

## Product datasheet for RC215058L3V

## 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

## XPD (ERCC2) (NM\_000400) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: XPD (ERCC2) (NM\_000400) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: XPD

Synonyms: COFS2; EM9; TFIIH; TTD; TTD1; XPD

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM\_000400

 ORF Size:
 2280 bp

ORF Nucleotide

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215058).

**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.

**RefSeg:** NM 000400.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2355 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2283 bp

 Locus ID:
 2068

 UniProt ID:
 P18074

 Cytogenetics:
 19q13.32

**Domains:** DEXDc2, HELICc2

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors







**Protein Pathways:** Nucleotide excision repair

**MW:** 86.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The nucleotide excision repair pathway is a mechanism to repair damage to DNA. The protein

encoded by this gene is involved in transcription-coupled nucleotide excision repair and is an integral member of the basal transcription factor BTF2/TFIIH complex. The gene product has ATP-dependent DNA helicase activity and belongs to the RAD3/XPD subfamily of helicases. Defects in this gene can result in three different disorders, the cancer-prone syndrome xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group D, trichothiodystrophy, and Cockayne syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been

found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2008]