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Product datasheet for RC214156L3V

Bestrophin (BEST1) (NM_004183) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Bestrophin (BEST1) (NM_004183) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Bestrophin
Synonyms:	ARB; BEST; Best1V1Delta2; BMD; RP50; TU15B; VMD2
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_004183
ORF Size:	1755 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	`The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214156).`
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_004183.2
RefSeq Size:	2673 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1758 bp
Locus ID:	7439
UniProt ID:	O76090
Cytogenetics:	11q12.3
Domains:	DUF289
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Ion Channels: Other, Transmembrane

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MW: 67.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a member of the bestrophin gene family. This small gene family is characterized by proteins with a highly conserved N-terminus with four to six transmembrane domains. Bestrophins may form chloride ion channels or may regulate voltage-gated L-type calcium-ion channels. Bestrophins are generally believed to form calcium-activated chloride-ion channels in epithelial cells but they have also been shown to be highly permeable to bicarbonate ion transport in retinal tissue. Mutations in this gene are responsible for juvenile-onset vitelliform macular dystrophy (VMD2), also known as Best macular dystrophy, in addition to adult-onset vitelliform macular dystrophy (AVMD) and other retinopathies. Alternative splicing results in multiple variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2008]