OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for RC202087L4V

Oligodendrocyte Specific Protein (CLDN11) (NM_005602) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Oligodendrocyte Specific Protein (CLDN11) (NM_005602) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Oligodendrocyte Specific Protein
Synonyms:	HLD22; OSP; OTM
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_005602
ORF Size:	621 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202087).`
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_005602.4
RefSeq Size:	2761 bp
RefSeq ORF:	624 bp
Locus ID:	5010
UniProt ID:	O75508
Cytogenetics:	3q26.2
Protein Families:	Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways:	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Leukocyte transendothelial migration, Tight junction
MW:	22 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a member of the claudin family. Claudins are integral membrane proteins and components of tight junction strands. Tight junction strands serve as a physical barrier to prevent solutes and water from passing freely through the paracellular space between epithelial or endothelial cell sheets, and also play critical roles in maintaining cell polarity and signal transductions. The protein encoded by this gene is a major component of central nervous system (CNS) myelin and plays an important role in regulating proliferation and migration of oligodendrocytes. Mouse studies showed that the gene deficiency results in deafness and loss of the Sertoli cell epithelial phenotype in the testis. This protein is a tight junction protein at the human blood-testis barrier (BTB), and the BTB disruption is related to a dysfunction of this gene. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified.[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2010]