

Product datasheet for **RC204277L2V**

Oncostatin M (OSM) (NM_020530) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Oncostatin M (OSM) (NM_020530) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Oncostatin M
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_020530
ORF Size:	756 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204277).
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_020530.3
RefSeq Size:	1869 bp
RefSeq ORF:	759 bp
Locus ID:	5008
UniProt ID:	P13725
Cytogenetics:	22q12.2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein, Stem cell relevant signaling - DSL/Notch pathway, Stem cell relevant signaling - JAK/STAT signaling pathway
Protein Pathways:	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway



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MW: 28.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the leukemia inhibitory factor/oncostatin-M (LIF/OSM) family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate the mature protein. This protein is a secreted cytokine and growth regulator that inhibits the proliferation of a number of tumor cell lines. This protein also regulates the production of other cytokines, including interleukin 6, granulocyte-colony stimulating factor and granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor in endothelial cells. This gene and the related gene, leukemia inhibitory factor, also present on chromosome 22, may have resulted from the duplication of a common ancestral gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]