

Product datasheet for **RC218599L2V**

MTA1 (NM_004689) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | MTA1 (NM_004689) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | MTA1 |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_004689 |
| ORF Size: | 2145 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC218599). |
| 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_004689.2 |
| RefSeq Size: | 2662 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 2148 bp |
| Locus ID: | 9112 |
| UniProt ID: | Q13330 |
| Cytogenetics: | 14q32.33 |
| Domains: | GATA, ELM2, myb_DNA-binding, BAH |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors |
| MW: | 80.6 kDa |



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a protein that was identified in a screen for genes expressed in metastatic cells, specifically, mammary adenocarcinoma cell lines. Expression of this gene has been correlated with the metastatic potential of at least two types of carcinomas although it is also expressed in many normal tissues. The role it plays in metastasis is unclear. It was initially thought to be the 70kD component of a nucleosome remodeling deacetylase complex, NuRD, but it is more likely that this component is a different but very similar protein. These two proteins are so closely related, though, that they share the same types of domains. These domains include two DNA binding domains, a dimerization domain, and a domain commonly found in proteins that methylate DNA. The profile and activity of this gene product suggest that it is involved in regulating transcription and that this may be accomplished by chromatin remodeling. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]