

Product datasheet for **RC211038L1V**

Securin (PTTG1) (NM_004219) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Securin (PTTG1) (NM_004219) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Securin
Synonyms:	EAP1; HPTTG; PTTG; TUTR1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004219
ORF Size:	606 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211038).
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_004219.2
RefSeq Size:	786 bp
RefSeq ORF:	609 bp
Locus ID:	9232
UniProt ID:	O95997
Cytogenetics:	5q33.3
Domains:	Securin
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: Cell cycle, Oocyte meiosis

MW: 22 kDa

Gene Summary: The encoded protein is a homolog of yeast securin proteins, which prevent separins from promoting sister chromatid separation. It is an anaphase-promoting complex (APC) substrate that associates with a separin until activation of the APC. The gene product has transforming activity in vitro and tumorigenic activity in vivo, and the gene is highly expressed in various tumors. The gene product contains 2 PXXP motifs, which are required for its transforming and tumorigenic activities, as well as for its stimulation of basic fibroblast growth factor expression. It also contains a destruction box (D box) that is required for its degradation by the APC. The acidic C-terminal region of the encoded protein can act as a transactivation domain. The gene product is mainly a cytosolic protein, although it partially localizes in the nucleus. Three transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2013]