

Product datasheet for **RC229328L3V**

ALKBH8 (NM_138775) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

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|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | ALKBH8 (NM_138775) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | ALKBH8 |
| Synonyms: | ABH8; MRT71; TRM9; TRMT9; TRMT9A |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | Puromycin |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_138775 |
| ORF Size: | 1992 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC229328). |
| 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_138775.2 |
| RefSeq ORF: | 1995 bp |
| Locus ID: | 91801 |
| UniProt ID: | Q96BT7 |
| Cytogenetics: | 11q22.3 |
| Domains: | RRM |
| Protein Families: | Druggable Genome |
| MW: | 75 kDa |



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Gene Summary:

Catalyzes the methylation of 5-carboxymethyl uridine to 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA via its methyltransferase domain (PubMed:20123966, PubMed:20308323). Catalyzes the last step in the formation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in target tRNA (PubMed:20123966, PubMed:20308323). Has a preference for tRNA(Arg) and tRNA(Glu), and does not bind tRNA(Lys)(PubMed:20308323). Binds tRNA and catalyzes the iron and alpha-ketoglutarate dependent hydroxylation of 5-methylcarboxymethyl uridine at the wobble position of the anticodon loop in tRNA via its dioxygenase domain, giving rise to 5-(S)-methoxycarbonylhydroxymethyluridine; has a preference for tRNA(Gly) (PubMed:21285950). Required for normal survival after DNA damage (PubMed:20308323). May inhibit apoptosis and promote cell survival and angiogenesis (PubMed:19293182).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]