

Product datasheet for RC220142L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Wilms Tumor Protein (WT1) (NM 024426) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Wilms Tumor Protein (WT1) (NM 024426) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: WT1

Synonyms: AWT1; GUD; NPHS4; WAGR; WIT-2; WT33

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_024426 **ORF Size:** 1551 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220142).

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 024426.3

 RefSeq Size:
 3037 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1569 bp

 Locus ID:
 7490

 UniProt ID:
 P19544

 Cytogenetics:
 11p13

Domains: WT1, zf-C2H2

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors





Wilms Tumor Protein (WT1) (NM_024426) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC220142L4V

MW: 56.3 kDa

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a transcription factor that contains four zinc-finger motifs at the C-terminus and a proline/glutamine-rich DNA-binding domain at the N-terminus. It has an essential role in the normal development of the urogenital system, and it is mutated in a small subset of patients with Wilms tumor. This gene exhibits complex tissue-specific and polymorphic imprinting pattern, with biallelic, and monoallelic expression from the maternal and paternal alleles in different tissues. Multiple transcript variants have been described. In several variants, there is evidence for the use of a non-AUG (CUG) translation initiation codon upstream of, and in-frame with the first AUG. Authors of PMID:7926762 also provide evidence that WT1 mRNA undergoes RNA editing in human and rat, and that this process is tissue-restricted and developmentally regulated. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]