

Product datasheet for **RC201992L1V**

GRO alpha (CXCL1) (NM_001511) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GRO alpha (CXCL1) (NM_001511) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GRO alpha
Synonyms:	FSP; GRO1; GROa; MGSA; MGSA-a; NAP-3; SCYB1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001511
ORF Size:	321 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201992).
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_001511.1
RefSeq Size:	1184 bp
RefSeq ORF:	324 bp
Locus ID:	2919
UniProt ID:	P09341
Cytogenetics:	4q13.3
Domains:	IL8
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein



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Protein Pathways: Chemokine signaling pathway, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway

MW: 11.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This antimicrobial gene encodes a member of the CXC subfamily of chemokines. The encoded protein is a secreted growth factor that signals through the G-protein coupled receptor, CXC receptor 2. This protein plays a role in inflammation and as a chemoattractant for neutrophils. Aberrant expression of this protein is associated with the growth and progression of certain tumors. A naturally occurring processed form of this protein has increased chemotactic activity. Alternate splicing results in coding and non-coding variants of this gene. A pseudogene of this gene is found on chromosome 4. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2014]