

Product datasheet for MR221748L3V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Mfrp (NM_001190314) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Mfrp (NM_001190314) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Mfrp Synonyms: rd6

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ACCN: NM_001190314

ORF Size: 1737 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR221748).

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.

RefSeq: <u>NM 001190314.1</u>, <u>NP 001177243.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 4274 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1737 bp

 Locus ID:
 259172

 UniProt ID:
 Q8K480

 Cytogenetics:
 9 24.6 cM







Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene contains a region with similarity to the cysteine-rich domain (CRD) of frizzled, a gene originally found in Drosophila that controls tissue polarity. This protein functions in eye development, where it is necessary for the maintenance of photoreceptor outer segments. Mutations in this gene cause retinal degeneration 6 in mice, which gives rise to a mouse model for human retinitis punctata albescens. Bicistronic transcripts composed of the coding sequences for this gene (Mfrp) and the C1q and tumor necrosis factor related protein 5 gene (C1qtnf5) have been identified, and the resulting products can interact with each other. Co-transcription of C1qtnf5 and Mfrp has been observed in both human and mouse. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]