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Product datasheet for RC215686L4V

MRVI1 (IRAG1) (NM_001100163) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	MRVI1 (IRAG1) (NM_001100163) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	IRAG1
Synonyms:	IRAG; JAW1L; MRVI1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001100163
ORF Size:	2463 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC215686).
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_001100163.2
RefSeq Size:	6323 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2466 bp
Locus ID:	10335
UniProt ID:	Q9Y6F6
Cytogenetics:	11p15.4
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Vascular smooth muscle contraction

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MW: 89.7 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is similar to a putative mouse tumor suppressor gene (Mrvi1) that is frequently disrupted by mouse AIDS-related virus (MRV). The encoded protein, which is found in the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum, is similar to Jaw1, a lymphoid-restricted protein whose expression is down-regulated during lymphoid differentiation. This protein is a substrate of cGMP-dependent kinase-1 (PKG1) that can function as a regulator of IP3-induced calcium release. Studies in mouse suggest that MRV integration at Mrvi1 induces myeloid leukemia by altering the expression of a gene important for myeloid cell growth and/or differentiation, and thus this gene may function as a myeloid leukemia tumor suppressor gene. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene, and alternative translation start sites, including a non-AUG (CUG) start site, are used. [provided by RefSeq, May 2011]