

## Product datasheet for **RC208156L2V**

### CDH12 (NM\_004061) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CDH12 (NM_004061) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CDH12
Synonyms:	CDHB
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004061
ORF Size:	2382 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208156).
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_004061.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	4164 bp
RefSeq ORF:	2385 bp
Locus ID:	1010
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P55289</a>
Cytogenetics:	5p14.3
Domains:	Cadherin_C_term, CA
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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MW: 88.2 kDa

**Gene Summary:** This gene encodes a type II classical cadherin of the cadherin superfamily. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. At least one of these variants encodes a preproprotein that is proteolytically processed to generate the mature cadherin protein. These integral membrane proteins mediate calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion and are composed of a large N-terminal extracellular domain, a single membrane-spanning domain, and a small, highly conserved C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. Type II (atypical) cadherins are defined based on their lack of a histidine-alanine-valine (HAV) cell adhesion recognition sequence specific to type I cadherins. This particular cadherin appears to be expressed specifically in the brain and its temporal pattern of expression would be consistent with a role during a critical period of neuronal development, perhaps specifically during synaptogenesis. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]