

Product datasheet for RC209277L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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PTRF (CAVIN1) (NM 012232) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PTRF (CAVIN1) (NM_012232) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CAVIN1

Synonyms: CAVIN; cavin-1; CGL4; FKSG13; PTRF

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_012232 **ORF Size:** 1170 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209277).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 012232.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3580 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1173 bp

 Locus ID:
 284119

 UniProt ID:
 Q6NZI2

 Cytogenetics:
 17q21.2

Protein Families: Transcription Factors

MW: 43.3 kDa







Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a protein that enables the dissociation of paused ternary polymerase I transcription complexes from the 3' end of pre-rRNA transcripts. This protein regulates rRNA transcription by promoting the dissociation of transcription complexes and the reinitiation of polymerase I on nascent rRNA transcripts. This protein also localizes to caveolae at the plasma membrane and is thought to play a critical role in the formation of caveolae and the stabilization of caveolins. This protein translocates from caveolae to the cytoplasm after insulin stimulation. Caveolae contain truncated forms of this protein and may be the site of phosphorylation-dependent proteolysis. This protein is also thought to modify lipid metabolism and insulin-regulated gene expression. Mutations in this gene result in a disorder characterized by generalized lipodystrophy and muscular dystrophy. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2009]