

Product datasheet for **RC208874L4V**

Angiogenin (ANG) (NM_001145) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Angiogenin (ANG) (NM_001145) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Angiogenin
Synonyms:	ALS9; HEL168; RAA1; RNASE4; RNASE5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_001145
ORF Size:	441 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208874).
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_001145.2
RefSeq Size:	1222 bp
RefSeq ORF:	444 bp
Locus ID:	283
UniProt ID:	P03950
Cytogenetics:	14q11.2
Domains:	RNase_Pc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



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MW: 16.6 kDa

Gene Summary:

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the RNase A superfamily though it has relatively weak ribonucleolytic activity. This protein is a potent mediator of new blood vessel formation and thus, in addition to the name RNase5, is commonly called angiogenin. This protein induces angiogenesis after binding to actin on the surface of endothelial cells. This protein also accumulates at the nucleolus where it stimulates ribosomal transcription. Under stress conditions this protein translocates to the cytosol where it hydrolyzes cellular tRNAs and influences protein synthesis. A signal peptide is cleaved from the precursor protein to produce a mature protein which contains a nuclear localization signal, a cell binding motif, and a catalytic domain. This protein has been shown to be both neurotrophic and neuroprotective and the mature protein has antimicrobial activity against some bacteria and fungi, including *S. pneumoniae* and *C. albicans*. Due to its effect on rRNA production and angiogenesis this gene plays important roles in cell growth and tumor progression. Mutations in this gene are associated with progression of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). This gene and the neighboring RNase4 gene share promoters and 5' exons though each gene then splices to a distinct 3' exon containing the complete coding region of each gene. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]