

Product datasheet for **MR216372L3V**

Sema4a (NM_001163490) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Sema4a (NM_001163490) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Sema4a
Synonyms:	A1132332; Semab; SemB
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001163490
ORF Size:	2280 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR216372).
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_001163490.1 , NP_001156962.1
RefSeq Size:	3125 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2283 bp
Locus ID:	20351
UniProt ID:	Q62178
Cytogenetics:	3 F1



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Gene Summary:

Cell surface receptor for PLXNB1, PLXNB2, PLXNB3 and PLXND1 that plays an important role in cell-cell signaling (PubMed:20043131, PubMed:17318185). Regulates glutamatergic and GABAergic synapse development (PubMed:29981480). Promotes the development of inhibitory synapses in a PLXNB1-dependent manner and promotes the development of excitatory synapses in a PLXNB2-dependent manner (PubMed:29981480). Plays a role in priming antigen-specific T-cells, promotes differentiation of Th1 T-helper cells, and thereby contributes to adaptive immunity (PubMed:15780988). Promotes phosphorylation of TIMD2 (PubMed:12374982). Inhibits angiogenesis (PubMed:17318185). Promotes axon growth cone collapse (PubMed:20043131). Inhibits axonal extension by providing local signals to specify territories inaccessible for growing axons (PubMed:20043131).[UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]