

Product datasheet for **RC208707L1V**

ARIH1 (NM_005744) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ARIH1 (NM_005744) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ARIH1
Synonyms:	ARI; HARI; HHARI; UBCH7BP
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005744
ORF Size:	1671 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208707).
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_005744.2
RefSeq Size:	2178 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1674 bp
Locus ID:	25820
UniProt ID:	Q9Y4X5
Cytogenetics:	15q24.1
Domains:	IBR
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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MW: 63.9 kDa

Gene Summary: E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase, which catalyzes ubiquitination of target proteins together with ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2 UBE2L3 (PubMed:15236971, PubMed:21532592, PubMed:24076655, PubMed:27565346, PubMed:23707686). Acts as an atypical E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase by working together with cullin-RING ubiquitin ligase (CRL) complexes and initiating ubiquitination of CRL substrates: associates with CRL complexes and specifically mediates addition of the first ubiquitin on CRLs targets (PubMed:27565346). The initial ubiquitin is then elongated by CDC34/UBE2R1 and UBE2R2 (PubMed:27565346). E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase activity is activated upon binding to neddylated cullin-RING ubiquitin ligase complexes (PubMed:24076655, PubMed:27565346). Plays a role in protein translation in response to DNA damage by mediating ubiquitination of EIF4E2, the consequences of EIF4E2 ubiquitination are however unclear (PubMed:25624349). According to a report, EIF4E2 ubiquitination leads to promote EIF4E2 cap-binding and protein translation arrest (PubMed:25624349). According to another report EIF4E2 ubiquitination leads to its subsequent degradation (PubMed:14623119). Acts as the ligase involved in ISGylation of EIF4E2 (PubMed:17289916).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]