

## Product datasheet for **RC200907L3V**

### **GNB1 (NM\_002074) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Product Type:</b>             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| <b>Product Name:</b>             | GNB1 (NM_002074) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle  |
| <b>Symbol:</b>                   | GNB1   |
| <b>Synonyms:</b>                 | MDS; MRD42   |
| <b>Mammalian Cell Selection:</b> | Puromycin  |
| <b>Vector:</b>                   | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)   |
| <b>Tag:</b>                      | Myc-DDK  |
| <b>ACCN:</b>                     | NM_002074  |
| <b>ORF Size:</b>                 | 1020 bp  |
| <b>ORF Nucleotide Sequence:</b>  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200907).   |
| <b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>           | 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. <a href="#">More info</a> |
| <b>OTI Annotation:</b>           | This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.   |
| <b>RefSeq:</b>                   | <a href="#">NM_002074.2</a>  |
| <b>RefSeq Size:</b>              | 3200 bp  |
| <b>RefSeq ORF:</b>               | 1023 bp  |
| <b>Locus ID:</b>                 | 2782   |
| <b>UniProt ID:</b>               | <a href="#">P62873</a>   |
| <b>Cytogenetics:</b>             | 1p36.33  |
| <b>Domains:</b>                  | WD40   |
| <b>Protein Pathways:</b>         | Chemokine signaling pathway, Taste transduction  |



[View online »](#)

**MW:** 37.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins), which integrate signals between receptors and effector proteins, are composed of an alpha, a beta, and a gamma subunit. These subunits are encoded by families of related genes. This gene encodes a beta subunit. Beta subunits are important regulators of alpha subunits, as well as of certain signal transduction receptors and effectors. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2013]