

Product datasheet for **RC217284L3V**

HIF1 beta (ARNT) (NM_178426) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HIF1 beta (ARNT) (NM_178426) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HIF1 beta
Synonyms:	aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; bHLHe2; dioxin receptor, nuclear translocator; HIF-1beta; HIF1B; HIF1BETA; hypoxia-inducible factor 1, beta subunit; OTTHUMP00000032943; TANGO
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_178426
ORF Size:	984 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217284).
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_178426.1 , NP_848513.1
RefSeq Size:	3563 bp
RefSeq ORF:	986 bp
Locus ID:	405
Cytogenetics:	1q21.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors
Protein Pathways:	Pathways in cancer, Renal cell carcinoma



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MW: 35.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a protein containing a basic helix-loop-helix domain and two characteristic PAS domains along with a PAC domain. The encoded protein binds to ligand-bound aryl hydrocarbon receptor and aids in the movement of this complex to the nucleus, where it promotes the expression of genes involved in xenobiotic metabolism. This protein is also a co-factor for transcriptional regulation by hypoxia-inducible factor 1. Chromosomal translocation of this locus with the ETV6 (ets variant 6) gene on chromosome 12 have been described in leukemias. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2013]