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

Product datasheet for RC211407L4V

SLC5A10 (NM_152351) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	SLC5A10 (NM_152351) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	SLC5A10
Synonyms:	SGLT-5; SGLT5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_152351
ORF Size:	1836 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211407).
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_152351.3
RefSeq Size:	2139 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1839 bp
Locus ID:	125206
UniProt ID:	A0PJK1
Cytogenetics:	17p11.2
Protein Families:	Transmembrane
MW:	66 kDa

View online »

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the sodium/glucose transporter family. Members of this family are sodium-dependent transporters and can be divided into two subfamilies based on sequence homology, one that co-transports sugars and the second that transports molecules such as ascorbate, choline, iodide, lipoate, monocaroboxylates, and pantothenate. The protein encoded by this gene has the highest affinity for mannose and has been reported to be most highly expressed in the kidney. This protein may function as a kidney-specific, sodium-dependent mannose and fructose co-transporter. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2012]