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Product datasheet for RC217377L4V

Cyclin T1 (CCNT1) (NM_001240) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Cyclin T1 (CCNT1) (NM_001240) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Cyclin T1
Synonyms:	CCNT; CYCT1; HIVE1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001240
ORF Size:	2178 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217377).`
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_001240.3, NP_001231.2
RefSeq Size:	6788 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2181 bp
Locus ID:	904
UniProt ID:	O60563
Cytogenetics:	12q13.11-q13.12
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors
MW:	80.7 kDa

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Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the highly conserved cyclin C subfamily. The encoded protein tightly associates with cyclin-dependent kinase 9, and is a major subunit of positive transcription elongation factor b (p-TEFb). In humans, there are multiple forms of positive transcription elongation factor b, which may include one of several different cyclins along with cyclin-dependent kinase 9. The complex containing the encoded cyclin and cyclin-dependent kinase 9 acts as a cofactor of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) Tat protein, and is both necessary and sufficient for full activation of viral transcription. This cyclin and its kinase partner are also involved in triggering transcript elongation through phosphorylation of the carboxy-terminal domain of the largest RNA polymerase II subunit. Overexpression of this gene is implicated in tumor growth. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2013]