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Product datasheet for MR227597L4V

Lmna (NM_001111102) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Lmna (NM_001111102) Mouse Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Lmna
Synonyms:	Dhe
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001111102
ORF Size:	1722 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(MR227597).
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_001111102.1
RefSeq Size:	2045 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1725 bp
Locus ID:	16905
UniProt ID:	P48678
Cytogenetics:	3 38.84 cM

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Gene Summary: This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the lamin family. Nuclear lamins, intermediate filament-like proteins, are the major components of the nuclear lamina, a protein meshwork associated with the inner nuclear membrane. This meshwork is thought to maintain the integrity of the nuclear envelope, participate in chromatin organization, and regulate gene transcription. Vertebrate lamins consist of two types, A and B. This protein is an A-type and is proposed to be developmentally regulated. In mouse deficiency of this gene is associated with muscular dystrophy. Mouse lines with different mutations in this gene serve as pathophysiological models for several human laminopathies. In humans, mutations in this gene lead to several diseases: Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]