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Product datasheet for RC203151L2V

ACTG2 (NM_001615) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	ACTG2 (NM_001615) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	ACTG2
Synonyms:	ACT; ACTA3; ACTE; ACTL3; ACTSG; VSCM; VSCM1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001615
ORF Size:	1128 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203151).
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_001615.3
RefSeq Size:	1345 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1131 bp
Locus ID:	72
UniProt ID:	P63267
Cytogenetics:	2p13.1
Domains:	ACTIN
Protein Pathways:	Vascular smooth muscle contraction

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MW: 41.9 kDa

Gene Summary: Actins are highly conserved proteins that are involved in various types of cell motility and in the maintenance of the cytoskeleton. Three types of actins, alpha, beta and gamma, have been identified in vertebrates. Alpha actins are found in muscle tissues and are a major constituent of the contractile apparatus. The beta and gamma actins co-exist in most cell types as components of the cytoskeleton and as mediators of internal cell motility. This gene encodes actin gamma 2; a smooth muscle actin found in enteric tissues. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Based on similarity to peptide cleavage of related actins, the mature protein of this gene is formed by removal of two N-terminal peptides.[provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]