

Product datasheet for **RC212858L1V**

Parathyroid hormone related protein (PTH LH) (NM_002820) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Lentiviral Particles |
| Product Name: | Parathyroid hormone related protein (PTH LH) (NM_002820) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle |
| Symbol: | Parathyroid hormone related protein |
| Synonyms: | BDE2; HHM; PLP; PTHR; PTHRP |
| Mammalian Cell Selection: | None |
| Vector: | pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064) |
| Tag: | Myc-DDK |
| ACCN: | NM_002820 |
| ORF Size: | 525 bp |
| ORF Nucleotide Sequence: | The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC212858). |
| 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_002820.2 , NP_002811.1 |
| RefSeq Size: | 1881 bp |
| RefSeq ORF: | 528 bp |
| Locus ID: | 5744 |
| UniProt ID: | P12272 |
| Cytogenetics: | 12p11.22 |
| Domains: | Parathyroid |



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Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

MW: 19.9 kDa

Gene Summary: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the parathyroid hormone family. This hormone, via its receptor, PTHR1, regulates endochondral bone development and epithelial-mesenchymal interactions during the formation of the mammary glands and teeth. It is responsible for most cases of humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy, and mutations in this gene are associated with brachydactyly type E2 (BDE2). Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. There is also evidence for alternative translation initiation from non-AUG (CUG and GUG) start sites, downstream of the initiator AUG codon, resulting in nuclear forms of this hormone. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2013]