

Product datasheet for MR211582L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Pcdh8 (NM_021543) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Pcdh8 (NM 021543) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Pcdh8

Synonyms: 1700080P15Rik; P; Papc

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_021543 **ORF Size:** 3210 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR211582).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 021543.4, NP 067518.2

 RefSeq Size:
 4003 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 3213 bp

 Locus ID:
 18530

 UniProt ID:
 Q7TSK3

Cytogenetics: 14 42.76 cM







Gene Summary:

This gene belongs to the protocadherin gene family, a subfamily of the cadherin superfamily. The gene encodes a type I transmembrane protein composed of an extracellular domain including 6 cadherin ectodomains, a single-pass transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic tail. Unlike classical cadherins, which are generally encoded by 15-17 exons, this gene includes only 3 exons with the first large exon encoding the extracellular and transmembrane region. Although this gene product is capable of homophilic interaction, it appears to affect cell-cell adhesion indirectly by initiating signaling events that regulate classical cadherin-mediated adhesion. Based on studies on this protein and its orthologs, this protocadherin mainly functions in developing embryos and the central nervous system, but can also function as a tumor suppressor. Alternative splicing yielding isoforms with unique cytoplasmic tails has been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]