

## Product datasheet for RC207085L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## PARP1 (NM\_001618) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PARP1 (NM 001618) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PARP1

Synonyms: ADPRT; ADPRT 1; ADPRT1; ARTD1; pADPRT-1; PARP; PARP-1; PPOL

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM\_001618

 ORF Size:
 3042 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

Nicola d'ala

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207085).

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 001618.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3859 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 3045 bp

 Locus ID:
 142

 UniProt ID:
 P09874

Cytogenetics: 1q42.12

**Domains:** PARP, BRCT, zf-PARP, PARP\_reg

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Transcription Factors





## PARP1 (NM\_001618) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC207085L3V

**Protein Pathways:** Base excision repair

**MW:** 112.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a chromatin-associated enzyme, poly(ADP-ribosyl)transferase, which

modifies various nuclear proteins by poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation. The modification is dependent on DNA and is involved in the regulation of various important cellular processes such as differentiation, proliferation, and tumor transformation and also in the regulation of the molecular events involved in the recovery of cell from DNA damage. In addition, this enzyme may be the site of mutation in Fanconi anemia, and may participate in the pathophysiology

of type I diabetes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]