

Product datasheet for RC217863L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

HNF 4 alpha (HNF4A) (NM 000457) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: HNF 4 alpha (HNF4A) (NM 000457) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: HNF 4 alpha

Synonyms: FRTS4; HNF4; HNF4a7; HNF4a8; HNF4a9; HNF4alpha; MODY; MODY1; NR2A1; NR2A21; TCF;

TCF-14; TCF14

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM_000457

 ORF Size:
 1422 bp

ORF Nucleotide

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC217863).

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: <u>NM 000457.4</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 4737 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1425 bp

 Locus ID:
 3172

 UniProt ID:
 P41235

 Cytogenetics:
 20q13.12

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Nuclear Hormone Receptor, Transcription

Factors





Protein Pathways: Maturity onset diabetes of the young

MW: 53.2 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a nuclear transcription factor which binds DNA as a

homodimer. The encoded protein controls the expression of several genes, including hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha, a transcription factor which regulates the expression of several hepatic genes. This gene may play a role in development of the liver, kidney, and intestines. Mutations in this gene have been associated with monogenic autosomal dominant non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type I. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding several different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr

2012]