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Product datasheet for RC221586L3V

MYT1L (NM_015025) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	MYT1L (NM_015025) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	MYT1L
Synonyms:	MRD39; myT1-L; NZF1; ZC2H2C2; ZC2HC4B
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_015025
ORF Size:	3552 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC221586).
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_015025.2
RefSeq Size:	7152 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3555 bp
Locus ID:	23040
UniProt ID:	Q9UL68
Cytogenetics:	2p25.3
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors
MW:	132.7 kDa

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Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the zinc finger superfamily of transcription factors whose expression, thus far, has been found only in neuronal tissues. The encoded protein belongs to a novel class of cystein-cystein-histidine-cystein zinc finger proteins that function in the developing mammalian central nervous system. Forced expression of this gene in combination with the basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor NeuroD1 and the transcription factors POU class 3 homeobox 2 and achaete-scute family basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor 1 can convert fetal and postnatal human fibroblasts into induced neuronal cells, which are able to generate action potentials. Mutations in this gene have been associated with an autosomal dominant form of cognitive disability and with autism spectrum disorder. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2017]