

Product datasheet for **RC219497L1V**

DAXX (NM_001350) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DAXX (NM_001350) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DAXX
Synonyms:	BING2; DAP6; EAP1; SMIM40
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001350
ORF Size:	2220 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219497).
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_001350.3
RefSeq Size:	2477 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2223 bp
Locus ID:	1616
UniProt ID:	Q9UER7
Cytogenetics:	6p21.32
Domains:	Daxx
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), MAPK signaling pathway

MW: 81.2 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a multifunctional protein that resides in multiple locations in the nucleus and in the cytoplasm. It interacts with a wide variety of proteins, such as apoptosis antigen Fas, centromere protein C, and transcription factor erythroblastosis virus E26 oncogene homolog 1. In the nucleus, the encoded protein functions as a potent transcription repressor that binds to sumoylated transcription factors. Its repression can be relieved by the sequestration of this protein into promyelocytic leukemia nuclear bodies or nucleoli. This protein also associates with centromeres in G2 phase. In the cytoplasm, the encoded protein may function to regulate apoptosis. The subcellular localization and function of this protein are modulated by post-translational modifications, including sumoylation, phosphorylation and polyubiquitination. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2008]