

Product datasheet for RC220227L4V

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

WHSC1 (NM_007331) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: WHSC1 (NM_007331) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: NSD2

Synonyms: KMT3F; KMT3G; MMSET; REIIBP; TRX5; WHS; WHSC1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_007331 **ORF Size:** 1887 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC220227).

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 007331.1, NP 015627.1

 RefSeq Size:
 5172 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1890 bp

 Locus ID:
 7468

 UniProt ID:
 096028

 Cytogenetics:
 4p16.3

Domains: PWWP, HMG

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors







Protein Pathways: Lysine degradation

MW: 69.2 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a protein that contains four domains present in other developmental

proteins: a PWWP domain, an HMG box, a SET domain, and a PHD-type zinc finger. It is expressed ubiquitously in early development. Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome (WHS) is a malformation syndrome associated with a hemizygous deletion of the distal short arm of chromosome 4. This gene maps to the 165 kb WHS critical region and has also been involved in the chromosomal translocation t(4;14)(p16.3;q32.3) in multiple myelomas. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Some transcript variants are nonsense-mediated mRNA (NMD) decay candidates, hence not

represented as reference sequences. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]