32), may be a cause of multiple myeloma. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2010]