

Product datasheet for **RC210691L1V**

H2A.Z (H2AFZ) (NM_002106) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	H2A.Z (H2AFZ) (NM_002106) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	H2A.Z
Synonyms:	H2A.z; H2A.Z-1; H2A/z; H2AFZ; H2AZ
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002106
ORF Size:	384 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC210691).
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_002106.3
RefSeq Size:	951 bp
RefSeq ORF:	387 bp
Locus ID:	3015
UniProt ID:	P0C0S5
Cytogenetics:	4q23
Domains:	H2A, histone
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: Systemic lupus erythematosus

MW: 13.6 kDa

Gene Summary: Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene encodes a replication-independent member of the histone H2A family that is distinct from other members of the family. Studies in mice have shown that this particular histone is required for embryonic development and indicate that lack of functional histone H2A leads to embryonic lethality. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]