

Product datasheet for **MR222193L3V**

Dctn1 (NM_007835) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Dctn1 (NM_007835) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Dctn1
Synonyms:	AL022633; DAP-150; DP-150; Glued; p150; p150-glued; p150
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_007835
ORF Size:	3843 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR222193).
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_007835.2 , NP_031861.2
RefSeq Size:	4437 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3846 bp
Locus ID:	13191
UniProt ID:	O08788
Cytogenetics:	6 35.94 cM



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Gene Summary:

Plays a key role in dynein-mediated retrograde transport of vesicles and organelles along microtubules by recruiting and tethering dynein to microtubules. Binds to both dynein and microtubules providing a link between specific cargos, microtubules and dynein. Essential for targeting dynein to microtubule plus ends, recruiting dynein to membranous cargos and enhancing dynein processivity (the ability to move along a microtubule for a long distance without falling off the track). Can also act as a brake to slow the dynein motor during motility along the microtubule. Can regulate microtubule stability by promoting microtubule formation, nucleation and polymerization and by inhibiting microtubule catastrophe in neurons. Inhibits microtubule catastrophe by binding both to microtubules and to tubulin, leading to enhanced microtubule stability along the axon. Plays a role in metaphase spindle orientation. Plays a role in centriole cohesion and subdistal appendage organization and function. Its recruitment to the centriole in a KIF3A-dependent manner is essential for the maintenance of centriole cohesion and the formation of subdistal appendage. Also required for microtubule anchoring at the mother centriole. Plays a role in primary cilia formation. [UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Function]