

## Product datasheet for RC213603L4V

## OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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## Elastin (ELN) (NM\_000501) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

**Product data:** 

**Product Type:** Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: Elastin (ELN) (NM 000501) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: Elastin

Synonyms: ADCL1; SVAS; WBS; WS

**Mammalian Cell** 

Selection:

Puromycin

**Vector:** pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)

Tag: mGFP

**ACCN:** NM\_000501 **ORF Size:** 2274 bp

**ORF Nucleotide** 

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213603).

Sequence:
OTI Disclaimer:

Cytogenetics:

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.

**RefSeg:** NM 000501.1, NP 000492.1

7q11.23

 RefSeq Size:
 3789 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 2175 bp

 Locus ID:
 2006

 UniProt ID:
 P15502

**Protein Families:** Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

**MW:** 66.1 kDa







## **Gene Summary:**

This gene encodes a protein that is one of the two components of elastic fibers. Elastic fibers comprise part of the extracellular matrix and confer elasticity to organs and tissues including the heart, skin, lungs, ligaments, and blood vessels. The encoded protein is rich in hydrophobic amino acids such as glycine and proline, which form mobile hydrophobic regions bounded by crosslinks between lysine residues. Degradation products of the encoded protein, known as elastin-derived peptides or elastokines, bind the elastin receptor complex and other receptors and stimulate migration and proliferation of monocytes and skin fibroblasts. Elastokines can also contribute to cancer progression. Deletions and mutations in this gene are associated with supravalvular aortic stenosis (SVAS) and autosomal dominant cutis laxa. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]