

Product datasheet for RC201809L2V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Lamin A (LMNA) (NM_005572) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Lamin A (LMNA) (NM_005572) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Lamin A

Synonyms: CDCD1; CDDC; CMD1A; CMT2B1; EMD2; FPLD; FPLD2; HGPS; IDC; LDP1; LFP; LGMD1B;

LMN1; LMNC; LMNL1; MADA; PRO1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

None

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_005572 **ORF Size:** 1716 bp

ORF Nucleotide

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201809).

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: <u>NM 005572.2</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 2077 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1719 bp

 Locus ID:
 4000

 UniProt ID:
 P02545

 Cytogenetics:
 1q22

Domains: IF tail, filament





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Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Dilated cardiomyopathy,

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)

MW: 65.1 kDa

Gene Summary: The nuclear lamina consists of a two-dimensional matrix of proteins located next to the inner

nuclear membrane. The lamin family of proteins make up the matrix and are highly

conserved in evolution. During mitosis, the lamina matrix is reversibly disassembled as the lamin proteins are phosphorylated. Lamin proteins are thought to be involved in nuclear stability, chromatin structure and gene expression. Vertebrate lamins consist of two types, A and B. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Mutations in this gene lead to several diseases: Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy, familial partial lipodystrophy, limb girdle muscular dystrophy, dilated cardiomyopathy, Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, and

Hutchinson-Gilford progeria syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2012]