

Product datasheet for **RC221408L4V**

CLOCK (NM_004898) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CLOCK (NM_004898) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CLOCK
Synonyms:	bHLHe8; KAT13D
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004898
ORF Size:	2538 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221408).
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_004898.2 , NP_004889.1
RefSeq Size:	10472 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2541 bp
Locus ID:	9575
UniProt ID:	O15516
Cytogenetics:	4q12
Domains:	PAS, HLH, PAC
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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Protein Pathways: Circadian rhythm - mammal

MW: 95.3 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene plays a central role in the regulation of circadian rhythms. The protein encodes a transcription factor of the basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) family and contains DNA binding histone acetyltransferase activity. The encoded protein forms a heterodimer with ARNTL (BMAL1) that binds E-box enhancer elements upstream of Period (PER1, PER2, PER3) and Cryptochrome (CRY1, CRY2) genes and activates transcription of these genes. PER and CRY proteins heterodimerize and repress their own transcription by interacting in a feedback loop with CLOCK/ARNTL complexes. Polymorphisms in this gene may be associated with behavioral changes in certain populations and with obesity and metabolic syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]