

## Product datasheet for **RC211140L4V**

### **EGR3 (NM\_004430) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | EGR3 (NM_004430) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle  |
| Symbol:                   | EGR3   |
| Synonyms:                 | EGR-3; PILOT   |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin  |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)  |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| ACCN:                     | NM_004430  |
| ORF Size:                 | 1161 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211140).   |
| 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. <a href="#">More info</a> |
| 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:                   | <a href="#">NM_004430.2</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 4342 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 1164 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 1960   |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q06889</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 8p21.3   |
| MW:                       | 42.4 kDa   |



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a transcriptional regulator that belongs to the EGR family of C2H2-type zinc-finger proteins. It is an immediate-early growth response gene which is induced by mitogenic stimulation. The protein encoded by this gene participates in the transcriptional regulation of genes in controlling biological rhythm. It may also play a role in a wide variety of processes including muscle development, lymphocyte development, endothelial cell growth and migration, and neuronal development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]