

Product datasheet for **RC206234L1V**

Collagen I (COL1A1) (NM_000088) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Collagen I (COL1A1) (NM_000088) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Collagen I
Synonyms:	CAFYD; EDSARTH1; EDSC; OI1; OI2; OI3; OI4
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000088
ORF Size:	4392 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206234).
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_000088.3 , NP_000079.2
RefSeq Size:	5927 bp
RefSeq ORF:	4395 bp
Locus ID:	1277
UniProt ID:	P02452
Cytogenetics:	17q21.33
Domains:	COLFI, VWC, Collagen
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: ECM-receptor interaction, Focal adhesion

MW: 139.01 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes the pro-alpha1 chains of type I collagen whose triple helix comprises two alpha1 chains and one alpha2 chain. Type I is a fibril-forming collagen found in most connective tissues and is abundant in bone, cornea, dermis and tendon. Mutations in this gene are associated with osteogenesis imperfecta types I-IV, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type VIIA, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome Classical type, Caffey Disease and idiopathic osteoporosis. Reciprocal translocations between chromosomes 17 and 22, where this gene and the gene for platelet-derived growth factor beta are located, are associated with a particular type of skin tumor called dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, resulting from unregulated expression of the growth factor. Two transcripts, resulting from the use of alternate polyadenylation signals, have been identified for this gene. [provided by R. Dalgleish, Feb 2008]