

Product datasheet for **RC206500L3V**

PLA2G2D (NM_012400) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PLA2G2D (NM_012400) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PLA2G2D
Synonyms:	PLA2IID; sPLA2-IID; sPLA2S; SPLASH
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_012400
ORF Size:	435 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206500).
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_012400.2
RefSeq Size:	1985 bp
RefSeq ORF:	438 bp
Locus ID:	26279
UniProt ID:	Q9UNK4
Cytogenetics:	1p36.12
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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Protein Pathways:	alpha-Linolenic acid metabolism, Arachidonic acid metabolism, Ether lipid metabolism, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Glycerophospholipid metabolism, GnRH signaling pathway, Linoleic acid metabolism, Long-term depression, MAPK signaling pathway, Metabolic pathways, Vascular smooth muscle contraction, VEGF signaling pathway
MW:	16.5 kDa
Gene Summary:	This gene encodes a secreted member of the phospholipase A2 family, and is found in a cluster of related family members on chromosome 1. Phospholipase A2 family members hydrolyze the sn-2 fatty acid ester bond of glycerophospholipids to produce lysophospholipids and free fatty acid. This gene may be involved in inflammation and immune response, and in weight loss associated with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2012]