

Product datasheet for **RC206238L4V**

PCDHA6 (NM_018909) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PCDHA6 (NM_018909) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PCDHA6
Synonyms:	CNR2; CNRN2; CNRS2; CRNR2; PCDH-ALPHA6
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_018909
ORF Size:	2850 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206238).
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_018909.2
RefSeq Size:	5430 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2853 bp
Locus ID:	56142
UniProt ID:	Q9UN73
Cytogenetics:	5q31.3
Domains:	CA
Protein Families:	Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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MW: 102.7 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the protocadherin alpha gene cluster, one of three related gene clusters tandemly linked on chromosome five that demonstrate an unusual genomic organization similar to that of B-cell and T-cell receptor gene clusters. The alpha gene cluster is composed of 15 cadherin superfamily genes related to the mouse CNR genes and consists of 13 highly similar and 2 more distantly related coding sequences. The tandem array of 15 N-terminal exons, or variable exons, are followed by downstream C-terminal exons, or constant exons, which are shared by all genes in the cluster. The large, uninterrupted N-terminal exons each encode six cadherin ectodomains while the C-terminal exons encode the cytoplasmic domain. These neural cadherin-like cell adhesion proteins are integral plasma membrane proteins that most likely play a critical role in the establishment and function of specific cell-cell connections in the brain. Alternative splicing has been observed and additional variants have been suggested but their full-length nature has yet to be determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]