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

Product datasheet for RC213097L4V

RUNX2 (NM_004348) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RUNX2 (NM_004348) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RUNX2
Synonyms:	AML3; CBFA1; CCD; CCD1; OSF-2; OSF2; PEA2aA; PEBP2A1; PEBP2A2; PEBP2aA; PEBP2aA1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004348
ORF Size:	1521 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213097).`
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_004348.3, NP_004339.3
RefSeq Size:	5720 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1523 bp
Locus ID:	860
Cytogenetics:	6p21.1
Domains:	Runt
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors
MW:	54.9 kDa

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Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the RUNX family of transcription factors and encodes a nuclear protein with an Runt DNA-binding domain. This protein is essential for osteoblastic differentiation and skeletal morphogenesis and acts as a scaffold for nucleic acids and regulatory factors involved in skeletal gene expression. The protein can bind DNA both as a monomer or, with more affinity, as a subunit of a heterodimeric complex. Two regions of potential trinucleotide repeat expansions are present in the N-terminal region of the encoded protein, and these and other mutations in this gene have been associated with the bone development disorder cleidocranial dysplasia (CCD). Transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms result from the use of alternate promoters as well as alternate splicing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2016]