

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.
Components:	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
Reconstitution Method:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min. 2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA. 3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature. 4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom. 5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.
Note:	Plasmids are not sterile. For experiments where strict sterility is required, filtration with 0.22um filter is required.
RefSeq:	NM_013565.2 , NP_038593.1
RefSeq Size:	4870 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3162 bp
Locus ID:	16400
UniProt ID:	Q62470
Cytogenetics:	11 59.01 cM
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a subunit of integrin family of cell surface proteins. The encoded protein undergoes post-translational processing to form a disulfide bond-linked dimer comprised of heavy and light chains. At the cell surface, the encoded protein non-covalently associates with the integrin beta-1 subunit to form a heterodimer that interacts with many extracellular matrix proteins including fibronectin and laminin. Mice lacking the encoded protein die during the first day after birth due to severe abnormalities in kidneys. Mice lacking the encoded protein specifically in the basal layer of epidermis display several skin defects and accelerated wound healing. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015]