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Product datasheet for RC215327L1V

KMT2A (NM_005933) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	KMT2A (NM_005933) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	KMT2A
Synonyms:	ALL-1; CXXC7; HRX; HTRX1; MLL; MLL1; MLL1A; TRX1; WDSTS
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005933
ORF Size:	11907 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215327).
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_005933.2
RefSeq Size:	14982 bp
RefSeq ORF:	11910 bp
Locus ID:	4297
UniProt ID:	Q03164
Cytogenetics:	11q23.3
Domains:	AT_hook, SET, BROMO, PHD, zf-CXXC, PostSET, FYRN, FYRC
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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MW: 431.6 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a transcriptional coactivator that plays an essential role in regulating gene expression during early development and hematopoiesis. The encoded protein contains multiple conserved functional domains. One of these domains, the SET domain, is responsible for its histone H3 lysine 4 (H3K4) methyltransferase activity which mediates chromatin modifications associated with epigenetic transcriptional activation. This protein is processed by the enzyme Taspase 1 into two fragments, MLL-C and MLL-N. These fragments reassociate and further assemble into different multiprotein complexes that regulate the transcription of specific target genes, including many of the HOX genes. Multiple chromosomal translocations involving this gene are the cause of certain acute lymphoid leukemias and acute myeloid leukemias. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2010]