

Product datasheet for **RC202014L2V**

TSPAN6 (NM_003270) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	TSPAN6 (NM_003270) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	TSPAN6
Synonyms:	T245; TM4SF6; TSPAN-6
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_003270
ORF Size:	735 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202014).
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_003270.2
RefSeq Size:	3833 bp
RefSeq ORF:	738 bp
Locus ID:	7105
UniProt ID:	O43657
Cytogenetics:	Xq22.1
Domains:	transmembrane4
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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MW: 27.6 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily, also known as the tetraspanin family. Most of these members are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. The protein encoded by this gene is a cell surface glycoprotein and is highly similar in sequence to the transmembrane 4 superfamily member 2 protein. It functions as a negative regulator of retinoic acid-inducible gene I-like receptor-mediated immune signaling via its interaction with the mitochondrial antiviral signaling-centered signalosome. This gene uses alternative polyadenylation sites, and multiple transcript variants result from alternative splicing. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]