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Product datasheet for RC211601L1V

L1CAM (NM_000425) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	L1CAM (NM_000425) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	L1CAM
Synonyms:	CAML1; CD171; HSAS; HSAS1; MASA; MIC5; N-CAM-L1; N-CAML1; NCAM-L1; S10; SPG1
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_000425
ORF Size:	3771 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211601).
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_000425.2
RefSeq Size:	4525 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3774 bp
Locus ID:	3897
UniProt ID:	P32004
Cytogenetics:	Xq28
Domains:	ig, IGc2, IG, FN3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane

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Protein Pathways: Axon guidance, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)

MW: 140 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is an axonal glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin supergene family. The ectodomain, consisting of several immunoglobulin-like domains and fibronectin-like repeats (type III), is linked via a single transmembrane sequence to a conserved cytoplasmic domain. This cell adhesion molecule plays an important role in nervous system development, including neuronal migration and differentiation. Mutations in the gene cause X-linked neurological syndromes known as CRASH (corpus callosum hypoplasia, retardation, aphasia, spastic paraplegia and hydrocephalus). Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants, some of which include an alternate exon that is considered to be specific to neurons. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013]