

Product datasheet for **RC227942L4V**

DMTF1 (NM_001142326) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | DMTF1 (NM_001142326) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | DMTF1 |
| Synonyms: | DMP1; DMTF; hDMP1; MRUL |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093) |
| Tag: | mGFP |
| ACCN: | NM_001142326 |
| ORF Size: | 2016 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC227942). |
| 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_001142326.1 , NP_001135798.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 3684 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 2019 bp |
| Locus ID: | 9988 |
| UniProt ID: | Q9Y222 |
| Cytogenetics: | 7q21.12 |
| Protein Families: | Transcription Factors |
| MW: | 74.9 kDa |



[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a transcription factor that contains a cyclin D-binding domain, three central Myb-like repeats, and two flanking acidic transactivation domains at the N- and C-termini. The encoded protein is induced by the oncogenic Ras signaling pathway and functions as a tumor suppressor by activating the transcription of ARF and thus the ARF-p53 pathway to arrest cell growth or induce apoptosis. It also activates the transcription of aminopeptidase N and may play a role in hematopoietic cell differentiation. The transcriptional activity of this protein is regulated by binding of D-cyclins. This gene is hemizygously deleted in approximately 40% of human non-small-cell lung cancer and is a potential prognostic and gene-therapy target for non-small-cell lung cancer. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2008]