

Product datasheet for **RC202139L1V**

Granulin (GRN) (NM_002087) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Granulin (GRN) (NM_002087) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Granulin
Synonyms:	CLN11; GEP; GP88; PCDGF; PEPI; PGRN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002087
ORF Size:	1779 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202139).
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_002087.2
RefSeq Size:	2323 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1782 bp
Locus ID:	2896
UniProt ID:	P28799
Cytogenetics:	17q21.31
Domains:	GRAN
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein



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MW: 63.5 kDa

Gene Summary: Granulins are a family of secreted, glycosylated peptides that are cleaved from a single precursor protein with 7.5 repeats of a highly conserved 12-cysteine granulin/epithelin motif. The 88 kDa precursor protein, progranulin, is also called proepithelin and PC cell-derived growth factor. Cleavage of the signal peptide produces mature granulin which can be further cleaved into a variety of active, 6 kDa peptides. These smaller cleavage products are named granulin A, granulin B, granulin C, etc. Epithelins 1 and 2 are synonymous with granulins A and B, respectively. Both the peptides and intact granulin protein regulate cell growth. However, different members of the granulin protein family may act as inhibitors, stimulators, or have dual actions on cell growth. Granulin family members are important in normal development, wound healing, and tumorigenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]