

## Product datasheet for RC211825L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## TCEAL1 (NM\_001006640) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** TCEAL1 (NM\_001006640) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: TCEAL1

**Synonyms:** p21; pp21; SIIR; WEX9

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

**ACCN:** NM\_001006640

ORF Size: 477 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211825).

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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 001006640.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 1220 bp
RefSeq ORF: 480 bp
Locus ID: 9338
UniProt ID: Q15170
Cytogenetics: Xq22.2

**Protein Families:** Transcription Factors

**MW:** 18.6 kDa







## **Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a member of the transcription elongation factor A (SII)-like (TCEAL) gene family. Members of this family may function as nuclear phosphoproteins that modulate transcription in a promoter context-dependent manner. The encoded protein is similar to transcription elongation factor A/transcription factor SII and contains a zinc finger-like motif as well as a sequence related to the transcription factor SII Pol II-binding region. It may exert its effects via protein-protein interactions with other transcriptional regulators rather than via direct binding of DNA. Multiple family members are located on the X chromosome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding a single isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]