

Product datasheet for **MR225859L4V**

Gnas (NM_201616) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Gnas (NM_201616) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Gnas
Synonyms:	5530400H20Rik; A930027G11Rik; C130027O20Rik; G; Ga; Galphas; Gn; Gnas1; Gnasxl; GPSA; Gs-; Gs-alpha; Gsa; GSP; N; Nes; Nesp; Nesp55; Nespl; Oed; Oed-Sml; Oedsml; P; P1; P2; P3; PHP1A; PHP1B; POH; SCG; SCG6; XL
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_201616
ORF Size:	1182 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR225859).
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_201616.1
RefSeq Size:	1762 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1185 bp
Locus ID:	14683
UniProt ID:	P63094
Cytogenetics:	2 97.89 cM



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Gene Summary:

This locus has a highly complex imprinted expression pattern. It gives rise to maternally, paternally, and biallelically expressed transcripts that are derived from four alternative promoters and 5' exons. Some transcripts contain a differentially methylated region (DMR) at their 5' exons, which is commonly found in imprinted genes and correlates with transcript expression. This gene has an antisense transcript. One of the transcripts produced from this locus, and the antisense transcript, are both paternally expressed noncoding RNAs, and may regulate imprinting in this region. In addition, one of the transcripts contains a second overlapping ORF, which encodes a structurally unrelated protein - Alex. Alternative splicing of downstream exons is also observed, which results in different forms of the stimulatory G-protein alpha subunit, a key element of the classical signal transduction pathway linking receptor-ligand interactions with the activation of adenylyl cyclase and a variety of cellular responses. Additional transcript variants have been found for this gene, but the full-length nature and/or biological validity of some variants have not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2015]