

Product datasheet for RC200959L1V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

DERL1 (NM 024295) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: DERL1 (NM_024295) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol:

DER-1; DER1; derlin-1 Synonyms:

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

ACCN:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)

Myc-DDK Tag: NM 024295

ORF Size: 753 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200959).

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: NM 024295.3

RefSeq Size: 3344 bp RefSeq ORF: 756 bp Locus ID: 79139 **UniProt ID:** Q9BUN8 Cytogenetics: 8q24.13

Domains: DER1

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane





DERL1 (NM_024295) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC200959L1V

Protein Pathways: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)

MW: 28.8 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the derlin family. Members of this family

participate in the ER-associated degradation response and retrotranslocate misfolded or unfolded proteins from the ER lumen to the cytosol for proteasomal degradation. This protein recognizes substrate in the ER and works in a complex to retrotranslocate it across the ER membrane into the cytosol. This protein may select cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator protein (CFTR) for degradation as well as unfolded proteins in Alzheimer's disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode

different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2012]