

Product datasheet for RC203029L3V

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

RPL4 (NM_000968) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: RPL4 (NM 000968) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: RPL4

Synonyms: L4

Mammalian Cell

Puromycin

NM 000968

Selection:

Vector:

ACCN:

pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)

Tag: Myc-DDK

ORF Size: 1281 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203029).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 000968.2

 RefSeq Size:
 1458 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1284 bp

 Locus ID:
 6124

 UniProt ID:
 P36578

Cytogenetics: 15q22.31

Domains: Ribosomal L4

Protein Families: Druggable Genome







Protein Pathways: Ribosome

MW: 47.7 kDa

Gene Summary: Ribosomes, the organelles that catalyze protein synthesis, consist of a small 40S subunit and

a large 60S subunit. Together these subunits are composed of 4 RNA species and

approximately 80 structurally distinct proteins. This gene encodes a ribosomal protein that is a component of the 60S subunit. The protein belongs to the L4E family of ribosomal proteins. It is located in the cytoplasm. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome. [provided by

RefSeq, Jul 2008]