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Product datasheet for RC212834L4V

CXXC4 (NM_025212) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CXXC4 (NM_025212) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CXXC4
Synonyms:	IDAX
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_025212
ORF Size:	594 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212834).`
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_025212.1, NP_079488.1
RefSeq Size:	5578 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1104 bp
Locus ID:	80319
Cytogenetics:	4q24
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome
Protein Pathways:	Wnt signaling pathway
MW:	21 kDa

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Gene Summary: This gene encodes a CXXC-type zinc finger domain-containing protein that functions as an antagonist of the canonical wingless/integrated signaling pathway. The encoded protein negatively regulates wingless/integrated signaling through interaction with the post synaptic density protein/ Drosophila disc large tumor suppressor/ zonula occludens-1 protein domain of Dishevelled, a scaffolding protein required for the stabilization of the transcriptional co-activator beta-catenin. In addition, the CXXC domain of this protein has been shown to bind unmethylated CpG dinucleotides, localize to promoters and CpG islands, and interact with the catalytic domain of methylcytosine dioxygenase ten-eleven-translocation 2, an iron and alpha-ketoglutarate-dependent dioxygenase that modifies the methylation status of DNA. In humans, a mutation in this gene has been associated with development of malignant renal cell carcinoma. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]