

## **Product datasheet for SC210320**

## YTHDF2 (NM\_016258) Human 3' UTR Clone

**Product data:** 

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Symbol: YTHDF2

**Synonyms:** CAHL; DF2; HGRG8; NY-REN-2

Mammalian Cell Neomycin

Selection:

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

**ACCN:** NM\_016258

Insert Size: 853 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC210320 3'UTR clone of NM\_016258

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM\_016258. The complete sequence of

this clone may contain minor differences, such as  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{SNPs}}\xspace.$ 

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCCGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC

AAACGTGAGATCCTGTTGAGCATCA

**ACGCGT**AAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTCGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA

CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG

**Restriction Sites:** Sgfl-Mlul



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OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a

point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences, e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms

(SNPs).

Components: The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The

package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in

separate vials.

Note: Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with 0.22um

filter is required.

**RefSeq:** <u>NM\_016258.3</u>

Summary: This gene encodes a member of the YTH (YT521-B homology) superfamily containing YTH

domain. The YTH domain is typical for the eukaryotes and is particularly abundant in plants. The YTH domain is usually located in the middle of the protein sequence and may function in binding to RNA. In addition to a YTH domain, this protein has a proline rich region which may be involved in signal transduction. An Alu-rich domain has been identified in one of the introns of this gene, which is thought to be associated with human longevity. In addition, reciprocal translocations between this gene and the Runxl (AMLI) gene on chromosome 21 has been observed in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. This gene was initially mapped to chromosome 14, which was later turned out to be a pseudogene. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified in this gene. [provided by

RefSeq, Oct 2012

**Locus ID:** 51441

MW: 33.7