

## Product datasheet for RC220046L1V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## RAD54 (RAD54L) (NM\_003579) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: RAD54 (RAD54L) (NM\_003579) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: RAD54

Synonyms: hHR54; HR54; hRAD54; RAD54A

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM 003579

ORF Size: 2241 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220046).

Sequence:

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 003579.2

 RefSeq Size:
 3164 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2244 bp

 Locus ID:
 8438

 UniProt ID:
 Q92698

 Cytogenetics:
 1p34.1

**Domains:** SNF2\_N, DEAD, helicase\_C

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency





## RAD54 (RAD54L) (NM\_003579) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC220046L1V

**Protein Pathways:** Homologous recombination

**MW:** 84.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the DEAD-like helicase superfamily, and shares

similarity with Saccharomyces cerevisiae Rad54, a protein known to be involved in the homologous recombination and repair of DNA. This protein has been shown to play a role in homologous recombination related repair of DNA double-strand breaks. The binding of this protein to double-strand DNA induces a DNA topological change, which is thought to facilitate homologous DNA paring, and stimulate DNA recombination. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008]