

Product datasheet for RC224067L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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PIG3 (TP53I3) (NM_147184) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PIG3 (TP53I3) (NM 147184) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PIG3 Synonyms: PIG3

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

 Tag:
 Myc-DDK

 ACCN:
 NM_147184

ORF Size: 996 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC224067).

Sequence:

Cytogenetics:

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.

RefSeg: NM 147184.1, NP 671713.1

2p23.3

 RefSeq Size:
 1643 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 999 bp

 Locus ID:
 9540

 UniProt ID:
 Q53FA7

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: p53 signaling pathway





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MW: 35.5 kDa

Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is similar to oxidoreductases, which are enzymes involved in cellular responses to oxidative stresses and irradiation. This gene is induced by the tumor suppressor p53 and is thought to be involved in p53-mediated cell death. It contains a p53 consensus binding site in its promoter region and a downstream pentanucleotide microsatellite sequence. P53 has been shown to transcriptionally activate this gene by interacting with the downstream pentanucleotide microsatellite sequence. The microsatellite is polymorphic, with a varying number of pentanucleotide repeats directly correlated with the extent of transcriptional activation by p53. It has been suggested that the microsatellite polymorphism may be associated with differential susceptibility to cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2011]