

Product datasheet for SC210461

DDIT4 (NM 019058) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Product Name: DDIT4 (NM_019058) Human 3' UTR Clone

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

Symbol: DDIT4

Synonyms: Dig2; REDD-1; REDD1

ACCN: NM_019058

Insert Size: 878 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC210461 3'UTR clone of NM_019058

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_019058. The complete

sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC

CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

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).



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DDIT4 (NM_019058) Human 3' UTR Clone - SC210461

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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 019058.4</u>

Summary: Regulates cell growth, proliferation and survival via inhibition of the activity of the

mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1). Inhibition of mTORC1 is mediated by a pathway that involves DDIT4/REDD1, AKT1, the TSC1-TSC2 complex and the GTPase RHEB. Plays an important role in responses to cellular energy levels and cellular stress, including responses to hypoxia and DNA damage. Regulates p53/TP53-mediated apoptosis in response to DNA damage via its effect on mTORC1 activity. Its role in the response to hypoxia depends on the cell type; it mediates mTORC1 inhibition in fibroblasts and thymocytes, but not in hepatocytes (By similarity). Required for mTORC1-mediated defense against viral protein synthesis and virus replication (By similarity). Inhibits neuronal differentiation and neurite outgrowth mediated by NGF via its effect on mTORC1 activity. Required for normal neuron migration during embryonic brain development. Plays a role in neuronal cell death.

[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

Locus ID: 54541 **MW:** 32.6