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Product datasheet for RC201994L2V

XPG (ERCC5) (NM_000123) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	XPG (ERCC5) (NM_000123) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	XPG
Synonyms:	COFS3; ERCC5-201; ERCM2; UVDR; XPG; XPGC
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000123
ORF Size:	3558 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201994).
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_000123.2
RefSeq Size:	4091 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3561 bp
Locus ID:	2073
UniProt ID:	P28715
Cytogenetics:	13q33.1
Domains:	HhH2, XPG_N, XPG_I
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Stem cell - Pluripotency, Transcription Factors

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Protein Pathways: Nucleotide excision repair

MW: 133.3 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a single-strand specific DNA endonuclease that makes the 3' incision in DNA excision repair following UV-induced damage. The protein may also function in other cellular processes, including RNA polymerase II transcription, and transcription-coupled DNA repair. Mutations in this gene cause xeroderma pigmentosum complementation group G (XP-G), which is also referred to as xeroderma pigmentosum VII (XP7), a skin disorder characterized by hypersensitivity to UV light and increased susceptibility for skin cancer development following UV exposure. Some patients also develop Cockayne syndrome, which is characterized by severe growth defects, cognitive disability, and cachexia. Read-through transcription exists between this gene and the neighboring upstream BIVM (basic, immunoglobulin-like variable motif containing) gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]