

Product datasheet for **RR214327L3V**

Atat1 (NM_212498) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Atat1 (NM_212498) Rat Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Atat1
Synonyms:	3110080J08Rik; Mec17; RGD1303066; TAT
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_212498
ORF Size:	1263 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RR214327).
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_212498.1 , NP_997663.1
RefSeq Size:	1424 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1266 bp
Locus ID:	361789
UniProt ID:	Q6MG11
Cytogenetics:	20p12



[View online »](#)

Gene Summary:

Specifically acetylates 'Lys-40' in alpha-tubulin on the luminal side of microtubules. Promotes microtubule destabilization and accelerates microtubule dynamics; this activity may be independent of acetylation activity. Acetylates alpha-tubulin with a slow enzymatic rate, due to a catalytic site that is not optimized for acetyl transfer. Enters the microtubule through each end and diffuses quickly throughout the lumen of microtubules. Acetylates only long/old microtubules because of its slow acetylation rate since it does not have time to act on dynamically unstable microtubules before the enzyme is released. Required for normal sperm flagellar function. Promotes directional cell locomotion and chemotaxis, through AP2A2-dependent acetylation of alpha-tubulin at clathrin-coated pits that are concentrated at the leading edge of migrating cells. May facilitate primary cilium assembly.[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]