

Product datasheet for MR211548L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Itga3 (NM_013565) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Itga3 (NM 013565) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Itga3

Synonyms: AA407068; CD49C; GAPB3

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_013565 **ORF Size:** 3159 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211548).

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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 013565.2</u>, <u>NP 038593.1</u>

 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]