

Product datasheet for RC201146L4V

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

PLAT (NM_033011) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PLAT (NM_033011) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PLAT

Synonyms: T-PA; TPA

Mammalian Cell Puromycin

Selection:

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_033011 **ORF Size:** 1548 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201146).

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.

RefSeg: NM 033011.1

 RefSeq Size:
 3035 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1551 bp

 Locus ID:
 5327

 UniProt ID:
 P00750

 Cytogenetics:
 8p11.21

Domains: KR, Tryp_SPc, EGF

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein





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Protein Pathways: Complement and coagulation cascades

MW: 57.4 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes tissue-type plasminogen activator, a secreted serine protease that

converts the proenzyme plasminogen to plasmin, a fibrinolytic enzyme. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed by plasmin or trypsin to generate heavy and light chains. These chains associate via disulfide linkages to form the heterodimeric enzyme. This enzyme plays a role in cell migration and tissue remodeling. Increased enzymatic activity causes hyperfibrinolysis, which manifests as excessive bleeding, while decreased activity leads to hypofibrinolysis, which can result in thrombosis or embolism. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that

is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]