

Product datasheet for RC206406L1V

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

CPEB1 (NM_001079535) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: CPEB1 (NM_001079535) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CPEB1

Synonyms: CPE-BP1; CPEB; CPEB-1; h-CPEB; hCPEB-1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

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

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_001079535

ORF Size: 1458 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206406).

Sequence:

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 001079535.1, NP 001073003.1

 RefSeq Size:
 3196 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1461 bp

 Locus ID:
 64506

 UniProt ID:
 Q9BZB8

 Cytogenetics:
 15q25.2

Protein Pathways: Dorso-ventral axis formation, Oocyte meiosis, Progesterone-mediated oocyte maturation

MW: 53.6 kDa







Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a member of the cytoplasmic polyadenylation element binding protein family. This highly conserved protein binds to a specific RNA sequence, called the cytoplasmic polyadenylation element, found in the 3' untranslated region of some mRNAs. The encoded protein functions in both the cytoplasm and the nucleus. It is involved in the regulation of mRNA translation, as well as processing of the 3' untranslated region, and may play a role in cell proliferation and tumorigenesis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]