

Product datasheet for RC214528L4V

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200 Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com CN: techsupport@origene.cn

PIGA (NM_002641) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type: Lentiviral Particles

Product Name: PIGA (NM_002641) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Symbol: PIGA

Synonyms: GPI3; MCAHS2; PIG-A; PNH1

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Puromycin

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

Tag: mGFP

ACCN: NM_002641 **ORF Size:** 1452 bp

ORF Nucleotide

. .o<u>_</u> .p

Sequence:

The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214528).

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: <u>NM 002641.1</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 3644 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1455 bp

 Locus ID:
 5277

 UniProt ID:
 P37287

 Cytogenetics:
 Xp22.2

Domains: Glycos_transf_1
Protein Families: Transmembrane





PIGA (NM_002641) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle - RC214528L4V

Protein Pathways: Glycosylphosphatidylinositol(GPI)-anchor biosynthesis, Metabolic pathways

MW: 54.1 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a protein required for synthesis of N-acetylglucosaminyl

phosphatidylinositol (GlcNAc-PI), the first intermediate in the biosynthetic pathway of GPI anchor. The GPI anchor is a glycolipid found on many blood cells and which serves to anchor proteins to the cell surface. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, an acquired hematologic disorder, has been shown to result from mutations in this gene. Alternate splice variants have

been characterized. A related pseudogene is located on chromosome 12. [provided by

RefSeq, Jun 2010]