

## Product datasheet for **RC213263L1V**

### NFYA (NM\_002505) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NFYA (NM_002505) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NFYA
Synonyms:	CBF-A; CBF-B; HAP2; NF-YA
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002505
ORF Size:	1041 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213263).
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_002505.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	2834 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1044 bp
Locus ID:	4800
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P23511</a>
Cytogenetics:	6p21.1
Domains:	CBF
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors



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**Protein Pathways:** Antigen processing and presentation

**MW:** 36.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is one subunit of a trimeric complex, forming a highly conserved transcription factor that binds to CCAAT motifs in the promoter regions in a variety of genes. Subunit A associates with a tight dimer composed of the B and C subunits, resulting in a trimer that binds to DNA with high specificity and affinity. The sequence specific interactions of the complex are made by the A subunit, suggesting a role as the regulatory subunit. In addition, there is evidence of post-transcriptional regulation in this gene product, either by protein degradation or control of translation. Further regulation is represented by alternative splicing in the glutamine-rich activation domain, with clear tissue-specific preferences for the two isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]