

Product datasheet for RC228992L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

ZBTB20 (NM_001164347) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: ZBTB20 (NM_001164347) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: ZBTB20

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

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_001164347

ORF Size: 2004 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC228992).

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 001164347.1

RefSeq Size: 26952 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]