

## Product datasheet for **RC213934L1V**

### VTI1A (NM\_145206) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	VTI1A (NM_145206) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	VTI1A
Synonyms:	MMDS3; MVti1; Vti1-rp2; VT11RP2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_145206
ORF Size:	651 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC213934).
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_145206.2</a>
RefSeq Size:	4401 bp
RefSeq ORF:	654 bp
Locus ID:	143187
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q96AJ9</a>
Cytogenetics:	10q25.2
Domains:	V-SNARE
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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**Protein Pathways:** SNARE interactions in vesicular transport

**MW:** 25 kDa

**Gene Summary:** The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the family of soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive fusion protein-attachment protein receptors (SNAREs) that function in intracellular trafficking. This family member is involved in vesicular transport between endosomes and the trans-Golgi network. It is a vesicle-associated SNARE (v-SNARE) that interacts with target membrane SNAREs (t-SNAREs). Polymorphisms in this gene have been associated with binocular function, and also with susceptibility to colorectal and lung cancers. A recurrent rearrangement has been found between this gene and the transcription factor 7-like 2 (TCF7L2) gene in colorectal cancers. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2015]