

Product datasheet for **RC219362L4V**

DDX11 (NM_004399) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DDX11 (NM_004399) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DDX11
Synonyms:	CHL1; CHLR1; KRG2; WABS
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004399
ORF Size:	2568 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219362).
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_004399.2
RefSeq Size:	3755 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2571 bp
Locus ID:	1663
UniProt ID:	Q96FC9
Cytogenetics:	12p11.21
Domains:	DEXDc2, HELICc2
Protein Families:	Stem cell - Pluripotency



[View online »](#)

MW: 95.9 kDa

Gene Summary: DEAD box proteins, characterized by the conserved motif Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp (DEAD), are putative RNA helicases. They are implicated in a number of cellular processes involving alteration of RNA secondary structure such as translation initiation, nuclear and mitochondrial splicing, and ribosome and spliceosome assembly. Based on their distribution patterns, some members of this family are believed to be involved in embryogenesis, spermatogenesis, and cellular growth and division. This gene encodes a DEAD box protein, which is an enzyme that possesses both ATPase and DNA helicase activities. This gene is a homolog of the yeast CHL1 gene, and may function to maintain chromosome transmission fidelity and genome stability. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]