

## Product datasheet for **RC201809L3V**

### 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; FPL; FPLD; FPLD2; HGPS; IDC; LDP1; LFP; LGMD1B; LMN1; LMNC; LMNL1; MADA; PRO1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_005572.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2077 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1719 bp
Locus ID:	4000
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P02545</a>
Cytogenetics:	1q22
Domains:	IF_tail, filament



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<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Dilated cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)
<b>MW:</b>	65.1 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>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]</p>