

Product datasheet for **RC203303L3V**

RHOA (NM_001664) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RHOA (NM_001664) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RHOA
Synonyms:	ARH12; ARHA; EDFAOB; RHO12; RHOH12
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001664
ORF Size:	579 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC203303).
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_001664.2
RefSeq Size:	1926 bp
RefSeq ORF:	582 bp
Locus ID:	387
UniProt ID:	P61586
Cytogenetics:	3p21.31
Domains:	ras, RAS, RHO, RAB
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways:	Adherens junction, Axon guidance, Chemokine signaling pathway, Focal adhesion, Leukocyte transendothelial migration, Neurotrophin signaling pathway, Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, T cell receptor signaling pathway, TGF-beta signaling pathway, Tight junction, Vascular smooth muscle contraction, Wnt signaling pathway
MW:	21.8 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a member of the Rho family of small GTPases, which cycle between inactive GDP-bound and active GTP-bound states and function as molecular switches in signal transduction cascades. Rho proteins promote reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton and regulate cell shape, attachment, and motility. Overexpression of this gene is associated with tumor cell proliferation and metastasis. Multiple alternatively spliced variants have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]