

## Product datasheet for **RC231158L2V**

### DAZL (NM\_001190811) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | DAZL (NM_001190811) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle   |
| Symbol:                   | DAZL   |
| Synonyms:                 | DAZH; DAZL1; DAZLA; SPGYLA   |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None   |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)   |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| ACCN:                     | NM_001190811   |
| ORF Size:                 | 945 bp   |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC231158).   |
| 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. <a href="#">More info</a> |
| 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:                   | <a href="#">NM_001190811.1</a> , <a href="#">NP_001177740.1</a>  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 948 bp   |
| Locus ID:                 | 1618   |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q92904</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 3p24.3   |
| MW:                       | 35.7 kDa   |



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**Gene Summary:**

The DAZ (Deleted in AZoospermia) gene family encodes potential RNA binding proteins that are expressed in prenatal and postnatal germ cells of males and females. The protein encoded by this gene is localized to the nucleus and cytoplasm of fetal germ cells and to the cytoplasm of developing oocytes. In the testis, this protein is localized to the nucleus of spermatogonia but relocates to the cytoplasm during meiosis where it persists in spermatids and spermatozoa. Transposition and amplification of this autosomal gene during primate evolution gave rise to the DAZ gene cluster on the Y chromosome. Mutations in this gene have been linked to severe spermatogenic failure and infertility in males. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]