

## Product datasheet for RC201615L2V

### 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

# CD55 (NM\_000574) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### **Product data:**

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

**Product Name:** CD55 (NM\_000574) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: CD55

Synonyms: CHAPLE; CR; CROM; DAF; TC

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_000574 **ORF Size:** 1143 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201615).

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 000574.2

 RefSeq Size:
 2796 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1146 bp

 Locus ID:
 1604

 UniProt ID:
 P08174

 Cytogenetics:
 1q32.2

Domains: CCP

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome





## CD55 (NM\_000574) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC201615L2V

**Protein Pathways:** Complement and coagulation cascades, Hematopoietic cell lineage, Viral myocarditis

**MW:** 41.4 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a glycoprotein involved in the regulation of the complement cascade.

Binding of the encoded protein to complement proteins accelerates their decay, thereby disrupting the cascade and preventing damage to host cells. Antigens present on this protein constitute the Cromer blood group system (CROM). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The predominant transcript variant encodes a membrane-bound protein, but alternatively spliced transcripts may produce soluble proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul

2014]