

## Product datasheet for RC206503L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Carbonic Anhydrase XIV (CA14) (NM 012113) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Carbonic Anhydrase XIV (CA14) (NM\_012113) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Carbonic Anhydrase XIV

Synonyms: CAXiV

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_012113 **ORF Size:** 1011 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206503).

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 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 012113.1

 RefSeq Size:
 1757 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1014 bp

 Locus ID:
 23632

 UniProt ID:
 Q9ULX7

 Cytogenetics:
 1q21.2

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:** Nitrogen metabolism





Carbonic Anhydrase XIV (CA14) (NM\_012113) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC206503L4V

**MW:** 37.7 kDa

**Gene Summary:** 

Carbonic anhydrases (CAs) are a large family of zinc metalloenzymes that catalyze the reversible hydration of carbon dioxide. They participate in a variety of biological processes, including respiration, calcification, acid-base balance, bone resorption, and the formation of aqueous humor, cerebrospinal fluid, saliva, and gastric acid. They show extensive diversity in tissue distribution and in their subcellular localization. CA XIV is predicted to be a type I membrane protein and shares highest sequence similarity with the other transmembrane CA isoform, CA XII; however, they have different patterns of tissue-specific expression and thus may play different physiologic roles. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]