

Product datasheet for **RC208756L4V**

MTA2 (NM_004739) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	MTA2 (NM_004739) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	MTA2
Synonyms:	MTA1L1; PID
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004739
ORF Size:	2004 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208756).
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_004739.2
RefSeq Size:	3069 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2007 bp
Locus ID:	9219
UniProt ID:	O94776
Cytogenetics:	11q12.3
Domains:	GATA, ELM2, myb_DNA-binding, BAH
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



[View online »](#)

MW: 75 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a protein that has been identified as a component of NuRD, a nucleosome remodeling deacetylase complex identified in the nucleus of human cells. It shows a very broad expression pattern and is strongly expressed in many tissues. It may represent one member of a small gene family that encode different but related proteins involved either directly or indirectly in transcriptional regulation. Their indirect effects on transcriptional regulation may include chromatin remodeling. It is closely related to another member of this family, a protein that has been correlated with the metastatic potential of certain carcinomas. These two proteins are so closely related that they share the same types of domains. These domains include two DNA binding domains, a dimerization domain, and a domain commonly found in proteins that methylate DNA. One of the proteins known to be a target protein for this gene product is p53. Deacetylation of p53 is correlated with a loss of growth inhibition in transformed cells supporting a connection between these gene family members and metastasis. [provided by RefSeq, May 2011]