

## Product datasheet for **TR514929**

### Hnrnpu Mouse shRNA Plasmid (Locus ID 51810)

#### Product data:

Product Type:	shRNA Plasmids
Product Name:	Hnrnpu Mouse shRNA Plasmid (Locus ID 51810)
Locus ID:	51810
Synonyms:	AA408410; AI256620; AL024194; AL024437; AW557595; C86794; hnRNP U; Hnrpu; SAFA; Sp120
Vector:	pRS (TR20003)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Format:	Retroviral plasmids
Components:	Hnrnpu - Mouse, 4 unique 29mer shRNA constructs in retroviral untagged vector(Gene ID = 51810). 5µg purified plasmid DNA per construct 29-mer scrambled shRNA cassette in pRS Vector, TR30012, included for free.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">BC018353</a> , <a href="#">NM_016805</a> , <a href="#">NR_149827</a> , <a href="#">NM_016805.1</a> , <a href="#">NM_016805.3</a>
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q8VEK3</a>
Summary:	DNA- and RNA-binding protein involved in several cellular processes such as nuclear chromatin organization, telomere-length regulation, transcription, mRNA alternative splicing and stability, Xist-mediated transcriptional silencing and mitotic cell progression (PubMed:20833368, PubMed:21235343, PubMed:22162999, PubMed:26244333). Plays a role in the regulation of interphase large-scale gene-rich chromatin organization through chromatin-associated RNAs (caRNAs) in a transcription-dependent manner, and thereby maintains genomic stability (By similarity). Required for the localization of the long non-coding Xist RNA on the inactive chromosome X (Xi) and the subsequent initiation and maintenance of X-linked transcriptional gene silencing during X-inactivation (PubMed:20833368, PubMed:26244333). Plays a role as a RNA polymerase II (Pol II) holoenzyme transcription regulator (PubMed:21235343, PubMed:22162999). Promotes transcription initiation by direct association with the core-TFIID basal transcription factor complex for the assembly of a functional pre-initiation complex with Pol II in a actin-dependent manner. Blocks Pol II transcription elongation activity by inhibiting the C-terminal domain (CTD) phosphorylation of Pol II and dissociates from Pol II pre-initiation complex prior to productive transcription



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elongation. Positively regulates CBX5-induced transcriptional gene silencing and retention of CBX5 in the nucleus. Negatively regulates glucocorticoid-mediated transcriptional activation (By similarity). Key regulator of transcription initiation and elongation in embryonic stem cells upon leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) signaling (PubMed:21235343). Involved in the long non-coding RNA H19-mediated Pol II transcriptional repression (By similarity). Participates in the circadian regulation of the core clock component ARNTL/BMAL1 transcription (PubMed:18332112). Plays a role in the regulation of telomere length. Plays a role as a global pre-mRNA alternative splicing modulator by regulating U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein (snRNP) biogenesis. Plays a role in mRNA stability. Component of the CRD-mediated complex that promotes MYC mRNA stabilization. Enhances the expression of specific genes, such as tumor necrosis factor TNFA, by regulating mRNA stability, possibly through binding to the 3'-untranslated region (UTR). Plays a role in mitotic cell cycle regulation. Involved in the formation of stable mitotic spindle microtubules (MTs) attachment to kinetochore, spindle organization and chromosome congression. Phosphorylation at Ser-58 by PLK1 is required for chromosome alignment and segregation and progression through mitosis. Contributes also to the targeting of AURKA to mitotic spindle MTs. Binds to double- and single-stranded DNA and RNA, poly(A), poly(C) and poly(G) oligoribonucleotides. Binds to chromatin-associated RNAs (caRNAs). Associates with chromatin to scaffold/matrix attachment region (S/MAR) elements in a chromatin-associated RNAs (caRNAs)-dependent manner (By similarity). Binds (via RNA-binding RGG-box region) to the long non-coding Xist RNA; this binding is direct and bridges the Xist RNA and the inactive chromosome X (Xi) (PubMed:20833368, PubMed:26244333). Binds the long non-coding H19 RNA. Binds to SMN1/2 pre-mRNAs at G/U-rich regions. Binds to small nuclear RNAs (snRNAs). Binds to the 3' UTR of TNFA mRNA (By similarity). Also negatively regulates embryonic stem cell differentiation upon LIF signaling (PubMed:21235343). Required for embryonic development (PubMed:16022389). Binds to brown fat long non-coding RNA 1 (Blnc1); facilitates the recruitment of Blnc1 by ZBTB7B required to drive brown and beige fat development and thermogenesis (PubMed:28784777).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]

**shRNA Design:**

These shRNA constructs were designed against multiple splice variants at this gene locus. To be certain that your variant of interest is targeted, please contact [techsupport@origene.com](mailto:techsupport@origene.com). If you need a special design or shRNA sequence, please utilize our [custom shRNA service](#).

**Performance  
Guaranteed:**

OriGene guarantees that the sequences in the shRNA expression cassettes are verified to correspond to the target gene with 100% identity. One of the four constructs at minimum are guaranteed to produce 70% or more gene expression knock-down provided a minimum transfection efficiency of 80% is achieved. Western Blot data is recommended over qPCR to evaluate the silencing effect of the shRNA constructs 72 hrs post transfection. To properly assess knockdown, the gene expression level from the included scramble control vector must be used in comparison with the target-specific shRNA transfected samples.

For non-conforming shRNA, requests for replacement product must be made within ninety (90) days from the date of delivery of the shRNA kit. To arrange for a free replacement with newly designed constructs, please contact Technical Services at [techsupport@origene.com](mailto:techsupport@origene.com). Please provide your data indicating the transfection efficiency and measurement of gene expression knockdown compared to the scrambled shRNA control (Western Blot data preferred).