

Product datasheet for SC210363

KIAA1967 (CCAR2) (NM_199205) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Symbol: KIAA1967

Synonyms: DBC-1; DBC1; deleted in breast cancer 1; p30 DBC protein

Mammalian Cell Neomycin

Selection:

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

ACCN: NM_199205

Insert Size: 870 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC210363 3'UTR clone of NM_199205

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_199205. The complete sequence of

this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAA<mark>GCGATCGC</mark>C

ACGCGTAAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTCGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA

CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul



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KIAA1967 (CCAR2) (NM 199205) Human 3' UTR Clone | SC210363

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:

NM_199205.1

Summary:

Core component of the DBIRD complex, a multiprotein complex that acts at the interface between core mRNP particles and RNA polymerase II (RNAPII) and integrates transcript elongation with the regulation of alternative splicing: the DBIRD complex affects local transcript elongation rates and alternative splicing of a large set of exons embedded in (A + T)-rich DNA regions. Inhibits SIRT1 deacetylase activity leading to increasing levels of p53/TP53 acetylation and p53-mediated apoptosis. Inhibits SUV39H1 methyltransferase activity. As part of a histone H3-specific methyltransferase complex may mediate ligand-dependent transcriptional activation by nuclear hormone receptors. Plays a critical role in maintaining genomic stability and cellular integrity following UV-induced genotoxic stress. Regulates the circadian expression of the core clock components NR1D1 and ARNTL/BMAL1. Enhances the transcriptional repressor activity of NR1D1 through stabilization of NR1D1 protein levels by preventing its ubiquitination and subsequent degradation (PubMed:18235501, PubMed:18235502, PubMed:19131338, PubMed:19218236, PubMed:22446626, PubMed:23352644, PubMed:23398316). Represses the ligand-dependent transcriptional activation function of ESR2 (PubMed:20074560). Acts as a regulator of PCK1 expression and gluconeogenesis by a mechanism that involves, at least in part, both NR1D1 and SIRT1 (PubMed:24415752). Negatively regulates the deacetylase activity of HDAC3 and can alter its subcellular localization (PubMed:21030595). Positively regulates the beta-catenin pathway (canonical Wnt signaling pathway) and is required for MCC-mediated repression of the beta-catenin pathway (PubMed:24824780). Represses ligand-dependent transcriptional activation function of NR1H2 and NR1H3 and inhibits the interaction of SIRT1 with NR1H3 (PubMed:25661920). Plays an important role in tumor suppression through p53/TP53 regulation; stabilizes p53/TP53 by affecting its interaction with ubiquitin ligase MDM2 (PubMed:25732823). Represses the transcriptional activator activity of BRCA1 (PubMed:20160719). Inhibits SIRT1 in a CHEK2 and PSEM3-dependent manner and inhibits the activity of CHEK2 in vitro (PubMed:25361978). [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Locus ID:

57805



MW: 32.5