

## Product datasheet for **RC204251L4V**

### RPL28 (NM\_000991) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	RPL28 (NM_000991) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	RPL28
Synonyms:	L28
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000991
ORF Size:	411 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204251).
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_000991.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	4245 bp
RefSeq ORF:	414 bp
Locus ID:	6158
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P46779</a>
Cytogenetics:	19q13.42
Domains:	Ribosomal_L28e
Protein Pathways:	Ribosome



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**MW:** 15.7 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 L28E family of ribosomal proteins. It is located in the cytoplasm. Variable expression of this gene in colorectal cancers compared to adjacent normal tissues has been observed, although no correlation between the level of expression and the severity of the disease has been found. As is typical for genes encoding ribosomal proteins, there are multiple processed pseudogenes of this gene dispersed through the genome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]