

Product datasheet for RC219617L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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ILF3 (NM_153464) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: ILF3 (NM 153464) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: ILF3

Synonyms: CBTF; DRBF; DRBP76; MMP4; MPHOSPH4; MPP4110; NF-AT-90; 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_153464

ORF Size: 2070 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC219617).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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 153464.1

 RefSeq Size:
 3234 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2073 bp

 Locus ID:
 3609

 UniProt ID:
 Q12906

 Cytogenetics:
 19p13.2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors





ORÏGENE

MW:

Gene Summary:

74.4 kDa

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]