

## Product datasheet for **RC212379L3V**

### **RED1 (ADARB1) (NM\_015834) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | RED1 (ADARB1) (NM_015834) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle   |
| Symbol:                   | RED1   |
| Synonyms:                 | ADAR2; DRABA2; DRADA2; NEDHYMS; RED1   |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin  |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)   |
| Tag:                      | Myc-DDK  |
| ACCN:                     | NM_015834  |
| ORF Size:                 | 2142 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212379).   |
| 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_015834.3</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 3605 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 2145 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 104  |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">P78563</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 21q22.3  |
| Protein Families:         | Druggable Genome   |
| MW:                       | 77.8 kDa   |



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes the enzyme responsible for pre-mRNA editing of the glutamate receptor subunit B by site-specific deamination of adenosines. Studies in rat found that this enzyme acted on its own pre-mRNA molecules to convert an AA dinucleotide to an AI dinucleotide which resulted in a new splice site. Alternative splicing of this gene results in several transcript variants, some of which have been characterized by the presence or absence of an ALU cassette insert and a short or long C-terminal region. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]