

Product datasheet for MR200301L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Apoc3 (NM_023114) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Apoc3 (NM_023114) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Apoc3

Synonyms: apo-CIII; apoC-III

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK
ACCN: NM_023114

ORF Size: 297 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR200301).

OTI Disclaimer:

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 023114.2, NP 075603.1

 RefSeq Size:
 525 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 300 bp

 Locus ID:
 11814

 UniProt ID:
 P33622

 Cytogenetics:
 9 25.36 cM







Gene Summary:

This gene encodes an apolipoprotein which is the major protein component of very-low-density lipoproteins (VLDL) and a minor component of high-density lipoproteins (HDL). The encoded protein is thought to regulate the metabolism of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and play a role in lipid storage and the mobilization of fat cells. This gene is clustered with three other apolipoprotein genes on chromosome 9 and is associated with coronary disease. Mice lacking this gene have lower levels of total cholesterol in the plasma. Mutations in the human genes causes hyperalphalipoproteinemia 2, a disorder of lipid metabolism which results in a favorable lipid profile (lower LDL-cholesterol, higher HDL-cholesterol and lower levels of serum triglycerides when fasting and after a meal). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]