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Product datasheet for RC211975L4V

DCTN1 (NM_004082) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DCTN1 (NM_004082) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DCTN1
Synonyms:	DAP-150; DP-150; P135
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004082
ORF Size:	3834 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC211975).
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_004082.2
RefSeq Size:	4992 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3837 bp
Locus ID:	1639
UniProt ID:	Q14203
Cytogenetics:	2p13.1
Domains:	CAP_GLY, M
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

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Protein Pathways: Huntington's disease

MW: 141.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes the largest subunit of dynactin, a macromolecular complex consisting of 10 subunits ranging in size from 22 to 150 kD. Dynactin binds to both microtubules and cytoplasmic dynein. Dynactin is involved in a diverse array of cellular functions, including ER-to-Golgi transport, the centripetal movement of lysosomes and endosomes, spindle formation, chromosome movement, nuclear positioning, and axonogenesis. This subunit interacts with dynein intermediate chain by its domains directly binding to dynein and binds to microtubules via a highly conserved glycine-rich cytoskeleton-associated protein (CAP-Gly) domain in its N-terminus. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. Mutations in this gene cause distal hereditary motor neuronopathy type VIIB (HMN7B) which is also known as distal spinal and bulbar muscular atrophy (dSBMA). [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]