

Product datasheet for RC218585L4V

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

WHIP (WRNIP1) (NM 020135) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: WHIP (WRNIP1) (NM_020135) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: WHIP

Synonyms: bA420G6.2; CFAP93; FAP93; WHIP

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_020135 **ORF Size:** 1995 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218585).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 020135.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2670 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1998 bp

 Locus ID:
 56897

 UniProt ID:
 Q96S55

 Cytogenetics:
 6p25.2

Domains: AAA, AAA, ZnF_Rad18

MW: 72 kDa





Gene Summary:

Werner's syndrome is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by accelerated aging that is caused by defects in the Werner syndrome ATP-dependent helicase gene (WRN). The protein encoded by this gene interacts with the exonuclease-containing N-terminal portion of the Werner protein. This protein has a ubiquitin-binding zinc-finger domain in the N-terminus, an ATPase domain, and two leucine zipper motifs in the C-terminus. It has sequence similarity to replication factor C family proteins and is conserved from E. coli to human. This protein likely accumulates at sites of DNA damage by interacting with polyubiquinated proteins and also binds to DNA polymerase delta and increases the initiation frequency of DNA polymerase delta-mediated DNA synthesis. This protein also interacts with nucleoporins at nuclear pore complexes. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been isolated for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]