

## Product datasheet for **RC214248L3V**

### **DYX1C1 (DNAAF4) (NM\_001033559) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | DYX1C1 (DNAAF4) (NM_001033559) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle  |
| Symbol:                   | DNAAF4   |
| Synonyms:                 | CILD25; DYX1; DYX1C1; DYXC1; EKN1; RD  |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin  |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)   |
| Tag:                      | Myc-DDK  |
| ACCN:                     | NM_001033559   |
| ORF Size:                 | 1128 bp  |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214248).   |
| 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_001033559.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001028731.1</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 1887 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 1131 bp  |
| Locus ID:                 | 161582   |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q8WXU2</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 15q21.3  |
| MW:                       | 43.9 kDa   |



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a tetratricopeptide repeat domain-containing protein. The encoded protein interacts with estrogen receptors and the heat shock proteins, Hsp70 and Hsp90. An homologous protein in rat has been shown to function in neuronal migration in the developing neocortex. A chromosomal translocation involving this gene is associated with a susceptibility to developmental dyslexia. Mutations in this gene are associated with deficits in reading and spelling. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Read-through transcription also exists between this gene and the downstream cell cycle progression 1 (CCPG1) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]