

Product datasheet for **MR210449L4V**

Pla2g4a (NM_008869) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Pla2g4a (NM_008869) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Pla2g4a
Synonyms:	cP; cPL; cPLA2; cPLA2-alpha; cPLA2alpha; Pla; Pla2g4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_008869
ORF Size:	2244 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR210449).
OTI Disclaimer:	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.
RefSeq:	NM_008869.3
RefSeq Size:	2846 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2247 bp
Locus ID:	18783
UniProt ID:	P47713
Cytogenetics:	1 63.51 cM



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Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the phospholipase A2 group IV family. This enzyme hydrolyzes membrane phospholipids, thereby releasing the polyunsaturated fatty acid, arachidonic acid. Arachidonic acid is further metabolized into eicosanoids such as leukotrienes, thromboxanes and prostaglandins, that play important roles in regulating diverse biological processes such as inflammatory responses, membrane and actin dynamics, and tumorigenesis. A rise in intracellular calcium levels results in binding of calcium to the C2 domain of this protein, and triggers the translocation from the cytosol to intracellular membranes, including the Golgi apparatus. Disruption of this gene in mice led to decreased levels of eicosanoids and platelet-activating factor, decreased allergic symptoms, and impaired reproductive ability in females. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]