

## Product datasheet for **RC208099L2V**

### VPS4A (NM\_013245) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	VPS4A (NM_013245) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	VPS4A
Synonyms:	CIMDAG; SKD1; SKD1A; SKD2; VPS4; VPS4-1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_013245
ORF Size:	1311 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208099).
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. <a href="#">More info</a>
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:	<a href="#">NM_013245.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	2211 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1314 bp
Locus ID:	27183
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q9UN37</a>
Cytogenetics:	16q22.1
Domains:	AAA, AAA, MIT
Protein Pathways:	Endocytosis



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**MW:** 48.9 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the AAA protein family (ATPases associated with diverse cellular activities), and is the homolog of the yeast Vps4 protein. In humans, two paralogs of the yeast protein have been identified. The former share a high degree of aa sequence similarity with each other, and also with yeast Vps4 and mouse Skd1 proteins. The mouse Skd1 (suppressor of K<sup>+</sup> transport defect 1) has been shown to be really an yeast Vps4 ortholog. Functional studies indicate that both human paralogs associate with the endosomal compartments, and are involved in intracellular protein trafficking, similar to Vps4 protein in yeast. The gene encoding this paralog has been mapped to chromosome 16; the gene for the other resides on chromosome 18. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]