

Product datasheet for **RC214735L3V**

PPAR delta (PPARD) (NM_006238) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PPAR delta (PPARD) (NM_006238) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PPAR delta
Synonyms:	FAAR; NR1C2; NUC1; NUCI; NUCII; PPARB
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_006238
ORF Size:	1323 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214735).
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_006238.2
RefSeq Size:	3328 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1326 bp
Locus ID:	5467
UniProt ID:	Q03181
Cytogenetics:	6p21.31
Domains:	HOLI, zf-C4
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: Acute myeloid leukemia, Pathways in cancer, PPAR signaling pathway, Wnt signaling pathway

MW: 49.7 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) family. The encoded protein is thought to function as an integrator of transcriptional repression and nuclear receptor signaling. It may inhibit the ligand-induced transcriptional activity of peroxisome proliferator activated receptors alpha and gamma, though evidence for this effect is inconsistent. Expression of this gene in colorectal cancer cells may be variable but is typically relatively low. Knockout studies in mice suggested a role for this protein in myelination of the corpus callosum, lipid metabolism, differentiation, and epidermal cell proliferation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]