

## Product datasheet for **RC226414L2V**

### **DNMT1 (NM\_001130823) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Lentiviral Particles
<b>Product Name:</b>	DNMT1 (NM_001130823) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
<b>Symbol:</b>	DNMT1
<b>Synonyms:</b>	ADCADN; AIM; CXXC9; DNMT; HSN1E; m.Hsal; MCMT
<b>Mammalian Cell Selection:</b>	None
<b>Vector:</b>	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
<b>Tag:</b>	mGFP
<b>ACCN:</b>	NM_001130823
<b>ORF Size:</b>	4896 bp
<b>ORF Nucleotide Sequence:</b>	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC226414).
<b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>	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>
<b>OTI Annotation:</b>	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NM_001130823.1</a>
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	4899 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	1786
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">P26358</a>
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	19p13.2
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, Transcription Factors
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Cysteine and methionine metabolism, Metabolic pathways
<b>MW:</b>	184.6 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes an enzyme that transfers methyl groups to cytosine nucleotides of genomic DNA. This protein is the major enzyme responsible for maintaining methylation patterns following DNA replication and shows a preference for hemi-methylated DNA. Methylation of DNA is an important component of mammalian epigenetic gene regulation. Aberrant methylation patterns are found in human tumors and associated with developmental abnormalities. Variation in this gene has been associated with cerebellar ataxia, deafness, and narcolepsy, and neuropathy, hereditary sensory, type IE. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]