

Product datasheet for **RC226248L4V**

SLFN11 (NM_001104588) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SLFN11 (NM_001104588) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SLFN11
Synonyms:	SLFN8/9
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001104588
ORF Size:	2703 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC226248).
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_001104588.1 , NP_001098058.1
RefSeq ORF:	2706 bp
Locus ID:	91607
UniProt ID:	Q7Z7L1
Cytogenetics:	17q12
MW:	102.7 kDa



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Gene Summary:

Inhibitor of DNA replication that promotes cell death in response to DNA damage (PubMed:22927417, PubMed:26658330, PubMed:29395061). Acts as a guardian of the genome by killing cells with defective replication (PubMed:29395061). Persistently blocks stressed replication forks by opening chromatin across replication initiation sites at stressed replication forks, possibly leading to unwind DNA ahead of the MCM helicase and block fork progression, ultimately leading to cell death (PubMed:29395061). Acts independently of ATR (PubMed:29395061). Also acts as an interferon (IFN)-induced antiviral protein which acts as an inhibitor of retrovirus protein synthesis (PubMed:23000900). Specifically abrogates the production of retroviruses such as human immunodeficiency virus 1 (HIV-1) by acting as a specific inhibitor of the synthesis of retroviruses encoded proteins in a codon-usage-dependent manner (PubMed:23000900). Binds to tRNAs and exploits the unique viral codon bias towards A/T nucleotides (PubMed:23000900). The exact inhibition mechanism is unclear: may either sequester tRNAs, prevent their maturation via post-transcriptional processing or may accelerate their deacylation (PubMed:23000900). Does not inhibit reverse transcription, integration or production and nuclear export of viral RNA (PubMed:23000900). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]