

## Product datasheet for RC223886L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## H2AFY (MACROH2A1) (NM\_001040158) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Symbol: MACROH2A1

Synonyms: H2A.y; H2AF12M; H2AFY; MACROH2A1.1; macroH2A1.2; mH2A1

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_001040158

ORF Size: 1116 bp

ORF Nucleotide Sequence: The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC223886).

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:** <u>NM\_001040158.1</u>, <u>NP\_001035248.1</u>

RefSeq Size: 1937 bp

RefSeq ORF: 1116 bp

**Locus ID:** 9555

**UniProt ID:** <u>075367</u>

Cytogenetics: 5q31.1



**■**OR**i**GENE

**Protein Pathways:** Systemic lupus erythematosus

**MW:** 39.5 kDa

Gene Summary: Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the

chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Nucleosomes consist of approximately 146 bp of DNA wrapped around a histone octamer composed of pairs of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4). The chromatin fiber is further compacted through the interaction of a linker histone, H1, with the DNA between the nucleosomes to form higher order chromatin structures. This gene encodes a replication-independent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family. It replaces conventional H2A histones in a subset of nucleosomes where it represses transcription and participates in stable X chromosome inactivation. Alternative splicing results

in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]