

## Product datasheet for **RC222471L4V**

### **E2F3 (NM\_001949) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	E2F3 (NM_001949) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	E2F3
Synonyms:	E2F-3
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001949
ORF Size:	1395 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC222471).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_001949.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	4744 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1398 bp
Locus ID:	1871
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">O00716</a>
Cytogenetics:	6p22.3
Domains:	E2F_TDP
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors



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**Protein Pathways:** Bladder cancer, Cell cycle, Chronic myeloid leukemia, Glioma, Melanoma, Non-small cell lung cancer, Pancreatic cancer, Pathways in cancer, Prostate cancer, Small cell lung cancer

**MW:** 49 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of a small family of transcription factors that function through binding of DP interaction partner proteins. The encoded protein recognizes a specific sequence motif in DNA and interacts directly with the retinoblastoma protein (pRB) to regulate the expression of genes involved in the cell cycle. Altered copy number and activity of this gene have been observed in a number of human cancers. There are pseudogenes for this gene on chromosomes 2 and 17. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2013]