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Product datasheet for RC215046L2V

NCOA62 (SNW1) (NM_012245) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NCOA62 (SNW1) (NM_012245) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NCOA62
Synonyms:	Bx42; FUN20; NCOA-62; Prp45; PRPF45; SKIIP; SKIP; SKIP1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_012245
ORF Size:	1608 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215046).
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_012245.2
RefSeq Size:	2146 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1611 bp
Locus ID:	22938
UniProt ID:	Q13573
Cytogenetics:	14q24.3
Domains:	SKIP_SNW
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

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Protein Pathways: Notch signaling pathway, Spliceosome

MW: 61.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene, a member of the SNW gene family, encodes a coactivator that enhances transcription from some Pol II promoters. This coactivator can bind to the ligand-binding domain of the vitamin D receptor and to retinoid receptors to enhance vitamin D-, retinoic acid-, estrogen-, and glucocorticoid-mediated gene expression. It can also function as a splicing factor by interacting with poly(A)-binding protein 2 to directly control the expression of muscle-specific genes at the transcriptional level. Finally, the protein may be involved in oncogenesis since it interacts with a region of SKI oncoproteins that is required for transforming activity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]