

Product datasheet for **MR211381L3V**

Usp15 (NM_027604) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Usp15 (NM_027604) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Usp15
Synonyms:	4921514G19Rik; AI327321; E430033I05Rik; Gcap; Gcap18
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_027604
ORF Size:	2946 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211381).
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_027604.3 , NP_081880.2
RefSeq Size:	11564 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2946 bp
Locus ID:	14479
UniProt ID:	Q8R5H1
Cytogenetics:	10 D2



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Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the large ubiquitin specific protease (Usp) family of proteins. These proteins are known to cleave ubiquitin, and contain a conserved cysteine residue (Cys box) and two conserved histidine residues (His box) that are thought to form part of the active site of the protease. This protein has been shown to cleave both the ubiquitin-proline and the ubiquitin-methionine bonds in vitro. This protein is thought to regulate many cellular processes through its deubiquitination activity, including the transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta) pathway. Cardiac-specific overexpression of the human ortholog of this gene in mice causes enlargement of the heart that is more pronounced in the atrium than in the ventricle. This gene has two pseudogenes on chromosome 14. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode multiple protein isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2014]