

Product datasheet for RC207227L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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DAP5 (EIF4G2) (NM_001418) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: DAP5 (EIF4G2) (NM_001418) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: DAP5

Synonyms: AAG1; DAP5; NAT1; P97

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_001418

ORF Size: 2721 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207227).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 001418.3

 RefSeq Size:
 3911 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2724 bp

 Locus ID:
 1982

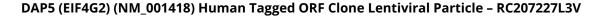
 UniProt ID:
 P78344

 Cytogenetics:
 11p15.4

 Domains:
 eIF5C, MA3

Protein Families: Transcription Factors







Protein Pathways: Viral myocarditis

MW: 102.4 kDa

Gene Summary: Translation initiation is mediated by specific recognition of the cap structure by eukaryotic

translation initiation factor 4F (eIF4F), which is a cap binding protein complex that consists of three subunits: eIF4A, eIF4E and eIF4G. The protein encoded by this gene shares similarity with the C-terminal region of eIF4G that contains the binding sites for eIF4A and eIF3; eIF4G, in addition, contains a binding site for eIF4E at the N-terminus. Unlike eIF4G, which supports cap-dependent and independent translation, this gene product functions as a general repressor of translation by forming translationally inactive complexes. In vitro and in vivo studies indicate that translation of this mRNA initiates exclusively at a non-AUG (GUG) codon. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms of this gene have been

described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]