

Product datasheet for RC209608L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Growth Hormone (GH1) (NM_022559) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Growth Hormone (GH1) (NM_022559) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Growth Hormone

Synonyms: GH; GH-N; GHB5; GHN; hGH-N; IGHD1A; IGHD1B; IGHD2

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

Vector: pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_022559

ORF Size: 606 bp

ORF Nucleotide

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC209608).

Sequence:

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.

RefSeg: NM 022559.2

RefSeq Size: 815 bp
RefSeq ORF: 609 bp
Locus ID: 2688
UniProt ID: P01241
Cytogenetics: 17q23.3

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein





Growth Hormone (GH1) (NM_022559) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle – RC209608L4V

Protein Pathways: Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-

receptor interaction

MW: 23 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the somatotropin/prolactin family of

hormones which play an important role in growth control. The gene, along with four other related genes, is located at the growth hormone locus on chromosome 17 where they are interspersed in the same transcriptional orientation; an arrangement which is thought to have evolved by a series of gene duplications. The five genes share a remarkably high degree of sequence identity. Alternative splicing generates additional isoforms of each of the five growth hormones, leading to further diversity and potential for specialization. This particular family member is expressed in the pituitary but not in placental tissue as is the case for the other four genes in the growth hormone locus. Mutations in or deletions of the gene lead to

growth hormone deficiency and short stature. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]