

## Product datasheet for **RC205242L4V**

### Dynein intermediate chain 1 (DNAI1) (NM\_012144) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Dynein intermediate chain 1 (DNAI1) (NM_012144) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Dynein intermediate chain 1
Synonyms:	CILD1; DIC1; ICS1; PCD
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_012144
ORF Size:	2097 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205242).
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_012144.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2593 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2100 bp
Locus ID:	27019
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9UI46</a>
Cytogenetics:	9p13.3
Domains:	WD40



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**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:** Huntington's disease

**MW:** 79.3 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the dynein intermediate chain family. The encoded protein is part of the dynein complex in respiratory cilia. The inner- and outer-arm dyneins, which bridge between the doublet microtubules in axonemes, are the force-generating proteins responsible for the sliding movement in axonemes. The intermediate and light chains, thought to form the base of the dynein arm, help mediate attachment and may also participate in regulating dynein activity. Mutations in this gene result in abnormal ciliary ultrastructure and function associated with primary ciliary dyskinesia and Kartagener syndrome. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013]