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Product datasheet for RC217054L2V

AF4 (AFF1) (NM_005935) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	AF4 (AFF1) (NM_005935) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	AF4
Synonyms:	AF4; MLLT2; PBM1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_005935
ORF Size:	3630 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217054).`
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_005935.2
RefSeq Size:	9390 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3633 bp
Locus ID:	4299
UniProt ID:	P51825
Cytogenetics:	4q21.3-q22.1
Domains:	AF-4
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors

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MW: 131.2 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the AF4/ lymphoid nuclear protein related to the Fragile X E syndrome (FRAXE) family of proteins, which have been implicated in human childhood lymphoblastic leukemia, fragile chromosome X intellectual disability, and ataxia. It is the prevalent mixed-lineage leukemia fusion gene associated with spontaneous acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Members of this family have three conserved domains: an N-terminal homology domain, an AF4/ lymphoid nuclear protein domain, and a C-terminal homology domain. The protein functions as a regulator of RNA polymerase II-mediated transcription through elongation and chromatin remodeling functions. Through RNA interference screens, this gene has been shown to promote the expression of CD133, a plasma membrane glycoprotein required for leukemia cell survival. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2017]