

Product datasheet for **RC219563L4V**

ILF3 (NM_004516) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ILF3 (NM_004516) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ILF3
Synonyms:	CBTF; DRBF; DRBP76; MMP4; MPHOSPH4; MPP4; MPP4110; NF-AT-90; NF90; NF90a; NF90b; NF90c; NF90ctv; NF110; NF110b; NFAR; NFAR-1; NFAR-2; NFAR2; NFAR90; NFAR110; TCP80; TCP110
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004516
ORF Size:	2106 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219563).
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_004516.3
RefSeq Size:	3745 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2109 bp
Locus ID:	3609
UniProt ID:	Q12906
Cytogenetics:	19p13.2
Domains:	DSRM, DZF



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Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors

MW: 76 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) binding protein that complexes with other proteins, dsRNAs, small noncoding RNAs, and mRNAs to regulate gene expression and stabilize mRNAs. This protein (NF90, ILF3) forms a heterodimer with a 45 kDa transcription factor (NF45, ILF2) required for T-cell expression of interleukin 2. This complex has been shown to affect the redistribution of nuclear mRNA to the cytoplasm. Knockdown of NF45 or NF90 protein retards cell growth, possibly by inhibition of mRNA stabilization. In contrast, an isoform (NF110) of this gene that is predominantly restricted to the nucleus has only minor effects on cell growth when its levels are reduced. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2014]