

## Product datasheet for **RC204753L4V**

### Shugoshin (SGO1) (NM\_138484) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Shugoshin (SGO1) (NM_138484) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Shugoshin
Synonyms:	CAID; NY-BR-85; SGO; SGOL1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_138484
ORF Size:	876 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204753).
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_138484.1</a>
RefSeq Size:	1548 bp
RefSeq ORF:	879 bp
Locus ID:	151648
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q5FBB7</a>
Cytogenetics:	3p24.3
Protein Pathways:	Oocyte meiosis
MW:	33.5 kDa



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**Gene Summary:**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the shugoshin family of proteins. This protein is thought to protect centromeric cohesin from cleavage during mitotic prophase by preventing phosphorylation of a cohesin subunit. Reduced expression of this gene leads to the premature loss of centromeric cohesion, mis-segregation of sister chromatids, and mitotic arrest. Evidence suggests that this protein also protects a small subset of cohesin found along the length of the chromosome arms during mitotic prophase. An isoform lacking exon 6 has been shown to play a role in the cohesion of centrioles (PMID: 16582621 and PMID:18331714). Mutations in this gene have been associated with Chronic Atrial and Intestinal Dysrhythmia (CAID) syndrome, characterized by the co-occurrence of Sick Sinus Syndrome (SSS) and Chronic Intestinal Pseudo-obstruction (CIPO) within the first four decades of life (PMID:25282101). Fibroblast cells from CAID patients exhibited both increased cell proliferation and higher rates of senescence. Pseudogenes of this gene have been found on chromosomes 1 and 7. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2015]