

Product datasheet for RC209791L2V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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DMTF1 (NM_021145) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: DMTF1 (NM_021145) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: DMTF1

Synonyms: DMP1; DMTF; hDMP1; MRUL

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_021145 **ORF Size:** 2280 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209791).

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 021145.2, NP 066968.2

 RefSeq Size:
 4052 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2283 bp

 Locus ID:
 9988

 UniProt ID:
 Q9Y222

 Cytogenetics:
 7q21.12

Domains: myb_DNA-binding

Protein Families: Transcription Factors





MW:

ORIGENE

84.5 kDa

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a transcription factor that contains a cyclin D-binding domain, three central Myb-like repeats, and two flanking acidic transactivation domains at the N- and C-termini. The encoded protein is induced by the oncogenic Ras signaling pathway and functions as a tumor suppressor by activating the transcription of ARF and thus the ARF-p53 pathway to arrest cell growth or induce apoptosis. It also activates the transcription of aminopeptidase N and may play a role in hematopoietic cell differentiation. The transcriptional activity of this protein is regulated by binding of D-cyclins. This gene is hemizygously deleted in approximately 40% of human non-small-cell lung cancer and is a potential prognostic and gene-therapy target for non-small-cell lung cancer. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008]