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Product datasheet for RC206831L1V

SEPT5 (SEPTIN5) (NM_002688) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SEPT5 (SEPTIN5) (NM_002688) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SEPTIN5
Synonyms:	CDCREL; CDCREL-1; CDCREL1; H5; HCDCREL-1; PNUTL1; SEPT5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002688
ORF Size:	1107 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC206831).
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_002688.4
RefSeq Size:	2090 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1110 bp
Locus ID:	5413
UniProt ID:	Q99719
Cytogenetics:	22q11.21
Domains:	GTP_CDC
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways: Parkinson's disease

MW: 42.8 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the septin gene family of nucleotide binding proteins, originally described in yeast as cell division cycle regulatory proteins. Septins are highly conserved in yeast, Drosophila, and mouse and appear to regulate cytoskeletal organization. Disruption of septin function disturbs cytokinesis and results in large multinucleate or polyploid cells. This gene is mapped to 22q11, the region frequently deleted in DiGeorge and velocardiofacial syndromes. A translocation involving the MLL gene and this gene has also been reported in patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The presence of a non-consensus polyA signal (AACAAT) in this gene also results in read-through transcription into the downstream neighboring gene (GP1BB; platelet glycoprotein Ib), whereby larger, non-coding transcripts are produced. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2010]