

Product datasheet for **RC207789L1V**

PLA2G5 (NM_000929) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PLA2G5 (NM_000929) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PLA2G5
Synonyms:	FRFB; GV-PLA2; hvPLA(2); PLA2-10
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000929
ORF Size:	414 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207789).
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_000929.2
RefSeq Size:	1911 bp
RefSeq ORF:	417 bp
Locus ID:	5322
UniProt ID:	P39877
Cytogenetics:	1p36.13
Domains:	PA2c
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein



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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: 15.67 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the secretory phospholipase A2 family. It is located in a tightly-linked cluster of secretory phospholipase A2 genes on chromosome 1. The encoded enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of membrane phospholipids to generate lysophospholipids and free fatty acids including arachidonic acid. It preferentially hydrolyzes linoleoyl-containing phosphatidylcholine substrates. Secretion of this enzyme is thought to induce inflammatory responses in neighboring cells. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found, but their full-length nature has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]