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Product datasheet for RC201706L2V

emopamil binding protein (EBP) (NM_006579) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	emopamil binding protein (EBP) (NM_006579) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	emopamil binding protein
Synonyms:	CDPX2; CHO2; CPX; CPXD; MEND
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_006579
ORF Size:	690 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201706).`
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_006579.1
RefSeq Size:	1191 bp
RefSeq ORF:	693 bp
Locus ID:	10682
UniProt ID:	Q15125
Cytogenetics:	Xp11.23
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Metabolic pathways, Steroid biosynthesis

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MW: 26.4 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein of the endoplasmic reticulum. It is a high affinity binding protein for the antiischemic phenylalkylamine Ca2+ antagonist [3H]emopamil and the photoaffinity label [3H]azidopamil. It is similar to sigma receptors and may be a member of a superfamily of high affinity drug-binding proteins in the endoplasmic reticulum of different tissues. This protein shares structural features with bacterial and eukaryontic drug transporting proteins. It has four putative transmembrane segments and contains two conserved glutamate residues which may be involved in the transport of cationic amphiphilics. Another prominent feature of this protein is its high content of aromatic amino acid residues (>23%) in its transmembrane segments. These aromatic amino acid residues have been suggested to be involved in the drug transport by the P-glycoprotein. Mutations in this gene cause Chondrodysplasia punctata 2 (CDPX2; also known as Conradi-Hunermann syndrome). [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]