

Product datasheet for RC222247L4V

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

UACA (NM_001008224) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: UACA (NM_001008224) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: UACA

Synonyms: NUCLING

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001008224

ORF Size: 4209 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222247).

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 001008224.1

RefSeq Size: 7096 bp
RefSeq ORF: 4212 bp
Locus ID: 55075
UniProt ID: Q9BZF9
Cytogenetics: 15q23

MW: 161.3 kDa







Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a protein that contains ankyrin repeats and coiled coil domains and likely plays a role in apoptosis. Studies in rodents have implicated the encoded protein in the stimulation of apoptosis and the regulation of mammary gland involution, in which the mammary gland returns to its pre-pregnant state. This protein has also been proposed to negatively regulate apoptosis based on experiments in human cell lines in which the protein was shown to interact with PRKC apoptosis WT1 regulator protein, also known as PAR-4, and inhibit translocation of the PAR-4 receptor. Autoantibodies to this protein have been identified in human patients with panuveitis and Graves' disease. Differential expression of this gene has been observed in various human cancers. [provided by RefSeq, May 2017]