

## Product datasheet for RC214900L3V

### NrCAM (NM\_005010) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	NrCAM (NM_005010) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	NRCAM
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_005010
ORF Size:	3549 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC214900).
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_005010.4</a> , <a href="#">NP_005001.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	6322 bp
RefSeq ORF:	3552 bp
Locus ID:	4897
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q92823</a>
Cytogenetics:	7q31.1
Domains:	ig, IGc2, IG, FN3
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)



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**MW:** 131 kDa

**Gene Summary:** Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs) are members of the immunoglobulin superfamily. This gene encodes a neuronal cell adhesion molecule with multiple immunoglobulin-like C2-type domains and fibronectin type-III domains. This ankyrin-binding protein is involved in neuron-neuron adhesion and promotes directional signaling during axonal cone growth. This gene is also expressed in non-neural tissues and may play a general role in cell-cell communication via signaling from its intracellular domain to the actin cytoskeleton during directional cell migration. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with autism and addiction vulnerability. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]