

Product datasheet for RC205340L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

LGI1 (NM_005097) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: LGI1 (NM 005097) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: LGI1

Synonyms: ADLTE; ADPAEF; ADPEAF; EPITEMPIN; EPT; ETL1; IB1099

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_005097 **ORF Size:** 1671 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC205340).

Sequence:

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

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.

RefSeg: NM 005097.1

 RefSeq Size:
 2366 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1674 bp

 Locus ID:
 9211

 UniProt ID:
 095970

 Cytogenetics:
 10q23.33

Domains: LRRCT, LRR, LRR_TYP, EPTP

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein





ORIGENE

MW: 63.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the secreted leucine-rich repeat (LRR) superfamily and

shares homology with members of the SLIT protein family. The encoded protein may regulate the activity of voltage-gated potassium channels and may be involved in neuronal growth regulation and cell survival. This gene is rearranged as a result of translocations in glioblastoma cell lines, and it is frequently down-regulated or rearranged in malignant gliomas. Mutations in this gene result in autosomal dominant lateral temporal epilepsy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015]