

Product datasheet for **RC228688L2V**

PEG3 (NM_001146184) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PEG3 (NM_001146184) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PEG3
Synonyms:	PW1; ZKSCAN22; ZNF904; ZSCAN24
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001146184
ORF Size:	4770 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228688).
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_001146184.1 , NP_001139656.1
RefSeq ORF:	4767 bp
Locus ID:	5178
UniProt ID:	Q9GZU2
Cytogenetics:	19q13.43
Protein Families:	Transcription Factors
MW:	180.6 kDa



[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

In human, ZIM2 and PEG3 are treated as two distinct genes though they share multiple 5' exons and a common promoter and both genes are paternally expressed (PMID:15203203). Alternative splicing events connect their shared 5' exons either with the remaining 4 exons unique to ZIM2, or with the remaining 2 exons unique to PEG3. In contrast, in other mammals ZIM2 does not undergo imprinting and, in mouse, cow, and likely other mammals as well, the ZIM2 and PEG3 genes do not share exons. Human PEG3 protein belongs to the Kruppel C2H2-type zinc finger protein family. PEG3 may play a role in cell proliferation and p53-mediated apoptosis. PEG3 has also shown tumor suppressor activity and tumorigenesis in glioma and ovarian cells. Alternative splicing of this PEG3 gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]