

## Product datasheet for **RC212743L3V**

### **GH2 (NM\_022558) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	GH2 (NM_022558) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	GH2
Synonyms:	GH-V; GHB2; GHL; GHV; hGH-V
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_022558
ORF Size:	735 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212743).
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_022558.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	917 bp
RefSeq ORF:	738 bp
Locus ID:	2689
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P01242</a>
Cytogenetics:	17q23.3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein



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<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Jak-STAT signaling pathway, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction
<b>MW:</b>	27.1 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>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. As in the case of its pituitary counterpart, growth hormone 1, the predominant isoform of this particular family member shows similar somatogenic activity, with reduced lactogenic activity. Mutations in this gene lead to placental growth hormone/lactogen deficiency. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p>