

## Product datasheet for **RC208264L4V**

### **NUP153 (NM\_005124) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NUP153 (NM_005124) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NUP153
Synonyms:	HNUP153; N153
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_005124
ORF Size:	4425 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208264).
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_005124.2</a> , <a href="#">NP_005115.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	5687 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4428 bp
Locus ID:	9972
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P49790</a>
Cytogenetics:	6p22.3
Domains:	zf-RanBP
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency



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**MW:** 153.8 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Nuclear pore complexes regulate the transport of macromolecules between the nucleus and cytoplasm. They are composed of at least 100 different polypeptide subunits, many of which belong to the nucleoporin family. Nucleoporins are glycoproteins found in nuclear pores and contain characteristic pentapeptide XFXFG repeats as well as O-linked N-acetylglucosamine residues oriented towards the cytoplasm. The protein encoded by this gene has three distinct domains: a N-terminal region containing a pore targeting and an RNA-binding domain domain, a central region containing multiple zinc finger motifs, and a C-terminal region containing multiple XFXFG repeats. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants of this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]