

## Product datasheet for RC211570L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

# **REST (NM\_005612) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: REST (NM 005612) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: REST

Synonyms: DFNA27; GINGF5; HGF5; NRSF; WT6; XBR

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM\_005612

ORF Size: 3291 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211570).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

**Domains:** 

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 005612.3

 RefSeq Size:
 7333 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 3294 bp

 Locus ID:
 5978

 UniProt ID:
 Q13127

 Cytogenetics:
 4q12

**Protein Families:** Transcription Factors

zf-C2H2





### REST (NM\_005612) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC211570L1V

**Protein Pathways:** Huntington's disease

**MW:** 121.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene was initially identified as a transcriptional repressor that represses neuronal genes

in non-neuronal tissues. However, depending on the cellular context, this gene can act as either an oncogene or a tumor suppressor. The encoded protein is a member of the Kruppel-type zinc finger transcription factor family. It represses transcription by binding a DNA sequence element called the neuron-restrictive silencer element. The protein is also found in undifferentiated neuronal progenitor cells and it is thought that this repressor may act as a master negative regulator of neurogenesis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been

described. [provided by RefSeq, May 2018]