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Product datasheet for RC204976L2V

Prealbumin (TTR) (NM_000371) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Prealbumin (TTR) (NM_000371) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Prealbumin
Synonyms:	ATTR; CTS; CTS1; HEL111; HsT2651; PALB; TBPA; TTN
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000371
ORF Size:	441 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC204976).
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_000371.1
RefSeq Size:	938 bp
RefSeq ORF:	444 bp
Locus ID:	7276
UniProt ID:	P02766
Cytogenetics:	18q12.1
Domains:	TR_THY
Protein Families:	ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein

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MW: 15.9 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes one of the three prealbumins, which include alpha-1-antitrypsin, transthyretin and orosomucoid. The encoded protein, transthyretin, is a homo-tetrameric carrier protein, which transports thyroid hormones in the plasma and cerebrospinal fluid. It is also involved in the transport of retinol (vitamin A) in the plasma by associating with retinol-binding protein. The protein may also be involved in other intracellular processes including proteolysis, nerve regeneration, autophagy and glucose homeostasis. Mutations in this gene are associated with amyloid deposition, predominantly affecting peripheral nerves or the heart, while a small percentage of the gene mutations are non-amyloidogenic. The mutations are implicated in the etiology of several diseases, including amyloidotic polyneuropathy, euthyroid hyperthyroxinaemia, amyloidotic vitreous opacities, cardiomyopathy, oculoleptomeningeal amyloidosis, meningocerebrovascular amyloidosis and carpal tunnel syndrome. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]