

## Product datasheet for **RC202964L2V**

### RTBDN (NM\_031429) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Product Type:             | Lentiviral Particles   |
| Product Name:             | RTBDN (NM_031429) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle   |
| Symbol:                   | RTBDN  |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None   |
| Vector:                   | pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)   |
| Tag:                      | mGFP   |
| ACCN:                     | NM_031429  |
| ORF Size:                 | 783 bp   |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence:  | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202964).   |
| 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. <a href="#">More info</a> |
| 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:                   | <a href="#">NM_031429.1</a>  |
| RefSeq Size:              | 1362 bp  |
| RefSeq ORF:               | 786 bp   |
| Locus ID:                 | 83546  |
| UniProt ID:               | <a href="#">Q9BSG5</a>   |
| Cytogenetics:             | 19p13.13   |
| Domains:                  | Folate_rec   |
| Protein Families:         | Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein   |
| MW:                       | 28.2 kDa   |



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**Gene Summary:**

This gene was first identified in a study of human eye tissues. The protein encoded by this gene is preferentially expressed in the retina and may play a role in binding retinoids and other carotenoids as it shares homology with riboflavin binding proteins. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants and protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]