

Product datasheet for **RC206635L3V**

LECT1 (CNMD) (NM_001011705) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	LECT1 (CNMD) (NM_001011705) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	LECT1
Synonyms:	BRICD3; CHM-I; CHM1; LECT1; MYETS1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001011705
ORF Size:	999 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206635).
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_001011705.1
RefSeq Size:	1535 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1002 bp
Locus ID:	11061
UniProt ID:	O75829
Cytogenetics:	13q14.3
Protein Families:	Secreted Protein, Transmembrane
MW:	36.97 kDa



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Gene Summary:

This gene encodes a glycosylated transmembrane protein that is cleaved to form a mature, secreted protein. The N-terminus of the precursor protein shares characteristics with other surfactant proteins and is sometimes called chondrosurfactant protein although no biological activity has yet been defined for it. The C-terminus of the precursor protein contains a 25 kDa mature protein called leukocyte cell-derived chemotaxin-1 or chondromodulin-1. The mature protein promotes chondrocyte growth and inhibits angiogenesis. This gene is expressed in the avascular zone of prehypertrophic cartilage and its expression decreases during chondrocyte hypertrophy and vascular invasion. The mature protein likely plays a role in endochondral bone development by permitting cartilaginous anlagen to be vascularized and replaced by bone. It may be involved also in the broad control of tissue vascularization during development. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]