

## Product datasheet for **RC205358L4V**

### **BAF53b (ACTL6B) (NM\_016188) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	BAF53b (ACTL6B) (NM_016188) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	BAF53b
Synonyms:	ACTL6; arpNalpha; BAF53B; DEE76; EIEE76; IDDSSAD
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_016188
ORF Size:	1278 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205358).
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_016188.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	1550 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1281 bp
Locus ID:	51412
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O94805</a>
Cytogenetics:	7q22.1
Domains:	ACTIN
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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**MW:** 46.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of a family of actin-related proteins (ARPs) which share significant amino acid sequence identity to conventional actins. Both actins and ARPs have an actin fold, which is an ATP-binding cleft, as a common feature. The ARPs are involved in diverse cellular processes, including vesicular transport, spindle orientation, nuclear migration and chromatin remodeling. This gene encodes a subunit of the BAF (BRG1/brm-associated factor) complex in mammals, which is functionally related to SWI/SNF complex in *S. cerevisiae* and *Drosophila*; the latter is thought to facilitate transcriptional activation of specific genes by antagonizing chromatin-mediated transcriptional repression. This subunit may be involved in the regulation of genes by structural modulation of their chromatin, specifically in the brain. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015]