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Product datasheet for RC209208L3V

Retinoic Acid Receptor beta (RARB) (NM_016152) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Retinoic Acid Receptor beta (RARB) (NM_016152) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Retinoic Acid Receptor beta
Synonyms:	HAP; MCOPS12; NR1B2; RARbeta1; RRB2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_016152
ORF Size:	1344 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209208).
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_016152.2
RefSeq Size:	2865 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1011 bp
Locus ID:	5915
UniProt ID:	P10826
Cytogenetics:	3p24.2
Domains:	HOLI, zf-C4

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Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Non-small cell lung cancer, Pathways in cancer, Small cell lung cancer
MW:	50.3 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes retinoic acid receptor beta, a member of the thyroid-steroid hormone receptor superfamily of nuclear transcriptional regulators. This receptor localizes to the cytoplasm and to subnuclear compartments. It binds retinoic acid, the biologically active form of vitamin A which mediates cellular signalling in embryonic morphogenesis, cell growth and differentiation. It is thought that this protein limits growth of many cell types by regulating gene expression. The gene was first identified in a hepatocellular carcinoma where it flanks a hepatitis B virus integration site. Alternate promoter usage and differential splicing result in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2014]