

## Product datasheet for **RC211109L2V**

### GM CSF (CSF2) (NM\_000758) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GM CSF (CSF2) (NM_000758) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GM CSF
Synonyms:	CSF; GMCSF
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_000758
ORF Size:	432 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211109).
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_000758.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	800 bp
RefSeq ORF:	435 bp
Locus ID:	1437
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P04141</a>
Cytogenetics:	5q31.1
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Secreted Protein



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Hematopoietic cell lineage, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, T cell receptor signaling pathway
<b>MW:</b>	16.3 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a cytokine that controls the production, differentiation, and function of granulocytes and macrophages. The active form of the protein is found extracellularly as a homodimer. This gene has been localized to a cluster of related genes at chromosome region 5q31, which is known to be associated with interstitial deletions in the 5q- syndrome and acute myelogenous leukemia. Other genes in the cluster include those encoding interleukins 4, 5, and 13. This gene plays a role in promoting tissue inflammation. Elevated levels of cytokines, including the one produced by this gene, have been detected in SARS-CoV-2 infected patients that develop acute respiratory distress syndrome. Mice deficient in this gene or its receptor develop pulmonary alveolar proteinosis. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]</p>