

Product datasheet for **RC220222L3V**

RAD17 (NM_133338) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RAD17 (NM_133338) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RAD17
Synonyms:	CCYC; HRAD17; R24L; RAD17SP; RAD24
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_133338
ORF Size:	2010 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220222).
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_133338.1
RefSeq Size:	3076 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2013 bp
Locus ID:	5884
UniProt ID:	O75943
Cytogenetics:	5q13.2
Domains:	Rad17
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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MW: 75.7 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is highly similar to the gene product of *Schizosaccharomyces pombe rad17*, a cell cycle checkpoint gene required for cell cycle arrest and DNA damage repair in response to DNA damage. This protein shares strong similarity with DNA replication factor C (RFC), and can form a complex with RFCs. This protein binds to chromatin prior to DNA damage and is phosphorylated by the checkpoint kinase ATR following damage. This protein recruits the RAD1-RAD9-HUS1 checkpoint protein complex onto chromatin after DNA damage, which may be required for its phosphorylation. The phosphorylation of this protein is required for the DNA-damage-induced cell cycle G2 arrest, and is thought to be a critical early event during checkpoint signaling in DNA-damaged cells. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene, which encode four distinct protein isoforms, have been reported. Two pseudogenes, located on chromosomes 7 and 13, have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]