

## Product datasheet for RC228988L3V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## ZBTB20 (NM\_001164343) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** ZBTB20 (NM\_001164343) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: ZBTB20

**Synonyms:** DPZF; HOF; ODA-8S; PRIMS; ZNF288

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: Myc-DDK

**ACCN:** NM\_001164343

ORF Size: 2004 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228988).

Sequence:

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 001164343.1

 RefSeq Size:
 27373 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2007 bp

 Locus ID:
 26137

 UniProt ID:
 Q9HC78

 Cytogenetics:
 3q13.31

**Protein Families:** Transcription Factors

**MW:** 73.5 kDa







## **Gene Summary:**

This gene, which was initially designated as dendritic cell-derived BTB/POZ zinc finger (DPZF), belongs to a family of transcription factors with an N-terminal BTB/POZ domain and a C-terminal DNA-bindng zinc finger domain. The BTB/POZ domain is a hydrophobic region of approximately 120 aa which mediates association with other BTB/POZ domain-containing proteins. This gene acts as a transcriptional repressor and plays a role in many processes including neurogenesis, glucose homeostasis, and postnatal growth. Mutations in this gene have been associated with Primrose syndrome as well as the 3q13.31 microdeletion syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2017]